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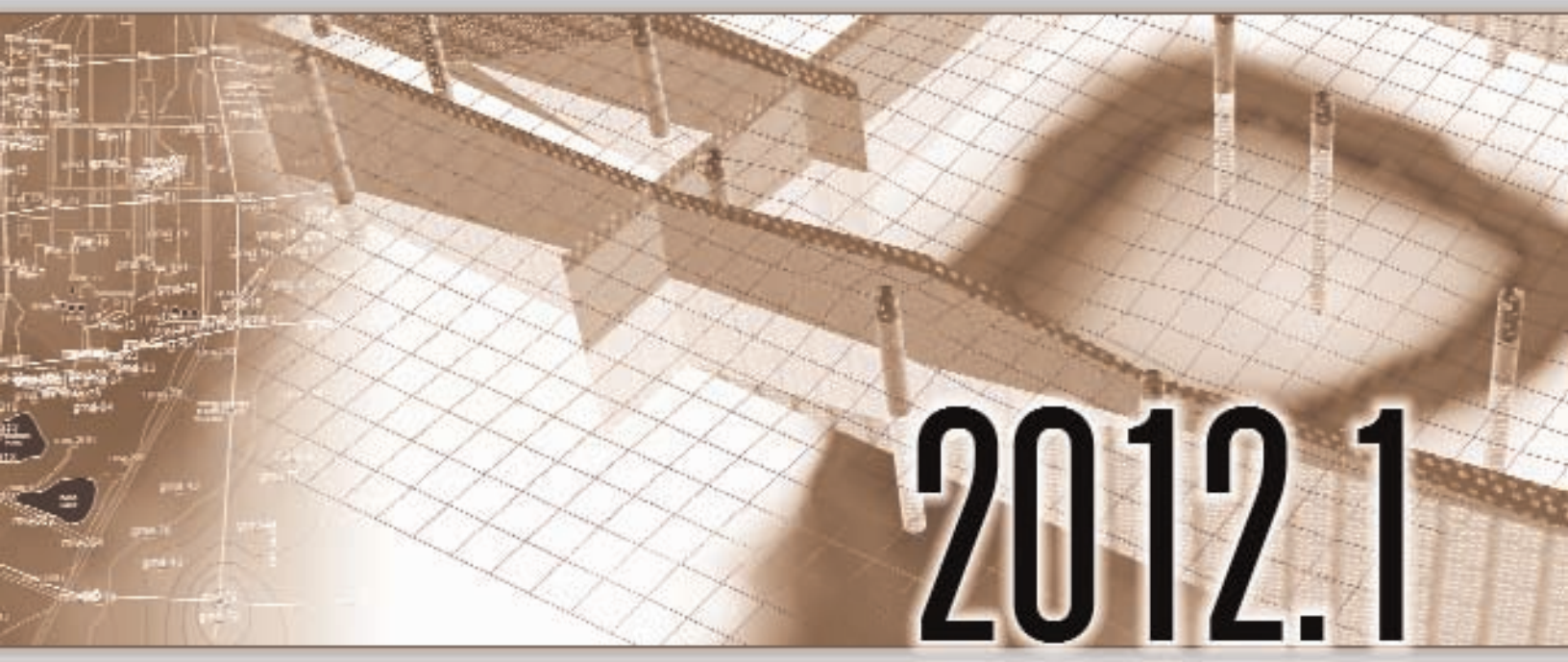
User's Manual



Hydro GeoAnalyst

From Data Discovery to Delivery

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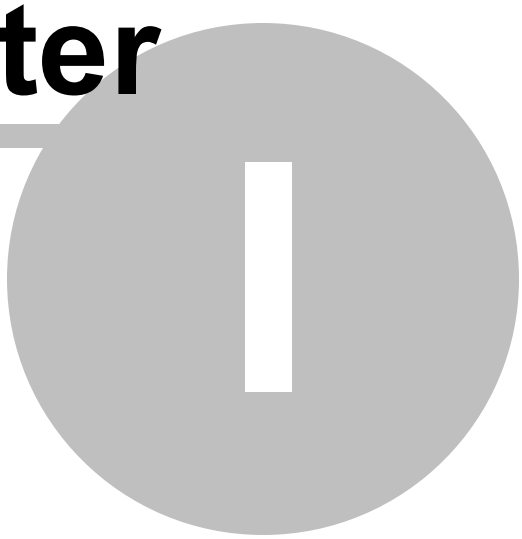
Chapter



1 Introduction to Hydro GeoAnalyst

Hydro GeoAnalyst (HGA) is the most comprehensive, and yet easy-to-use, environmental data management system, providing data validation, analysis, and visualization. The HGA package integrates a list of flexible and customizable database structures used around the world, complimented by state-of-the-art tools for data interpretation, statistical analysis, GIS mapping, data charting, and two- and three-dimensional visualizations.

For most environment-related projects, whether they are contaminated sites or municipal water supply projects, there is often an abundance of data that has been collected over the years. How many times have you had to sift through several paper reports for that one piece of information when compiling monthly summaries on a project? Can you be sure that you have not misplaced a report or failed to mention an important piece of data?

The HGA package addresses these and many other needs in the industry. The system enables you to create a project specific database, or enhance and build upon your existing database. It can collect all of your previous data and reports and consolidate them into a powerful relational database system that can be queried and referenced with ease.

HGA operates as a desktop application based on Microsoft SQL Server technology. The package supports multiple user levels, for controlled data management, with structured access privileges for setting up project data structures, checking out data to working sub-projects, and submitting new or modified data.

Typical applications for HGA include:

- Regional water well management
- Contaminant site inventory
- Regulatory compliance
- Geologic cross sections
- Public access to information
- Environmental site assessment
- Monitored natural attenuation
- Regional aquifer characterization and management
- Cross-boundary data sharing
- Aquifer vulnerability mapping

1.1 What's New in Hydro GeoAnalyst

The main interface for Hydro GeoAnalyst has been given a bit of a face-lift in an effort to make things easier to find and access. Additionally, there have been some significant new features and functionalities added - these are described below.

- **EDD Workflow** – a new workflow to help you get validated data into HGA more quickly and easily. Define and export your EDD template to provide it to a data provider (for example your lab), the data providers can use the HGA Quicker Checker (an Excel Plug-in) to populate and validate their data against your template specifications before submitting them back to you. Lastly, you can quickly and easily import EDD's into HGA with the EDD Import routine!

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- **Better Link with ArcGIS** – when running an HGA project on SQL Server 2008 R2 we have taken advantage of the new option for a geospatial column type for the station table. This means you can link your project directly to ArcGIS to display your stations. This also means that as changes are made to your stations (added, deleted or modified) these changes are automatically reflected in ArcGIS.

- **Online Sharing Option** – providing you a way to share your project (station groups, queries, map layers, water levels) with others who do not have HGA. This option can be run locally or could be hosted on a webserver.

- **New Navigation Options** on the Data tabs allowing you to quickly and easily scroll through stations or find that station you are looking for.

- **Grouping Folders** for your Queries on the Navigation tree – this allows you to organize your queries so you can find a particular query more quickly.

1.2 About Hydro GeoAnalyst

HGA is implemented through a number of modules, each performing a specific task. This approach allows HGA to be memory efficient, flexible, and expandable.

The following modules are for the purposes of Data Management:

- Template Manager
- Data Transfer System
- Query Builder
- Lab QA/QC
- List Editor
- Material Specification

Interpretation of geologic and hydrogeologic data is made easy with the visualization modules that are provided in HGA. Using these tools, raw data can be transformed into meaningful spatial data sets. HGA offers a collection of standard and custom modules for interpreting vast amounts of spatial data. Some of these modules are briefly described in the following sections.The following modules are for the purposes of Analysis and Visualization:

- Cross Tab Query
- Time Series Plot
- Borehole Log Plotter
- Map Manager
- Cross Section Editor
- 3D Explorer

Additionally, HGA has a Report Designer module which allows you to push your data, analysis and visualizations to a Report template.

A brief description of each module is provided in the following section while detailed discussions are presented in later sections.

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1.2.1 Template Manager

If your database needs cannot be satisfied through one of the database templates that are provided with HGA, you may use the Template Manager to customize your database structure. The Template Manager is provided to handle such tasks as editing, and importing database schemas for your project databases. It provides a set of categories that allows organizing your database tables. Existing database structures can also be imported using the Template Manager.

HGA supports virtually any database structure, including those with multiple levels of relationships among two or more entities. This provides an unparalleled flexibility for projects that may have variable needs. For example, the project database structure may need to satisfy requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) or Ontario's Ministry of the Environment (MOE).

For these and many other needs, HGA comes with a number of customizable templates implementing various commonly used database structures. These structures include:

- Environmental (Metric)
- Environmental (Imperial)
- Ontario's Ministry of Environment Water Well Information System (MOE - WWIS) (Metric)
- Ontario's Ministry of Environment Water Well Information System (MOE - WWIS) (Imperial)
- US E.P.A. Region 2 (Metric)
- US E.P.A. Region 2 (Imperial)
- US E.P.A. Region 5 (Metric)
- US E.P.A. Region 5 (Imperial)

These templates also include commonly used and customizable data queries and report templates.

1.2.2 Data Entry

Most environmental data is inherently spatial, as observations are taken at specific map coordinates over time. In HGA, these sampling locations are referred to as Stations. HGA comes with standard, easy-to-use data entry grids, equipped with drop-down combo boxes and many other features to facilitate data entry and validation for virtually any type of Station data.

The Data Transfer System (DTS) is designed to assist in the process of importing/exporting data to/from the database. Using the DTS, station data can be imported from practically any source, including delimited text files, MS Excel spreadsheets, MS Access Databases, SQL Server Databases, and more.
Additionally HGA comes with several specific import routines for Logging files (*.LAS), Diver Datalogger files (*.MON) and chemical data.

1.2.3 Query Builder

Data querying is an important feature for any environmental database. It provides the ability to easily locate desired information, with only a few mouse clicks.

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HGA provides multiple methods of querying data out of your database through the Query Builder. The Query Builder combines a set of tools for creating a range of simple, to the most advanced, queries for your projects. All queries created can be saved for later use, used to define Station Groups, or used to filter data for reporting, plotting charts, and creating GIS maps.

1.2.4 Lab QA/QC

When collecting, analyzing, and interpreting environmental data, Quality Control (QC) can come in many forms and fashions. Hydro GeoAnalyst supports a Lab Quality Control component, that allows users to verify the accuracy of the analysis results reported by a laboratory.

As part of a data collection process, duplicate samples, blank (control) samples, and spiked samples are added to sample sets; these samples are sent to a laboratory, along with the original field samples, to be analyzed in a controlled environment, using constant techniques, instruments, and personnel. The objective is to identify any sources of contamination that may originate from the lab analysis, and provide some assurance to the client, that the data is valid, and representative of your site conditions.

We have also recently added checks for Dilution Factor, Detection Limit and Holding Time.

1.2.5 List Editor

HGA comes with a List Editor tool that allows users to create and customize lists for almost any field in the database - allowing for rapid manual data entry. Common examples of lists include:

- List of common chemical names
- Lab analysis test methods
- Well drilling methods, construction, and casing materials
- County and State Codes
- Applicable standards for various purposes, regions, and agencies

A "List" in HGA is equivalent to either a physical or virtual look-up table.

1.2.6 Material Specification Editor

HGA comes with a Material Specification Editor tool that allows users to create and customize Soil Classifications for the soil type field in the Lithology table.
Including by default with the program are the following soil classifications:

- USCS
- USDA
- DIN 4023
- IAH
- Compton
- Geological Survey of Canada
- Dunham Carbonate Classification
- Shell Standard

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However, it is very likely that you will want to create your own soil classifications to suit your project specific needs. HGA allows you to create as many soil classifications as you wish. These classifications will be shown in the Borehole Log Plotter and the Cross Section Editor when visualizing the wells.

1.2.7 Cross Tab Query

Crosstab queries are special types of queries that allow you to store your data in a normalized manner in your database, but generate and display pivoted, denormalized outputs from that data. In other words, crosstab queries let you format existing data queries, by rotating rows to columns to see different summaries of the source data for easier analysis and reporting.

HGA uses a state-of-the art crosstab component that is easy-to-use to produce dynamic crosstab queries and reports. The data in your crosstab reports can be highlighted with the format you specify, allowing you to flag values that are outside user-defined range values (for example above guideline levels). Once you are satisfied with the crosstab query you created, you may save the query for later use, send it to a printer, or export it to either an Excel spreadsheet, PDF or an HTML format. All formatting details will also be printed and/or exported.

1.2.8 Time Series Plots

The plotting component in Hydro GeoAnalyst allows users to create time series plots of data stored in the HGA database. The plotting provides the following features:
Create Time Series plots using data from data queries.
Display plots as a line or bar chart.
Add legends and data marker labels to plots
Add best fit, trend, formula, or statistical lines to the plot
Interact with plots, and display multiple plot windows in the viewer window simultaneously
Display non-detect, uncertainty, or detection limits on the plot, as lines or symbols
Display one or more water quality standard values, as a line or symbol, for quick detection of samples that exceed the standards
Define data series ranges, and modify display properties for different data ranges (e.g. define a data range where the data exceeds the water quality standard values, and assign unique symbol, line, and display properties for this data)
Select fields for plot grouping or data series grouping
Modify display properties, including axis, labels, symbols, legends, and intervals
Print plots to a single or multiple pages
Save plot settings as templates for re-use
Export plots to graphics format
Copy plots to Windows clipboard

1.2.9 Borehole Log Plots

The Borehole Log Plotter (BHLP) is a tool that can be used to display detailed information pertaining to a well (borehole). Information related to a borehole that may be displayed through the plotter includes:

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- Lithology information for each formation
- Description of the geologic formation
- The depth and or elevation of each layer
- Well construction details (casing, screens, annular fill)
- Charts that display one or more data types collected at various depths in the well including those resulting from geophysical investigations
- Symbols showing sample locations, groundwater levels, etc.

In a typical borehole log report (BHLP), there may be one or more instances of the items listed above. The number of columns, and their order of display, is flexible and can be set at the time of designing the borehole log plot and edited at any point thereafter. Borehole log plots can be created for one or more boreholes at once based on a desired borehole log plot design. Once the design is acceptable, a borehole log report can be generated for any or all boreholes in the selection through the use of the Report Editor.

Borehole log reports, once generated, can be exported to various formats (including HTML, RTF, PDF) that are supported by the Report Editor.

The borehole log plotter can also be used as a data entry assistant in HGA, by displaying well construction details as data is entered in tables that are related to the Borehole log plot. Moreover, the borehole log plotter is an invaluable tool in the process of making geologic and hydrogeologic interpretations of your data under the Cross Section Editor.

1.2.10 Map Manager

The Map Manager, built on ESRI's MapObjects technology, provides a spatial view of any set of selected data. Basemaps of the site can be quickly imported, allowing for meaningful interpretation of borehole and well data. The Map Manager is designed in such a way that most files required for a desired map view are generated automatically.

The true power of GIS is harnessed when it is used for spatial analysis of multiple data sets. These spatial data sets can be combined to provide:

- Groundwater recharge flux maps
- Aquifer yield capacity
- Aquifer vulnerability
- Contamination risk assessment
- Geologic cross sections
- Completion diagrams
- Contour Mapping

In addition to creating and displaying selected data on a map, the Map Manager also allows you to create contour maps and other thematic maps for any selected data from your database. For example, you can create and run a query that returns the maximum concentration of a given chemical over a certain period of time, and load the result to the Map Manager. Once the map has this data, you can create and view contour maps depicting the distribution of the selected chemical concentration over the site area.

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1.2.11 Cross Section Editor

Many geologic and/or hydrogeologic site investigations require a detailed analysis of the available lithological data, and the drafting and interpretation of cross sections. The Cross Section Editor can be used to perform these tasks.

The Cross Section Editor provides a set of easy-to-use tools to interpret subsurface data including geological and hydrogeological interpretations, as well as interpretations geared towards creating model layers. Model layer interpretations In HGA can be exported to x,y,z format to be imported into groundwater modeling software packages, including Schlumberger Water Services' Visual MODFLOW for use in interpolating the model layers.

The Cross Section Editor is integrated with the HGA 3D-Explorer, a tool that combines and displays one or more cross sections in a 3D fence diagram view.

1.2.12 3D Explorer

Once cross-sectional views of the data are created and preliminary interpretations made, 3D Explorer can be used to create fence diagrams containing one or more of those cross sections. The 3D Explorer provides a unique perspective of the entire site through its ability to display multiple cross sections simultaneously; this perspective is not possible when viewing individual 2D cross sections.

The 3D Explorer, in addition to displaying fence diagrams, can also be used to display surfaces. For example, a surface depicting static groundwater elevations over the site can be created and displayed in the 3D Explorer. Use the 3D Explorer to import basemaps, for example, a contour map or DXF site map may be draped or overlain on top of multiple fence diagrams. The 3D Explorer also allows you to visualize your 3D Interpolation (your plumes).

Finally, use the AVI recording tools to record the auto-rotation of the 3D fence diagrams or visualize your transient plume for presentation purposes.

1.2.13 Report Designer

HGA features a state-of-the-art report generation tool that is equipped with a robust and easy to use runtime designer. A Report Wizard provides steps to simplify the report creation process; the results are high-quality and professional reports containing company headers/ footers, and company logos. Reports can contain images and data from many of the HGA modules (BHLP, Map Manager, Cross Section Editor, 3D Explorer, Time Series Plotter) as well as for tables of data from the Station List or Station Data tab or the results of a query. The final reports can be printed or saved in a number of formats including PDF, HTML, RTF, XLS, TIF, or TXT, as well as in a binary format.

1.2.14 Interface to other SWS Software

ESRI GIS (*.SHP) files and databases have become two of the main sources of data for groundwater models, and HGA makes it easier to incorporate these data formats directly into your model. In addition, HGA, through the use of the Cross Section Editor, enables you to create and export layers created from Model interpretations of your geological data in the database.

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You can also link your HGA project with AquaChem and push data from queries to AquiferTest for in-depth water quality analysis and pumping test analysis, respectively.

1.3 Installing Hydro GeoAnalyst

Please refer to the Hydro GeoAnalyst Getting Started Guide for details on the system requirements, and detailed instructions for installing HGA and SQL Server Express.

If you have any problems with your particular system configuration, please make sure that you followed the installation instructions precisely. If the problem is still unresolved, contact your hardware experts. Finally, if you are still having trouble, you may consider contacting the SWS Technical Support team sws-support@slb.com .

1.4 Uninstalling Hydro GeoAnalyst

There may be instances where you will need to uninstall (remove) HGA from your system (e. g. if the software is to be transferred to another computer, or if you need to reinstall it on the current computer).

Before uninstalling the HGA software package from your system, we strongly recommend you to make backup copies of all your HGA projects and databases. These include your entire HGA project folder and all its contents. Simply copy the Project directory, and its contents, to another directory.
If you are also uninstalling your SQL Server, make sure to also back up the SQL Server database(s) or else you will permanently lose your data. For more details, see "BackUp Database".

To uninstall HGA:
Locate the Add/Remove Programs option in your Windows' Control Panel.
Select the HGA software as the program to be removed
Follow the on-screen instructions.
Once you are finished, re-boot your system to ensure all system files are updated.

1.5 Opening HGA Demo Project

You can download and open the HGA demo project for exploring features and familiarizing yourself with the program. The HGA demo project is currently hosted on the SWS website.

Downloading Demo Project from Website

- Ensure your computer is connected to the internet
- Download the HGA Demo Project file
- Select the Save option and indicate where on your local hard drive to save the HGA_Demo_Project.zip file.
- The demo project will begin to download to your computer. Depending on your internet connection speed, this may take several minutes.

Opening the Demo Project in Hydro GeoAnalyst

- Once the demo project has been downloaded to your computer, extract the contents of the HGA_Demo_Project.zip file to a location on your computer.

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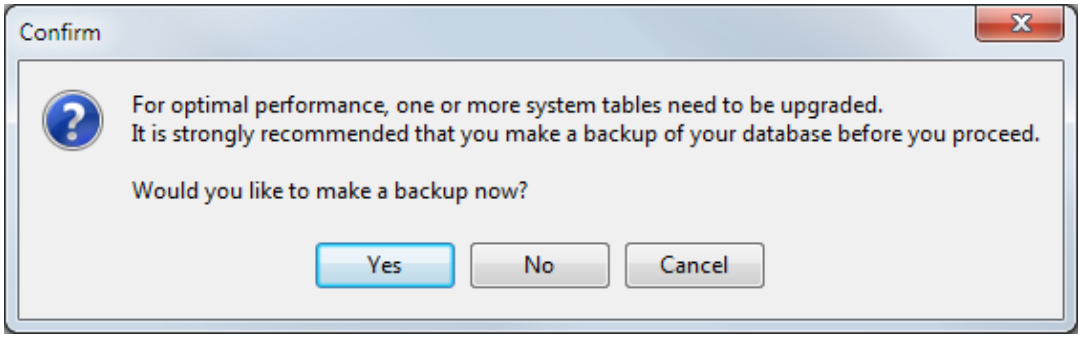
- Launch Hydro GeoAnalyst by double-clicking on the desktop short-cut icon.
- Select Project > Open from backup from the HGA main menu.
- In the Restore Database As dialog box, specify your local SQL Server (Please note you cannot restore a database onto a network SQL Server in this way).
- Beside the Project field, select the Open button (folder with green arrow) and navigate to the folder where the demo project files were extracted to. Select the Project.vbh file.
- Beside the Backup File field, select the Open button (folder with green arrow) and navigate to the folder where the demo project files were extracted to. Select the SWS_Demo_DB.bak file.
- Finally, click the [Ok] button to open the demo project.
- The above steps only need to be done the first time you want to restore the Demo Project. When you want to open the Demo Project the next time - simply select Project/Open and browse to the place where you extracted the zip file - or select Project/Reopen and you should see the Demo Project listed there.

1.6 Updating Old Projects

HGA is fully compatible with projects created in earlier versions of HGA. The first time you open a project from a previous version you may be prompted to convert your database to the new format. A dialog similar to the one shown below will display.


Confirm
For optimal performance, one or more system tables need to be upgraded.
It is strongly recommended that you make a backup of your database before you proceed.
Would you like to make a backup now?
Yes
No
Cancel

At this time, you will have the option to create a back up copy of your database, which is **highly** recommended.
Click the Yes button to create a back up copy of your database. Otherwise, click No to continue with the database upgrade without creating a backup (**Not Recommended**).
Selecting the Cancel button will cancel opening the project.

In addition, it is recommended that you create a backup of the "Projects" directory before you open projects in the new version of HGA. This can be done using the options in "My Computer", or "Windows Explorer".

NOTE: Schlumberger Water Services is not responsible for any direct or indirect damages, however caused, if project data has not been securely and independently backed up. You are strongly encouraged to frequently back-up your HGA project folder and the SQL Server database.

1.7 Learning to use Hydro GeoAnalyst

There are several ways of getting acquainted with HGA, including using the Demo Guide (included with the HGA Demo Project), as well as the In-Program and On-Line Help.

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Additionally, we have both on-line and on-site training courses available for HGA. Please contact Schlumberger Water Services if you require further training on HGA for yourself or your company, or on other software that is developed and distributed by Schlumberger Water Services.

1.7.1 Hydro GeoAnalyst In-Program Help

To view the In-Program help, select Help > Contents. Some HGA windows and dialogs contain

buttons, which load the appropriate help section for the current active component.

The HGA Help window is divided into three main areas:

- A Navigation Frame on the left displays the Contents, Index, Search, and Favorites tabs.
- A Toolbar across the top displays a set of buttons to help navigate through the HGA Help system.
- A Topic Frame on the right displays the actual Help topics included in the On-Line Help.

The tabs in the Navigation Frame provide the core navigational features as described below.

Contents

The Contents tab displays the headings in the "Table of Contents" in the form of an expandable/collapsible tree. Closed book icons represent Table of Contents headings that have sub-headings.

Index

The Index tab displays the list of Help topics. You can scroll to find the index entry you want, or you can type in the first few letters of the keyword in the text box, and the index will scroll automatically as you type. Double-click an index entry to display the corresponding Help topic. Alternately, you may select an index entry and then click the Display button to open the Help topic.

Search

The Search tab is used to search the On-Line Help documents for a word or phrase of interest. Simply type the search word(s) or phrase(s), then press <Enter> or click the Display button.

Favorites

You can add frequently accessed Help topics to a personal list of favorites, which is displayed in the Favorites tab. Once you have added a topic to your list of favorites, you can access the topic by double-clicking it. Click Add to add the currently displayed topic to your favorites list. Select a favorite and then click Remove to delete a topic from your favorites list.

1.7.2 Hydro GeoAnalyst On-line Help

You can also find the Hydro GeoAnanlyst help online:

http://www.swstechnology.com/help/hga/

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This online version of the Help can be updated more regularly than the help within the program itself so check it out for the latest updates to the documentation!

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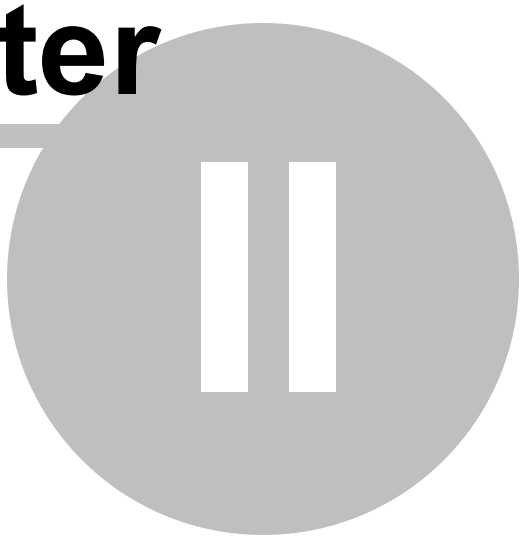
Chapter



2 Using Hydro GeoAnalyst

The following topics will be discussed in this chapter:

Hydro GeoAnalyst: Fundamental Concepts:
Introduction
Station Types
Stations Table
Station Groups
Data Categories
Data Entry

Hydro GeoAnalyst Main Menu Bar:
Project
Edit
View
Record
Settings
Tools
Help

Finally, a description of the major components which make up the HGA package is provided. These components simplify the task of managing, analyzing, and visualizing the data stored in the database, and include:
Template Manager
List Editor
Material Specifications Editor
Project Manager
Data Transfer System (*DTS)
Query Builder
Map Manager
Cross Section Editor
3D Explorer
Report Editor
Borehole Log Plotting

2.1 Hydro GeoAnalyst: Fundamental Concepts

HGA is designed to manage databases with any structure, and any level of referential integrity constraints. As such, a project database is not limited in the number of tables it may contain, nor in the relationship between the tables.

An HGA database is designed to store any type of environmental data. Most environmental data is inherently spatial, as samples and observations are taken at specific locations in the map coordinate and elevation. In HGA, these sampling sites are known as Stations.

2.1.1 Station Types

In HGA, all data is saved and referenced to a Station. A Station is a unique real-world location at which data collection activities are performed. Depending on the scope, a project

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may contain single or multiple station types, each with its own attributes. Typical examples of stations are explained below.

Boreholes
A borehole is a hole drilled at a site for exploration of subsurface geologic structure, soil and rock parameters, and groundwater characteristics. Station attributes for a borehole include: Station ID, Site ID, coordinates, elevation, depth, date of drilling, driller name, method of drilling, number of layers, soil and rock classification used, types of sampling, split spoon soil samples, static GW level, etc.

Pumping Wells
A pumping well is installed in a borehole, and may be used for water supply, or aquifer test analysis. Station attributes for a pumping well include: Well ID, site ID, coordinates, elevation, depth, date of drilling, driller name, method of drilling, number of casing intervals, maximum casing diameter and type, minimum casing diameter and type, number of screened intervals, screen diameter and type, type of pump, average productivity, pumping rate, etc.

Observation/Monitoring Wells
An observation well may be used to monitor groundwater levels and groundwater chemistry. An observation well is installed in a borehole by casing the borehole, and developing the well. Station attributes for an observation well include: Well ID, site ID, coordinates, elevation, well depth, screen locations, casing diameter and type, number of screened intervals, screen diameter and type, water level measurements, and groundwater chemistry analysis results.

Surface Water Observation Point
This station type may be a point on a river or a stream, equipped to take water samples and measure river discharge and water level. Station attributes include: Station ID, site ID, river ID, coordinates, elevation, type of observations, type of equipment, water chemistry, flow rates, etc.

Weather Station
This station may be an observation point equipped to measure weather characteristics. Station attributes include: Station ID, site ID, coordinates, elevation, construction date, type of measurements, observations start, observations end, temperatures, precipitation, solar radiation, air quality, etc.

2.1.2 Stations Table

The Stations Table stores all the station location information for all projects residing in the database. All additional tables you create in your database are directly or indirectly linked to the Stations Table.
The Station Table may contain an unlimited number of fields. Though, as a minimum, the Station Table must contain the following fields:

Station ID (ID)
Station Name (Name)
Station Coordinate (X)
Station Coordinate (Y)
Station ground surface elevation (Elevation)
If plotting stations on a map or cross section is desired, then the following fields are required:
Station X co-ordinate
Station Y co-ordinate

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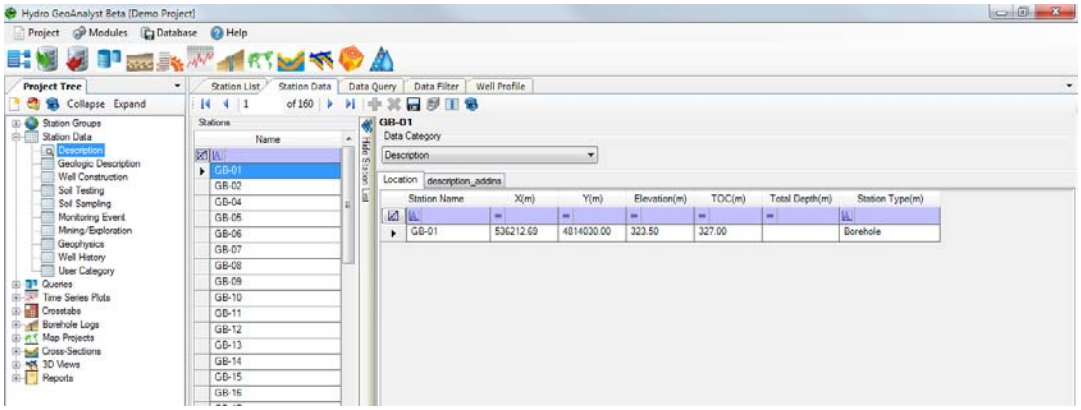
Station ground surface elevation (Elevation)

Station coordinates are stored in the Stations Table in latitude-longitude format by default. However, each project may contain its own projection and coordinate system settings, so that station locations may be entered and displayed in an alternate format (e.g. UTM, State Planar, etc.). These options are available in the Template Editor.

Stations can be added, modified, or deleted through the Station List tab. The Station List tab displays a limited number of fields for viewing and editing; for a more detailed view of each station, the Station Data tab must be used; the information displayed in the Stations Table can be found in the Description Data Category within this tab, in the Location table as shown below.



2.1.3 Station Groups

Most operations in HGA require the selection of one or more stations in the Station List tab. An example of such an operation is data entry. One or more stations for which you would like to add, view and/or modify data need to be selected so that the Station Data tab is accessible (activated).

The complete list of stations that comprise a project can be viewed in the Station List tab by selecting the All Stations item, under the Station Group node in the project tree. By default, all projects will contain a station group named All Stations that lists all stations in the database belonging to the project. However, for some of the tasks commonly performed in HGA, retrieving the complete list of stations in the project may not be necessary. Moreover, retrieving all the stations when only few of them are needed may be a time-consuming process especially for large databases containing hundreds or thousands of stations.

The solution is to create Station Groups. Grouping stations into their logical groups allows efficient management and quick retrieval of data stored in the database. For instance, all stations which contain groundwater chemistry sampling data can be grouped together under a group named as GW Sample Locations. Whenever these stations need to be updated with a new groundwater sampling round, selecting the GW Sample Locations group displays only those stations that belong to this group.

Station groups can be created based on any criteria. Common examples include:

- Locations of the stations (e.g. locations sorted by City, Project Sites, etc.)

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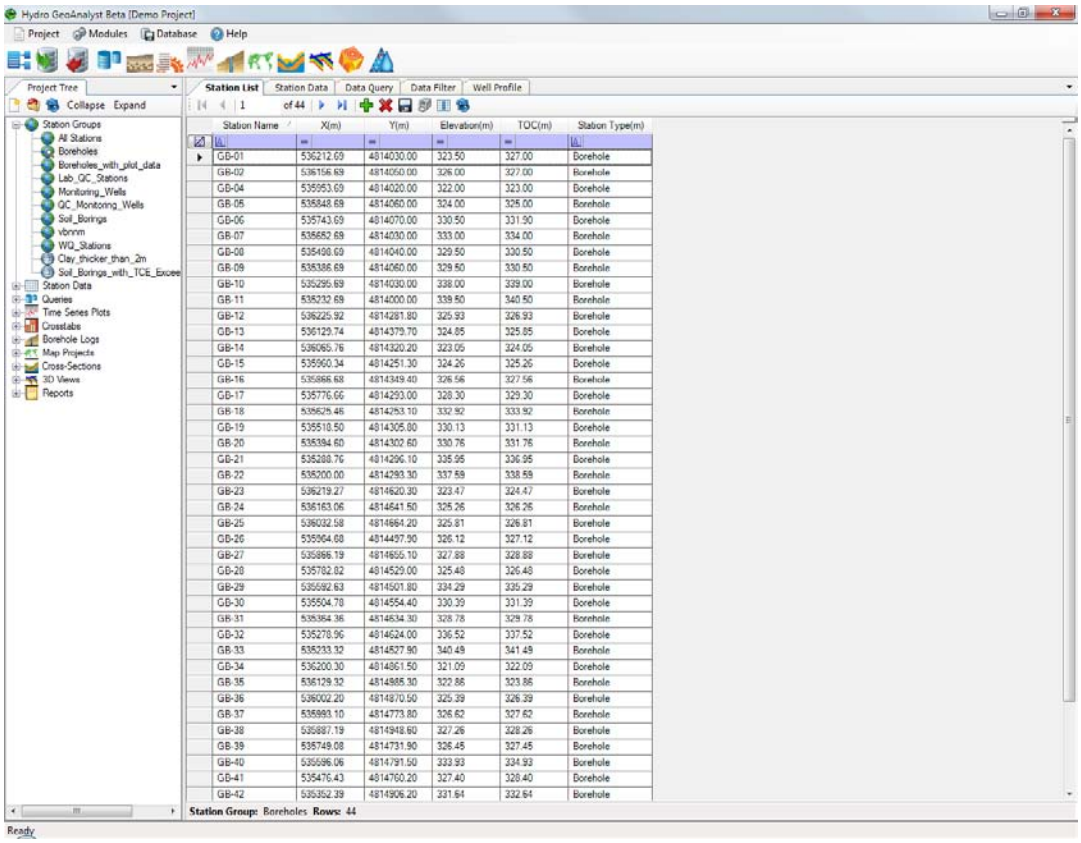
- Station type (e.g. Monitoring Locations, Boreholes, etc.), or
- Purpose of Study (e.g. remediation, site monitoring)

There are two kinds of Station Groups in HGA:
Static: Select two or more stations directly in the Station List tab, right-mouse click, and select the Add to Station Group option from the pop up menu.
Dynamic: Using the query builder, define a more advanced search criteria, and build a station group with those stations that satisfy the query criteria.

All Station Groups created for a project are listed in the Project Tree under the Station Groups branch. Clicking on any of the sub-branches corresponding to a Station Group will load the Station List tab, and display the appropriate stations belonging to that group. An example is shown below.



If desired, selected stations can be removed from a static station group or the Station Group can be deleted as a whole. To remove stations from a static station group simply select the stations (by highlighting the row) and then select the delete button - this will remove the station from the station group - but will not delete the station from the database. To delete a station from the database you must first select the All Stations station group - and delete the stations from here.
To delete an entire station group right click on the station group in the Project tree and select delete.

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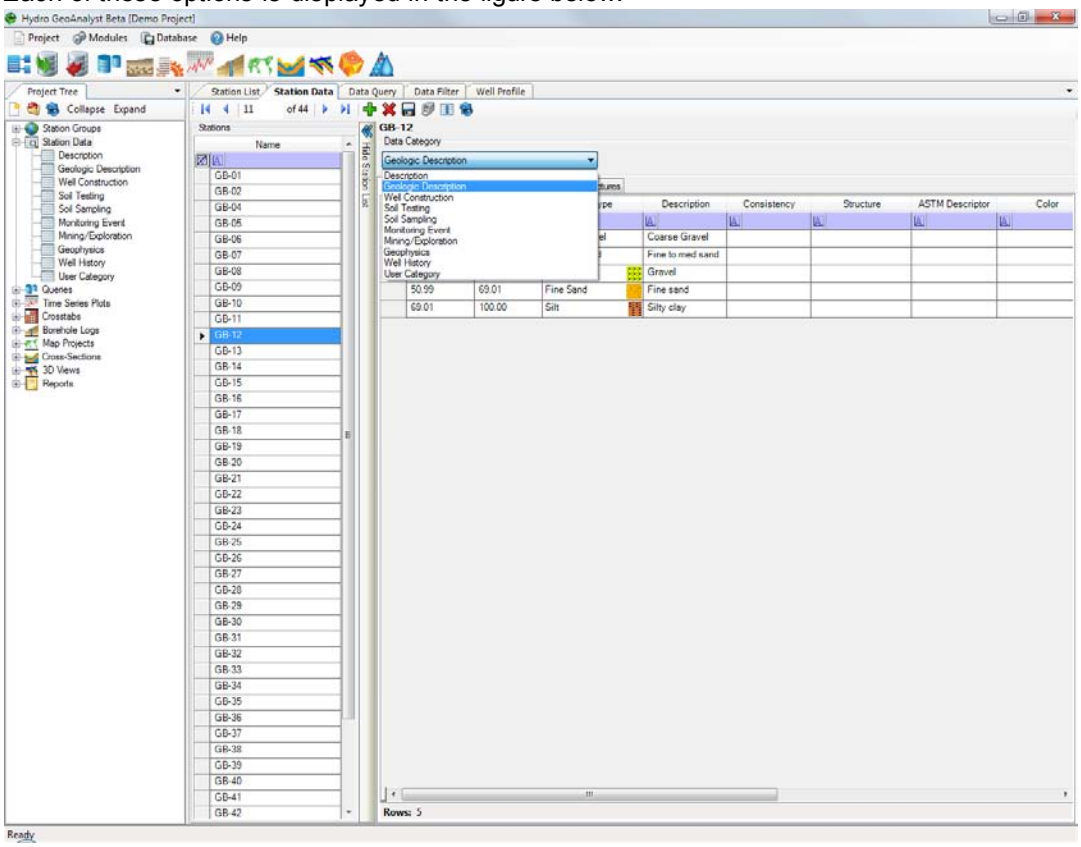
2.1.4 Data Categories

The tables in an HGA database can be organized into a logical grouping by linking them to any one of the provided data categories. HGA provides nine data categories, eight of which reflect the most common data categories found for environmental data. A ninth category, User Defined Category, can be renamed as appropriate and used accordingly.

The Station Data categories can be accessed from two locations:
From the Project Tree, expand the Station Data branch; OR
From the main window, select the Station Data tab and expand the Data Category combo box (ensure that one or more stations are selected in the Station List tab)
Each of these options is displayed in the figure below:



After a Data Category has been selected, the appropriate tables and fields belonging to this category will be displayed in the Station Data tab.

The following is a complete list of the data categories provided in HGA, along with some of the data entities that may be linked to each category:

- Description (e.g. station name, location, coordinates, elevation, site, etc.)
- Geologic Description (e.g. lithology, soil properties, hydrogeologic properties, etc.)
- Well Construction (e.g. drilling protocol, annular filling, monitoring points, casing materials, well dimensions, etc.)
- Soil Testing (e.g. SPT, pocket penetrometer, vane shear test, dynamic cone)
- Soil Sampling (e.g. Rock Coring, Soil Chemistry results, Soil Vapor, Moisture Content, Particle Size Distribution, Atterberg, Standard Proctor, Unconfined Compression, Direct Shear, Odometer (Consolidation)
- Monitoring Events (e.g. weather conditions, bailing, field properties, water quality,

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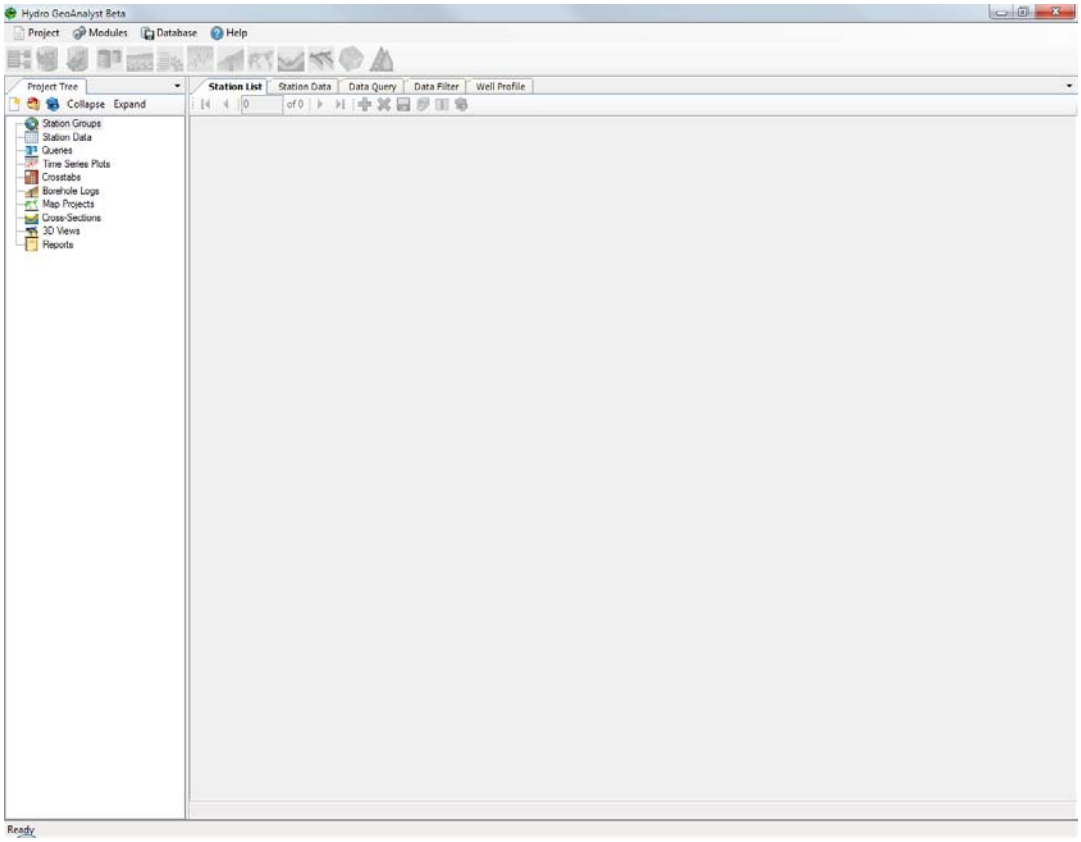
groundwater levels, groundwater chemistry)
- Mining / Exploration (e.g. Alteration, Mineralization, Structure, Samples, Down Hole Survey, Down Hole Geophysics)
- Geophysics (e.g. Conditions, Gamma, Neutron, 64 in E-log, 16 in E-log, Density)
- Well History (e.g. Pumping Rate, Pump, Screens, Top of Casing, status)
- User Defined Category

All of the above data categories may be renamed and used differently if desired. For example, the category named Geology could be renamed to Surface Water and tables such as Catchments, Surface Water Monitoring Locations, Rivers, etc. could be organized under it. Placing tables under any one of these categories does not have any effect on how the tables are stored in the database.

2.1.5 Adjustable Windows

When opening HGA the default window displays will appear. There are two tab groups one with the Project Tree and one with the other 5 tabs (Station List, Station Data, Data Query, Data Filter, and Well Profile).



You have several options to adjust the view of these tab groups. You can add additional tab groups (right click on any existing tab) either vertical or horizontal.

You can rearrange the order of the tabs within a tab group by simply dragging and dropping a tab.
You can even drag a tab from one tab group to another.

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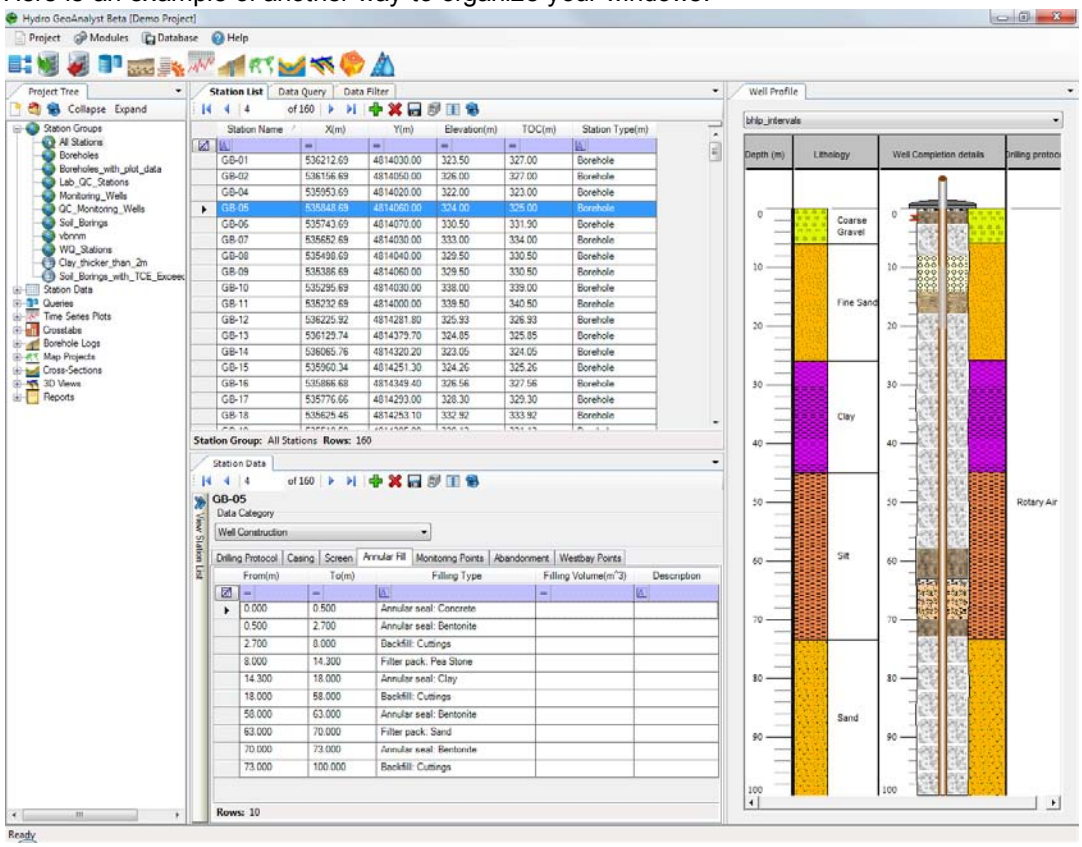
Here is an example of another way to organize your windows:



2.1.6 Project Tree Tab

The project tree lists the following items:

- Station Groups
- Station Data
- Queries
- Time Series Plots
- Crosstabs
- Borehole Logs
- Map Projects
- Cross-Sections
- 3DView
- Reports

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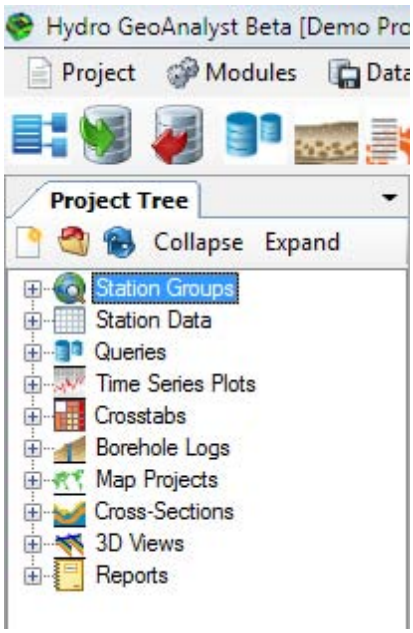

These items may be part of any project. Each item is organized as a branch in the tree view with one or more items under each branch. By selecting an item in the project tree you will either activate the appropriate tab or launch appropriate module to view this item.

2.1.7 Station List Tab

The Station List tab provides an overview of the available stations in the selected Station Group. As such, only a few basic Station attributes (name, X-coordinate, Y-coordinate, Elevation etc.) are displayed in this tab. These fields may be modified for a selected station; or a new station may be created here, and the values for these fields may be defined. The Station List tab may be used to quickly enter numerous stations, and define the basic attributes for each station.

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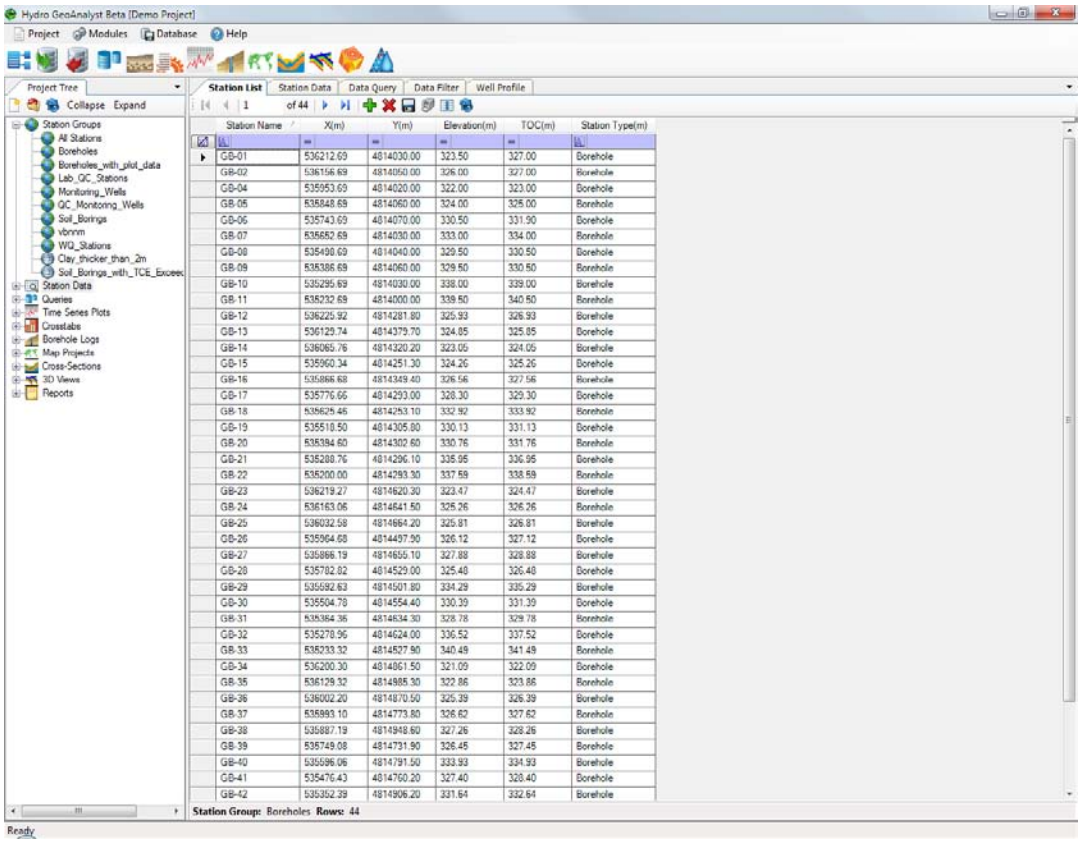

2.1.8 Station Data Tab

For a more detailed view of a single Station's attributes, the Station Data tab should be selected, and an appropriate Data category chosen. The Station Data tab provides access to all data related to a single station. Once a Station is added to the project, detailed information on the station can be inserted, edited, or deleted through the Station Data tab.

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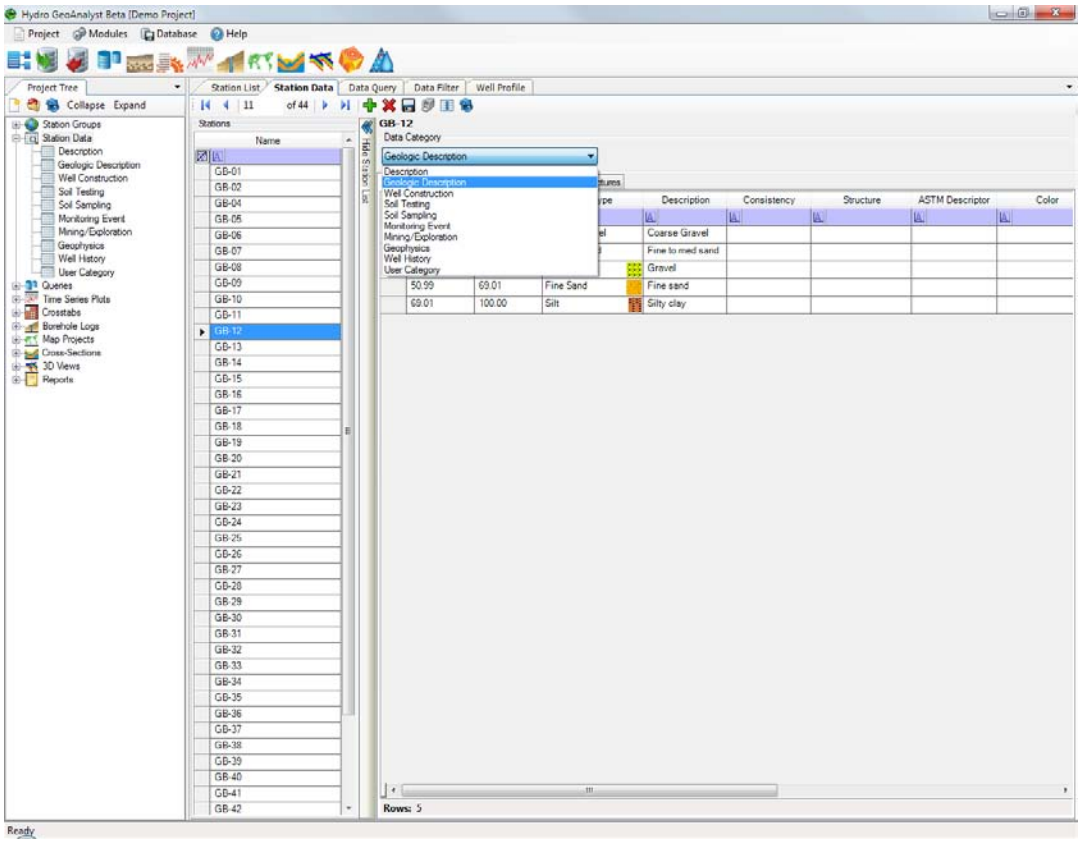

2.1.9 Data Query Tab

The Data Query Tab will display the results of executing (running) a query. When you select a query from the Queries branch of the project tree, the Data Query tab will be activated and display the results of the selected query.

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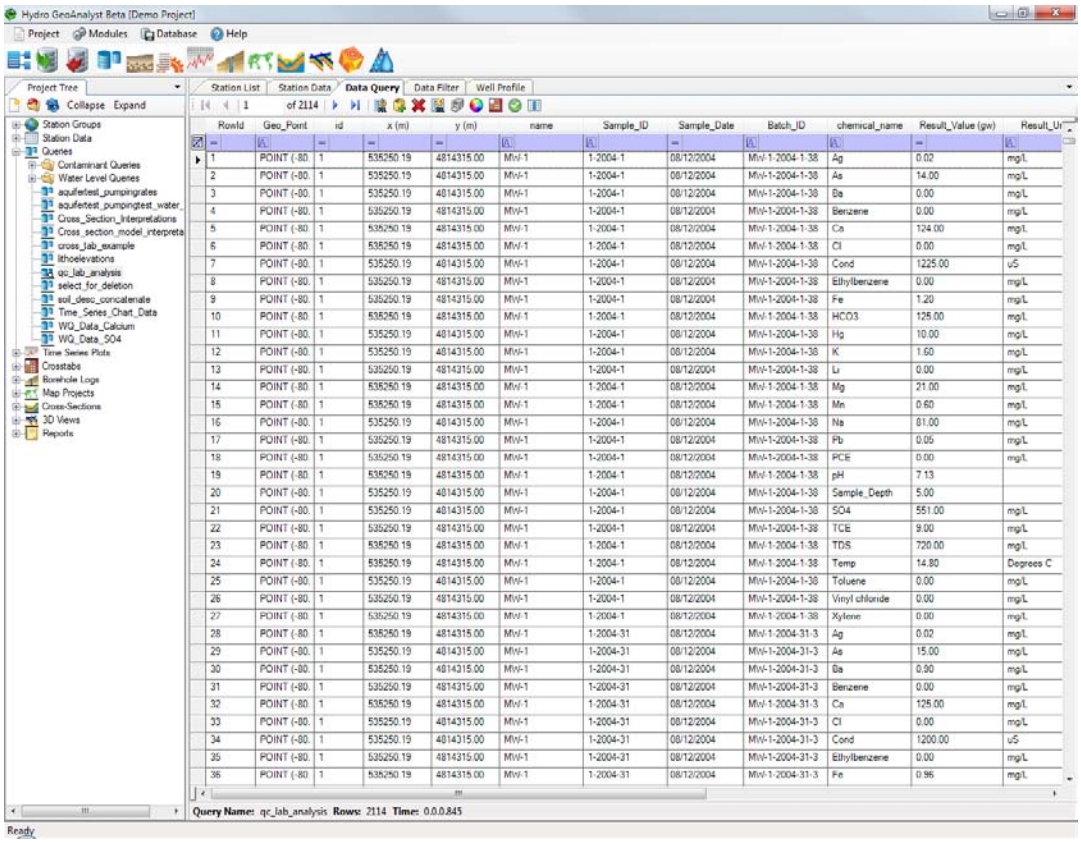

2.1.10 Data Filter Tab

The Data Filter tab allows you to browse through the database tables to see the results of all stations in a particular table. You can select to browse the entire project, database, or a particular Station Group. Then select the table you are interested in. Select the excute button and you will see all the results.

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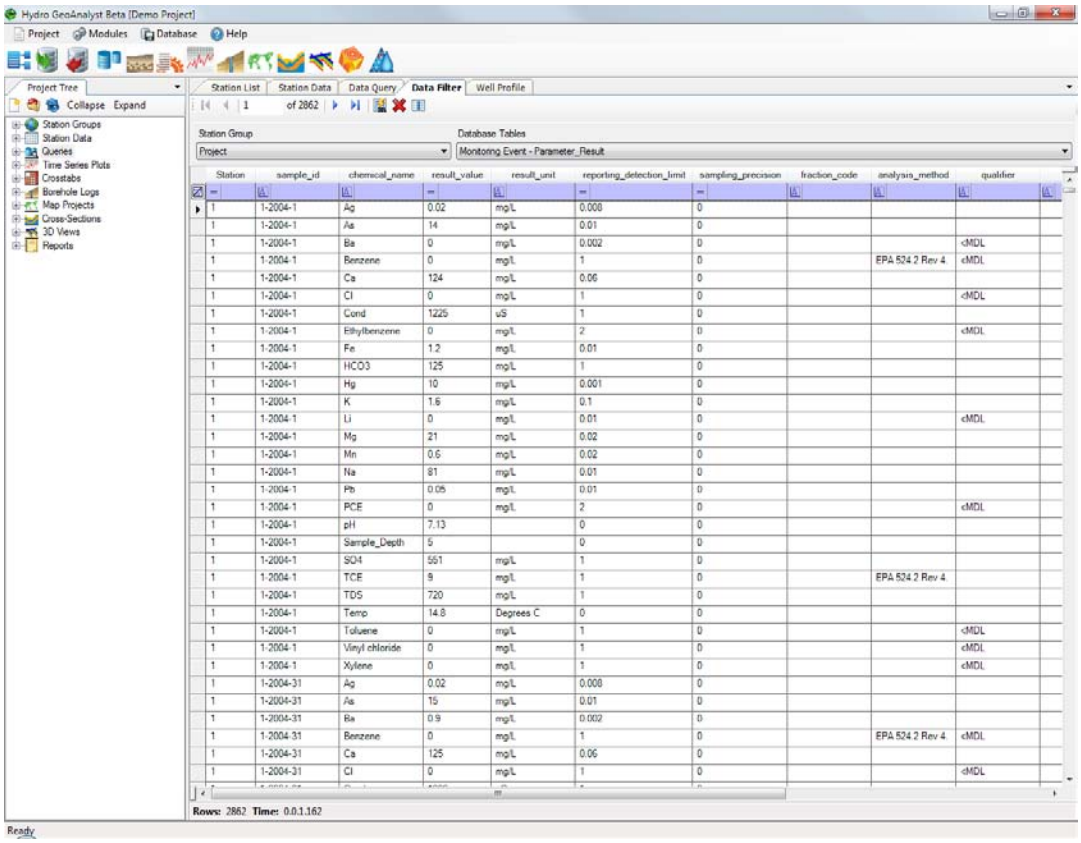

2.1.11 Well Profile Tab

The Well Profile tab allows you to view a Borehole Log Plot template for the selected station.

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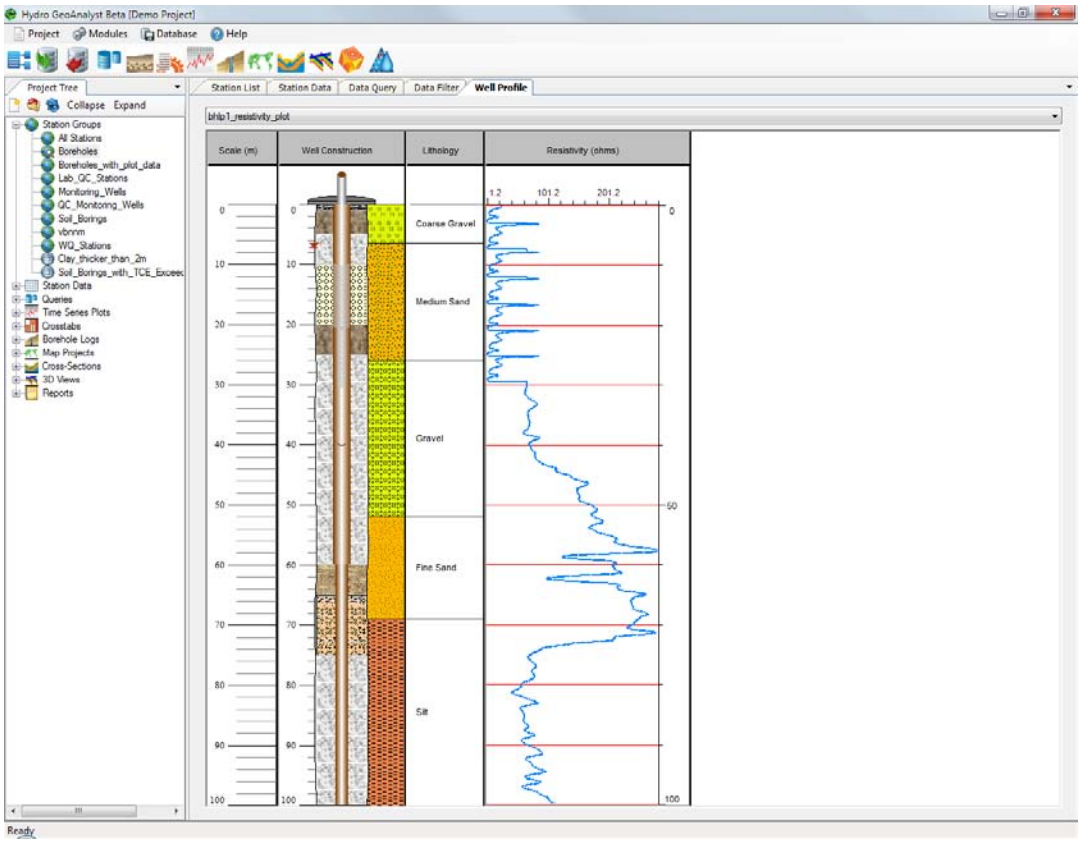

2.1.12 Data Entry

Manual Data Entry
There are two locations in HGA where data can be manually entered and/or edited: the Station List and the Station Data tabs. If the source data is available in a text file, spreadsheet (.XLS), or database, the data may be imported using the Data Transfer System (DTS).

Data Transfer System (DTS)
If the project database is going to store numerous stations, it may be more efficient to import the data using the Data Transfer System (DTS). The DTS allows for importing data from the following source types:

- Text: (.CSV)
- Excel 2000+ Spreadsheet (.XLS or .XLSX)
- MS Access Database (.MDB or .ACCDB)
- MS SQL Server

The DTS can be loaded by selecting Modules / Import / Data from the main menu; the first DTS window is shown below:

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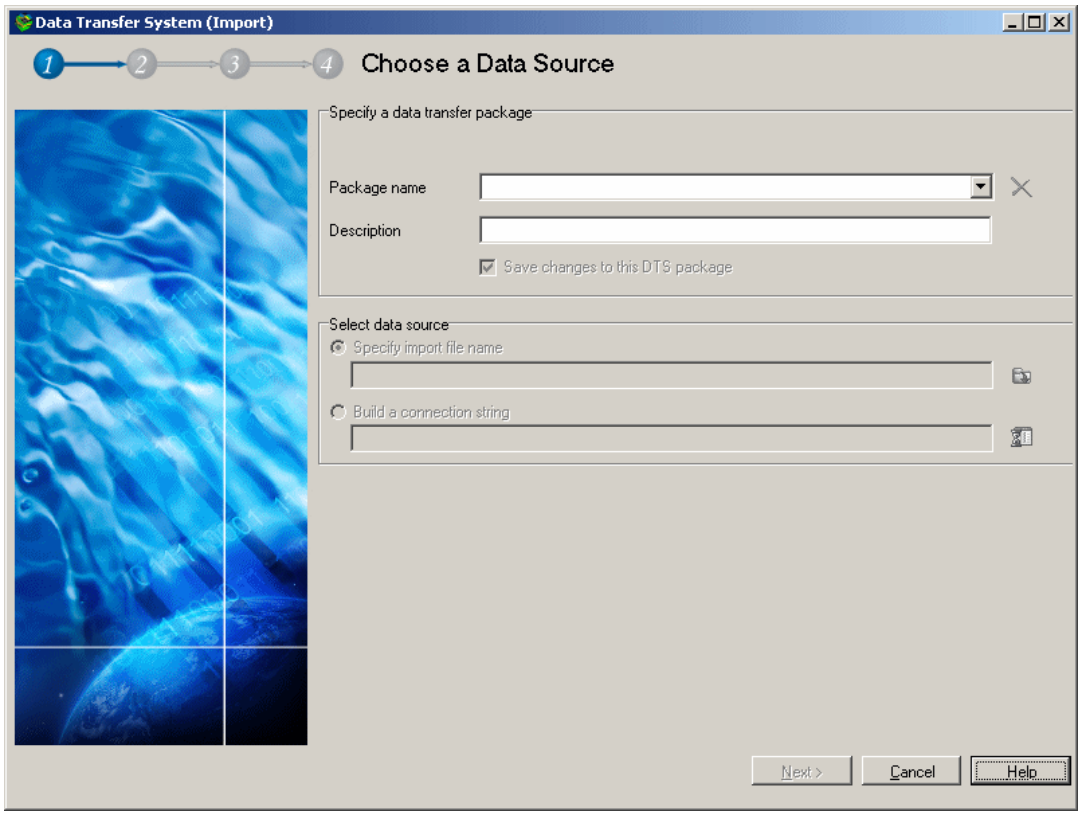


The DTS also allows exporting data from a project to one of the following formats:

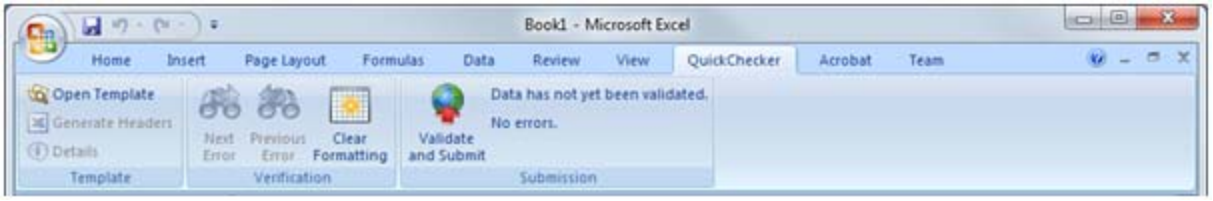
- Text files (.CSV)
- Excel 2000+ Spreadsheet (.XLS or .XLSX), or
- MS Access Database (.MDB or .ACCDB)

For more details on how to import/export data using the DTS, please refer to Chapter 5: The Data Transfer System.

2.1.13 HGA Quick Checker

The HGA Quick Checker is an Excel Plug-in. You can find the installation here: http://www.swstechnology.com/hydro-geoanlayst/quick-checker-download/setup.exe

Once you install the plug-in you will find a new ribbon in Excel (this plug-in is only supported in Excel 2007 or 2010).



Here you can open the EDD template that was created in HGA (see Export section of the Modules described in the next section for details on the EDD Template Designer) . Then the Generate Headers open will become available – this will load all the information from the EDD template into the Excel workbook. In the example from above it created a worksheet for the

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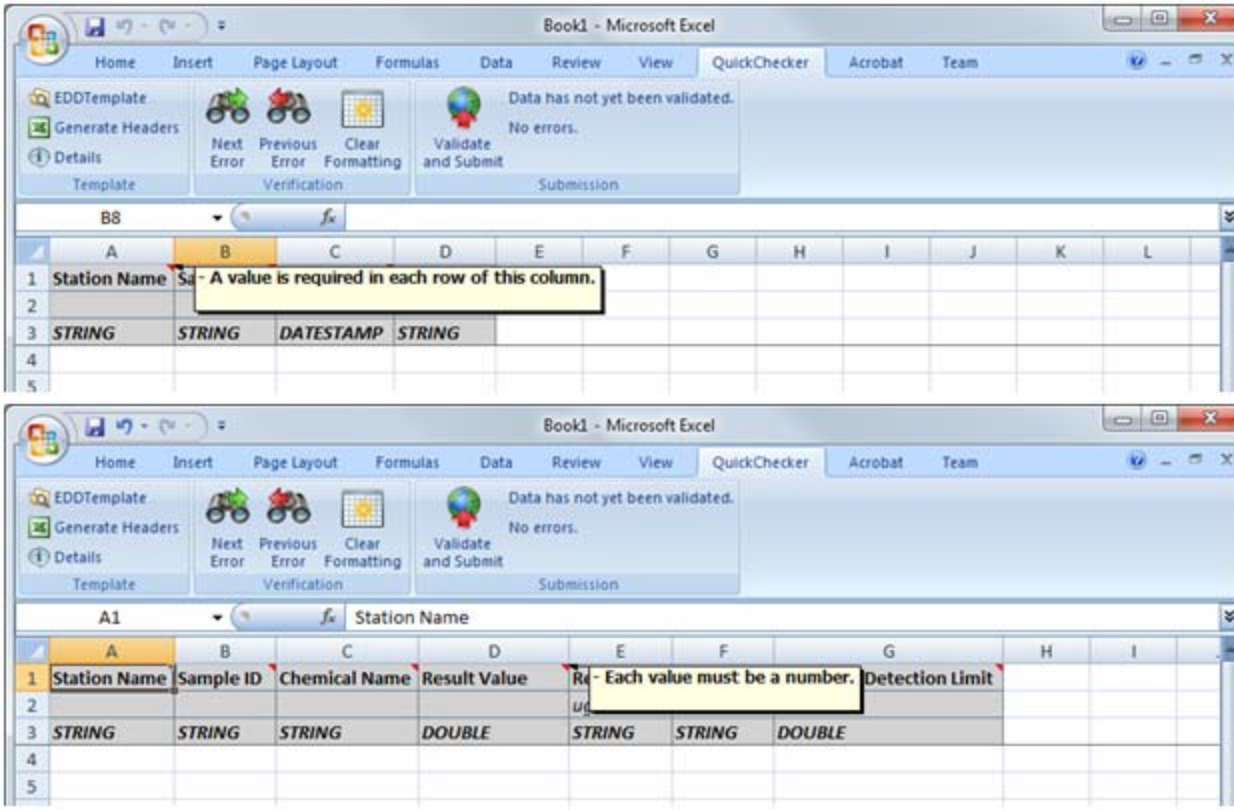
Parameter Sample table and populated it with the fields chosen from that table. As well as a Parameter Result worksheet with the fields associated with that table. Two additional worksheets are also always generated. The List Data worksheet will contain the contents of the list editor from any field that was set to Use List in the Template Designer. The MetaData tab stores path to the template file as well as some additional information needed for validation purposes.

Now you can populate the Parameter Sample and Parameter Result worksheets with the appropriate data. You will notice that there are comments on the column headers to help you understand what the appropriate data for that particular column is.



Once you have populated the worksheets with your data you can select the Validate & Submit button. The Quick Checker will validate all data in all the worksheets. If there are any errors (where the data fails to meet the conditions) then the cell will be highlighted red as well as the tab.

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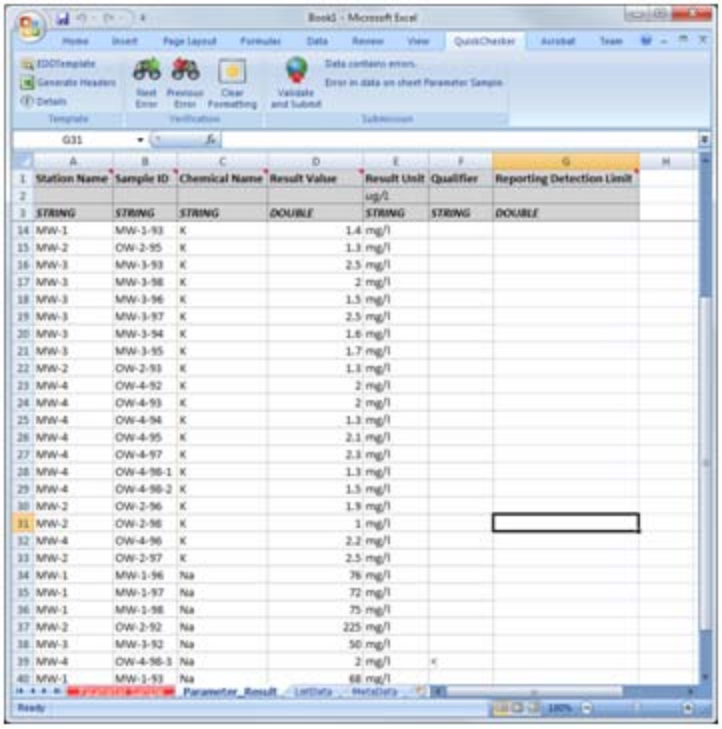
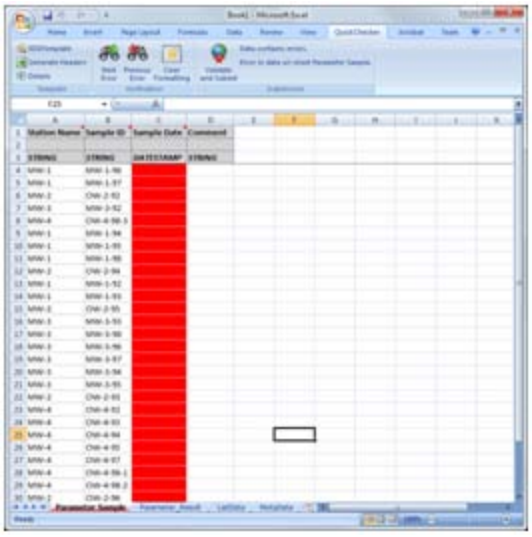


Station Name	Sample ID	Chemical Name	Result Value	Result Unit	Qualifier	Reporting Detection Limit
				ug/l		
STRING	STRING	STRING	DOUBLE	STRING	STRING	DOUBLE
MW-1	MW-1-93	K	1.4	mg/l		
MW-2	OW-2-95	K	1.3	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-93	K	2.5	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-98	K	2	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-96	K	1.5	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-97	K	2.5	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-94	K	1.6	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-95	K	1.7	mg/l		
MW-2	OW-2-93	K	1.3	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-92	K	2	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-93	K	2	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-94	K	1.3	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-95	K	2.1	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-97	K	2.3	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-98-1	K	1.3	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-98-2	K	1.5	mg/l		
MW-2	OW-2-96	K	1.9	mg/l		
MW-2	OW-2-98	K	1	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-96	K	2.2	mg/l		
MW-2	OW-2-97	K	2.5	mg/l		
MW-1	MW-1-96	Na	76	mg/l		
MW-1	MW-1-97	Na	72	mg/l		
MW-1	MW-1-98	Na	75	mg/l		
MW-2	OW-2-92	Na	225	mg/l		
MW-3	MW-3-92	Na	50	mg/l		
MW-4	OW-4-98-3	Na	2	mg/l		
MW-1	MW-1-93	Na	68	mg/l		

In this example you can see that the only errors are found on the Parameter Sample worksheet. When you view this worksheet you will find the cells where there are errors have been highlighted red.



This is because of the condition set in the EDD Template – the Sample Date field was set to be required.
As you enter appropriate data into these fields the Quick Checker will automatically validate the data and remove the red highlighting if the data is appropriate.

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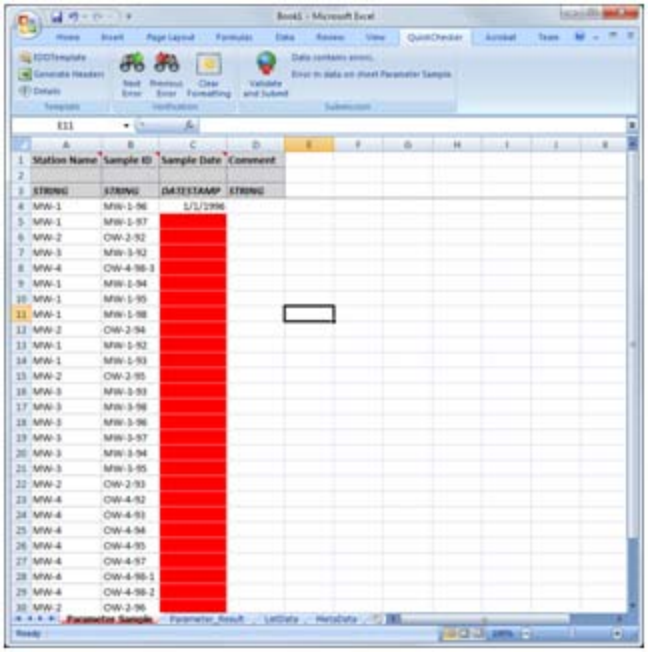

Once you have corrected all the data you can select the Validate and Submit button again. If the Quick Checker does not find any problems with your data it will automatically open an email in Outlook with the email address specified in the EDD template and attach a *.zip_hga file which contains your excel spreadsheet and the validation information. This file can then be imported with the EDD import routine described in a later section.

2.2 Hydro GeoAnalyst Menu Bar

The HGA menu items have been specifically designed for optimal flexibility and ease of use. The items in the menu bar are context sensitive; this means that one or more menu items may be greyed out if a specific feature is not applicable for a particular view. The top menu allows access to all of the functionality of the project browser (tree view) and all of the tabs.

The following sections describe the items which appear in the menu bar.

2.2.1 Project

The Project menu contains options for project level actions as described in the following sections.

2.2.1.1 New

This option start the New Project wizard which is described further in the next section: Creating New Projects

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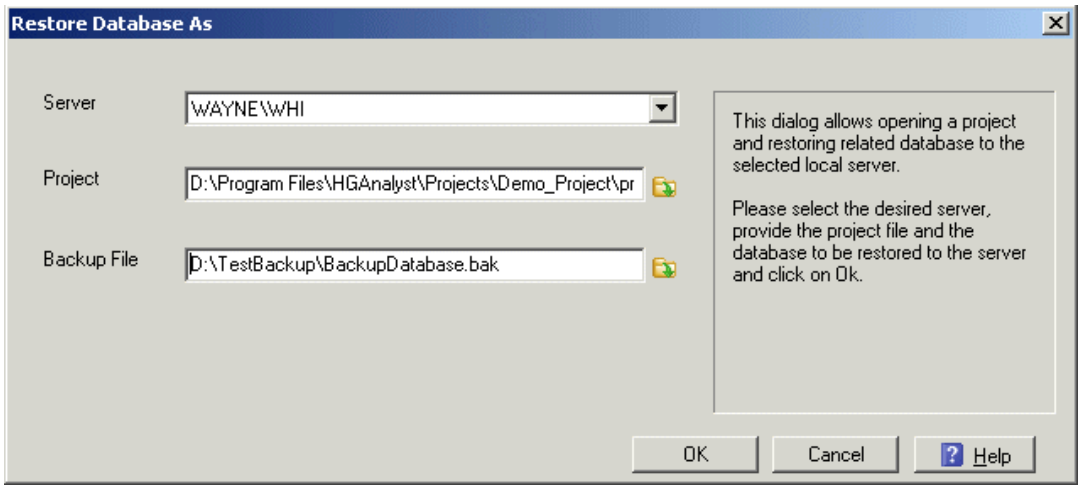
2.2.1.2 Open

The Open menu item is used to open existing HGA projects. Only projects with the extension .VBH may be opened in HGA. The .VBH file contains basic information for the project, including a connection string to the HGA database.

The (Open) button in the Project Tree toolbar performs the same function.

2.2.1.3 Open from Backup

Use this option to open a back up copy of the HGA project and database. This is useful if a remote client or colleague needs to open your HGA project, and SQL Server database.
A back up of the SQL Server database can be made using the BackUp Database option (available in the Database menu), explained later in this section.
A copy of the project can be made by simply copying the project folder, and its contents, using Windows explorer.


Restore Database As
Server
WAYNE\WHI
Project
D:\Program Files\HGAnalyst\Projects\Demo_Project\pr
Backup File
D:\TestBackup\BackupDatabase.bak
This dialog allows opening a project and restoring related database to the selected local server.
Please select the desired server, provide the project file and the database to be restored to the server and click on Ok.
OK
Cancel
Help

In the Backup database dialog, specify the Server. The Server can be the WHI or SWS instance or any SQL Server instance, provided it is on the local machine. Specify the Project to open (.VBH file) and specify the Database BackUp File (.BAK file).
NOTE: On Windows Vista or Windows 7 operating systems, User Account Control (UAC) must be disabled before you can successfully open a project from backup.

2.2.1.4 Close

Close the project which is currently open.

2.2.1.5 Re-Open

This menu item provides a list of projects that have been recently opened. The most recent project will appear at the top. Simply select the desired project, and it will be loaded into HGA.

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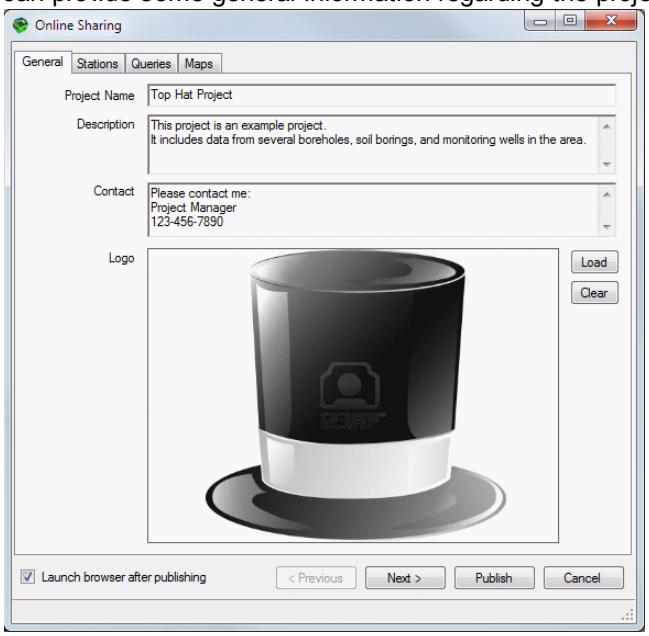
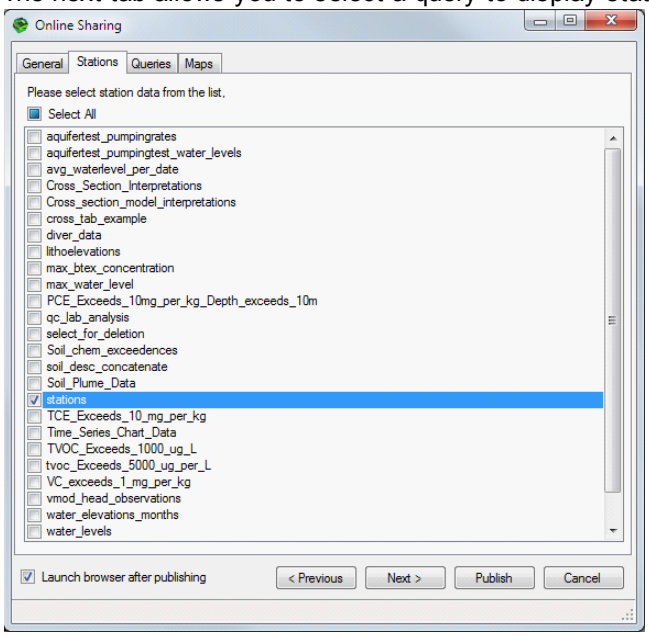
2.2.1.6 Online Sharing

This new option allows you to share your HGA project with others who do not have the program. You can find this option by selecting Project/Online Sharing. On the first tab you can provide some general information regarding the project.



Note: Best size for client logo is 150 pixels wide by 100 pixels high.

The next tab allows you to select a query to display station information.



The Queries tab allows you to select a query to display any additional data that is important for your project (for example chemical concentration information).

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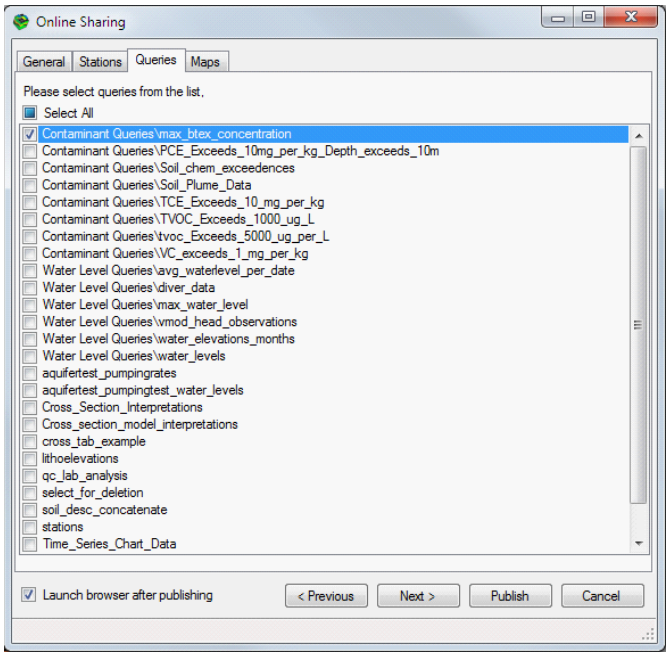
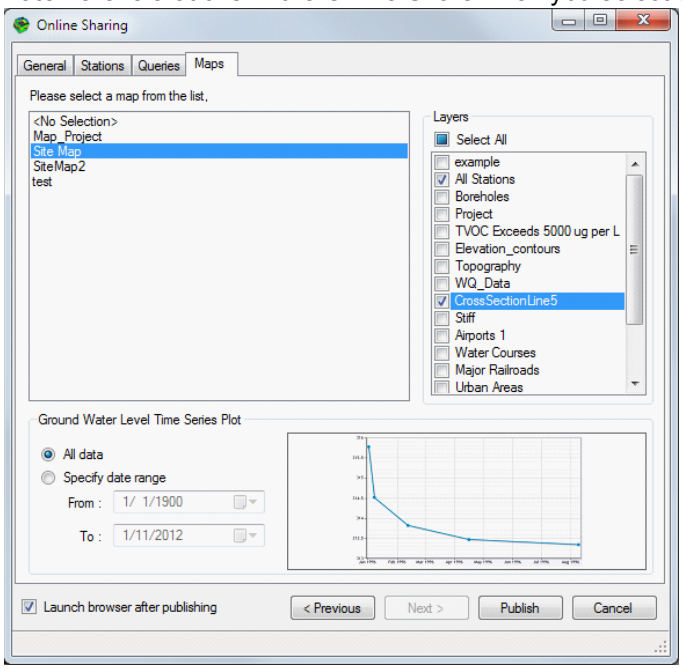


The Maps tab allows you to select layers from any of the maps in your project that you wish to share. Additionally, any water level information for the points layers you select from the map will be included in the Online Share. You have an option to specify if you want a specific date range for the water levels or simply include all water levels. This will be displayed as water level elevations in the Online Share when you select a station on the Map.



Following are some screenshots of an example project Online Share:

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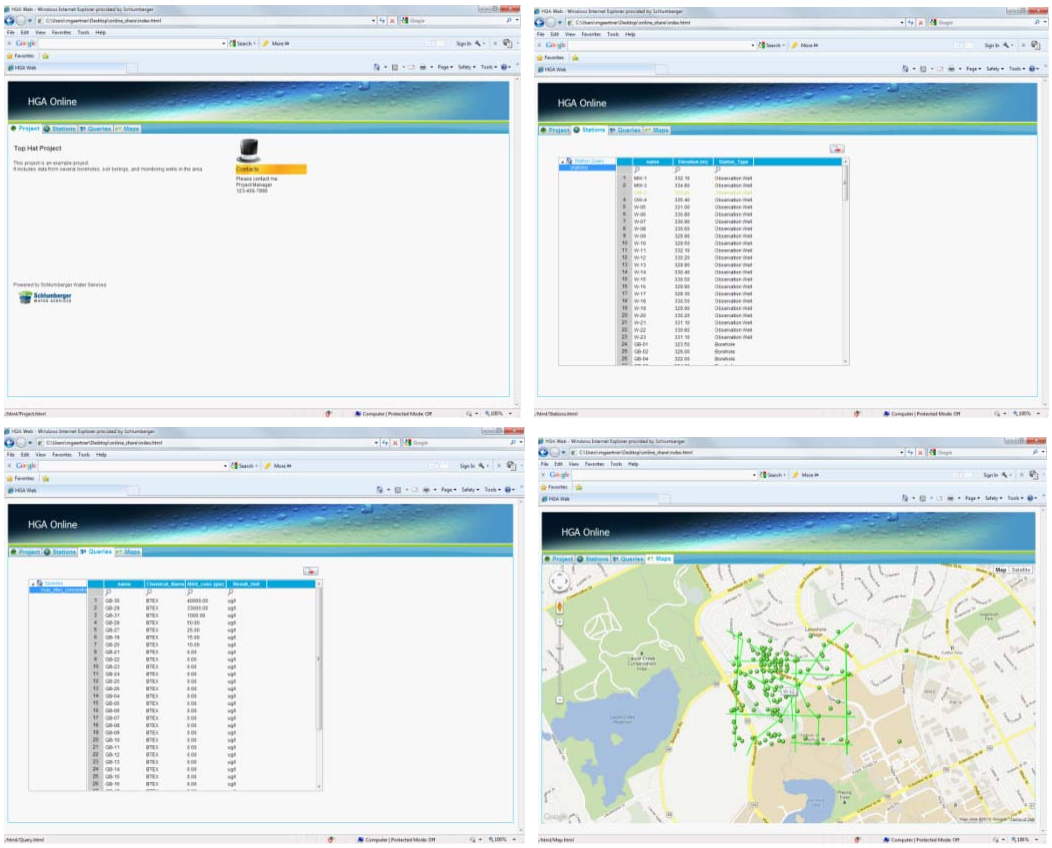
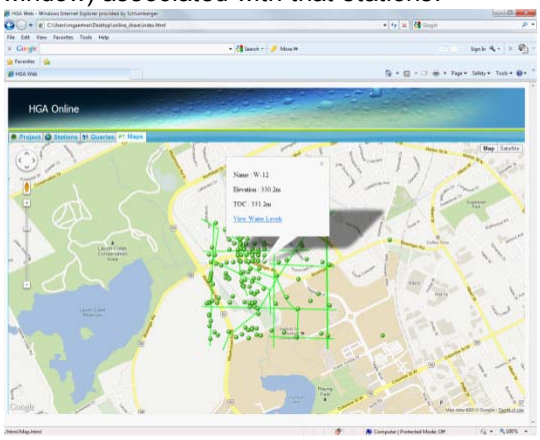


If you select one of the stations on the map you will find a pop up with some additional information. Also, the pop up will provide a link to visualize the water levels (in another window) associated with that stations.



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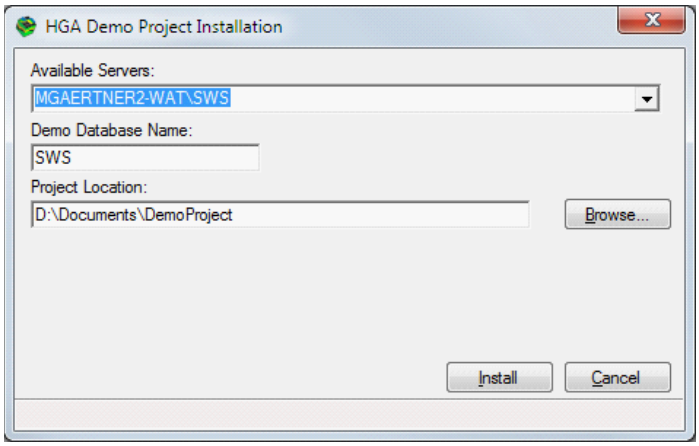
2.2.1.7 Install the Demo Project

A new feature implemented in HGA 2012.1 is the ability to install the Demo Project directly from the program. Simply launch HGA and select Project / Install Demo Project



You need to select the SQL Server you wish to use from the list of Available Servers (or type your SQL Server).
By default it will give the Demo Database Name: SWS however you can change this if you wish.
Then select the location for the project files. Lastly select the Install button.
Please Note: this process may take from 2 – 5 minutes, depending on your computer/ network speed.

If you encounter difficulties installing the Demo Project as described above, you can follow these steps to manually download and install the Demo Project.
1. Open your internet browser, and navigate to the following website: http://trials.swstechnology.com/archive/Software/Hydro_GeoAnalyst/Demo_Project/HGA_Demo_Project.ZIP
2. Select Save in the File Download dialog and in the Save As dialog, select a destination folder on your computer, and then click the Save button.
3. The demo project will begin to download to your computer. Depending on your internet connection speed, this may take several minutes. Once the HGA_Demo_Project.zip file has been downloaded to your computer, extract the contents of the HGA_Demo_Project.

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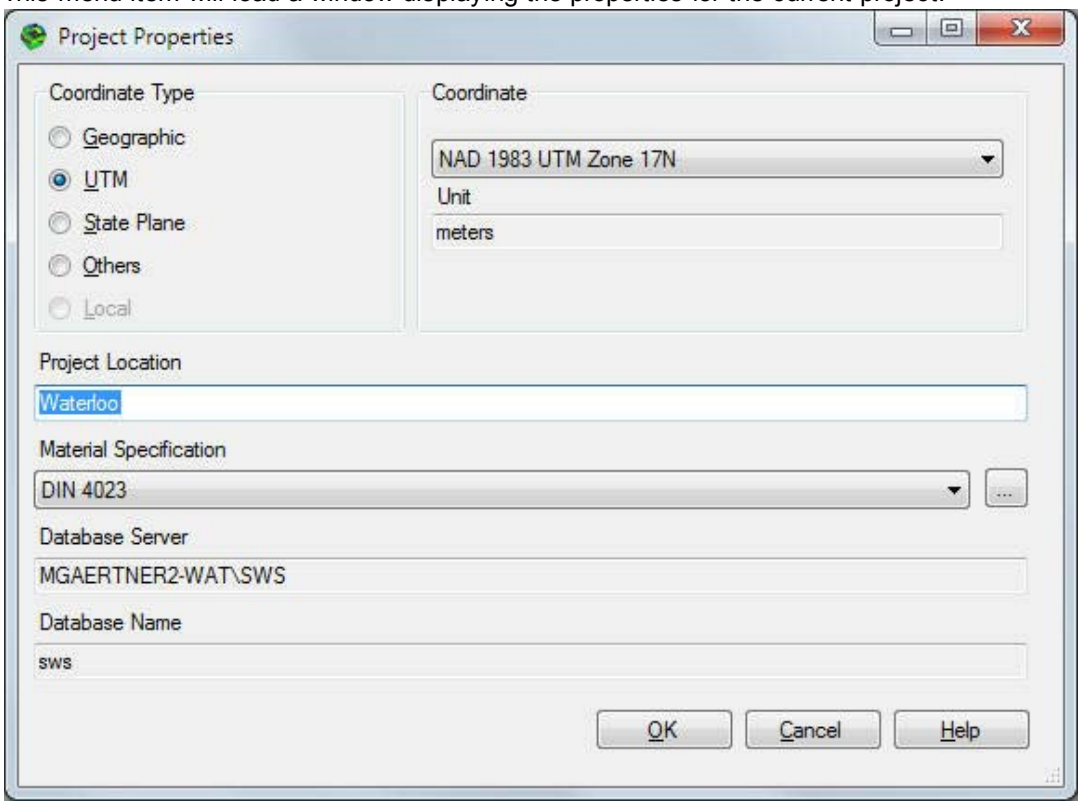
zip file to a location on your computer.
4. Ensure that your software is licensed and launch Hydro GeoAnalyst by double-clicking on the desktop short-cut icon.
5. Select Project / Open from backup from the HGA main menu.
6. In the Restore Database As dialog box, specify the SQL Server you wish to use.
7. Beside the Project field, select the Open button (folder with green arrow) and navigate to the folder where the demo project files were extracted to. Select the Project.vbh file.
8. Beside the Backup File field, select the Open button (folder with green arrow) and navigate to the folder where the demo project files were extracted to. Select the SWS_Demo_DB.bak file.
9. Finally, click the OK button to open the demo project.

Note: The above nine steps are only required when opening the downloaded Demo Project for the first time. Next time you wish to open the Demo Project, you can select Project / Open, and then select the Project.vbh file for the Demo Project.

2.2.1.8 Properties

This menu item will load a window displaying the properties for the current project.



Once a project is created, there are options to modify some of the project settings. The coordinate type and the coordinate can be adjusted after the project has been created. Additionally, you can adjust the Material Specification can be adjusted.
The Database Server and Database name can been seen here but these cannot be adjusted.

2.2.1.9 Default Project Settings

The default project settings allows you to set the Database Server and Project folder locations to be used when New projects are created.

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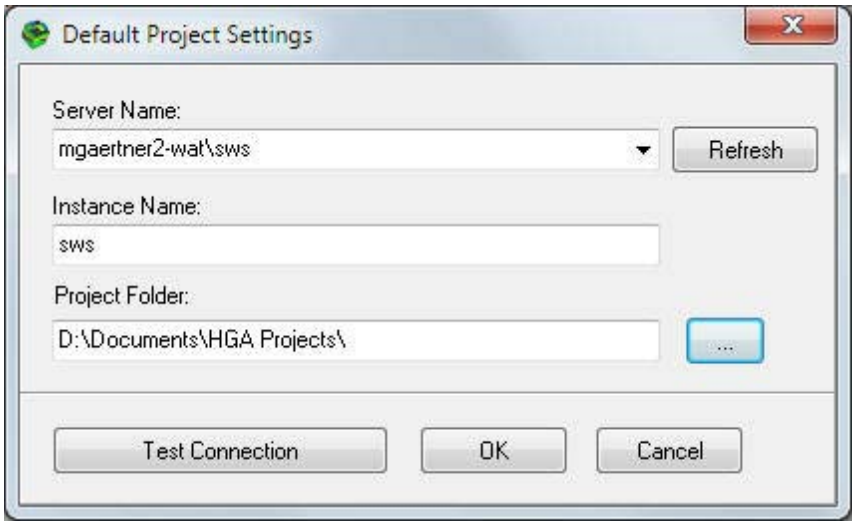

After entering the Server Name and Instance Name you can use the Test Connection button to ensure that the settings connect to an active SQL Server.

2.2.1.10 Exit

This menu item will close HGA, and all related windows (if any are open).

2.2.2 Modules

Enter topic text here.

2.2.2.1 Template Manager

The Template Manager provides the tools to modify the HGA database structure, and define user-level views.

The Template Manager captures the schema of the database and displays database and view settings. The following features are available:

- Adding and deleting tables/fields
- Altering the properties of each table and field defining primary keys, defining relationships between tables
- Grouping tables under logical data categories
- Defining visibility of tables and/or fields
- Defining user level table and/or field names, units, and data formats (where applicable).
- Save user templates as a new database schema structure
- Rename fields, add fields to data categories, and modify the field formats

For more details, please refer to the Template Manager Chapter.

2.2.2.2 Import

Use the Import option to import data or reports into the project database; data may be imported from source files using the Data Transfer System package.

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Note: Depending on the performance capabilities of your computer, importing large quantities of data points can take a very long time and cause HGA to become unresponsive. As such, SWS does not recommend importing more than 20,000 data points at one time.

Data (Using DTS)

This option allows data to be imported into the HGA project database, using the Data Transfer System (DTS). Data may be imported from the following sources:
Text: (*.CSV, *.TXT, *.ASC, *.TAB)
MS Excel 2000+ Spreadsheet (*.XLS), or
Any OLE-DB compliant database such as a MS Access Database (*.MDB)
For more details on how to import data using the DTS, please refer to Chapter 5: The Data Transfer System.

LAS Data

This option allows for importing data from an LAS (Log ASCII Standard) file, a standard format introduced by the Canadian Well Logging Society in 1989. The LAS file contains two types of sections:
Well Information Section: data related to the station (location, driller, etc.)
Parameter/Curve Information Sections: descriptive and/or measured data for one or more downhole parameters.
When importing the LAS file in HGA, the following options are available:
Import the Well Sections and Parameter/Curve sections; use this option if you want to import a new station, and one or more measured parameters for this station. A new station will be added to the database, using station details (name, co-ordinates, etc.) in the LAS file. If the station already exists in HGA, you will be prompted to overwrite the details, using those in the LAS source. In addition, data from one or more parameters (Parameter Sections) may be imported to one or more tables in your database.
Import only Parameter sections; use this option if this station already exists in your project. HGA will read the station name in the LAS file, and attempt to find an appropriate match in the current project.
When you select this option, the following dialog will appear:

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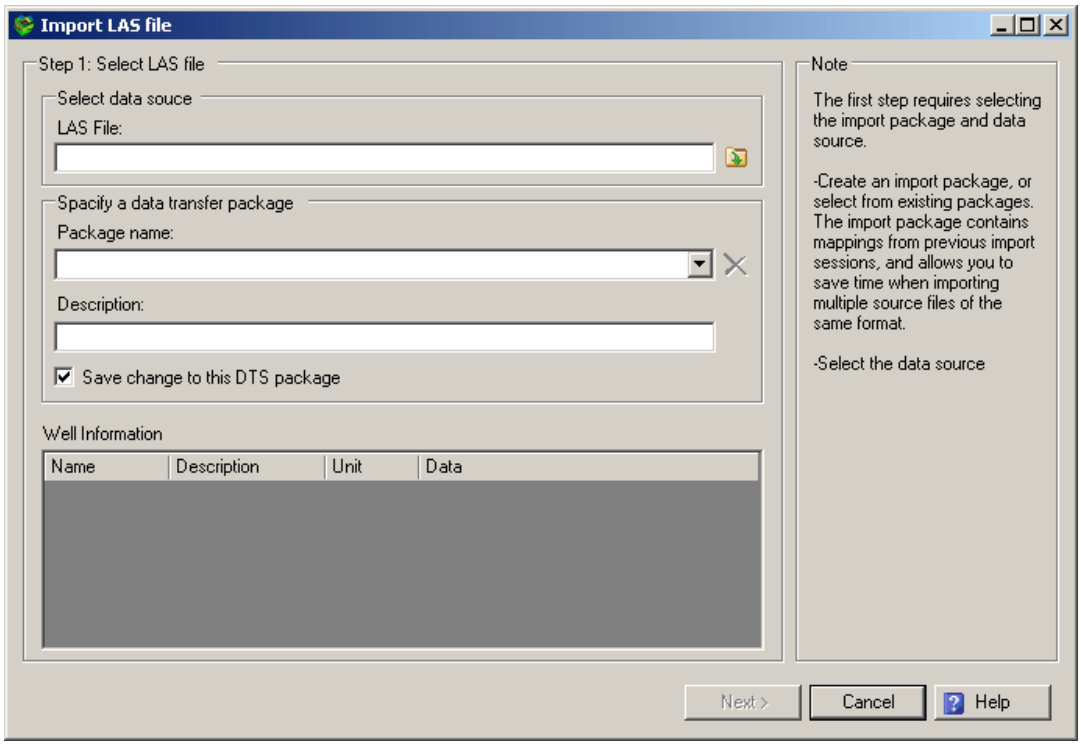
Import LAS file
Step 1: Select LAS file
Select data souce
LAS File:
Spacify a data transfer package
Package name:
Description:
Save change to this DTS package
Well Information
Name
Description
Unit
Data
Note
The first step requires selecting the import package and data source.
-Create an import package, or select from existing packages. The import package contains mappings from previous import sessions, and allows you to save time when importing multiple source files of the same format.
-Select the data source
Next >
Cancel
Help

The first step requires selecting the data transfer package and data source.
A Data Transfer Package (DTP) is designed to store all settings of desired import operations that may be repeated from time to time. For example, importing several LAS files containing the same measured parameters. The DTP contains information about the data source, the selected destination table(s), matching between source and destination tables and fields, source units, and a number of other settings. You may create an import package, or select from existing packages.
All Data Transfer Packages (if any) are listed for selection at the beginning of all data transfer operations. If an existing package is selected, the import routine loads all information stored in the package. The information can then be reviewed and updated as desired before as you move through the data transfer operation.
After selecting the package, select the Data Source; please note the following limitations:
HGA currently supports LAS v.2.0.
Third dimensional data array handling is currently not supported
Multiple log runs is currently not supported
When you are finished, click the [Next>] button in the lower right corner to proceed to the next step. The next step is Data Mapping.

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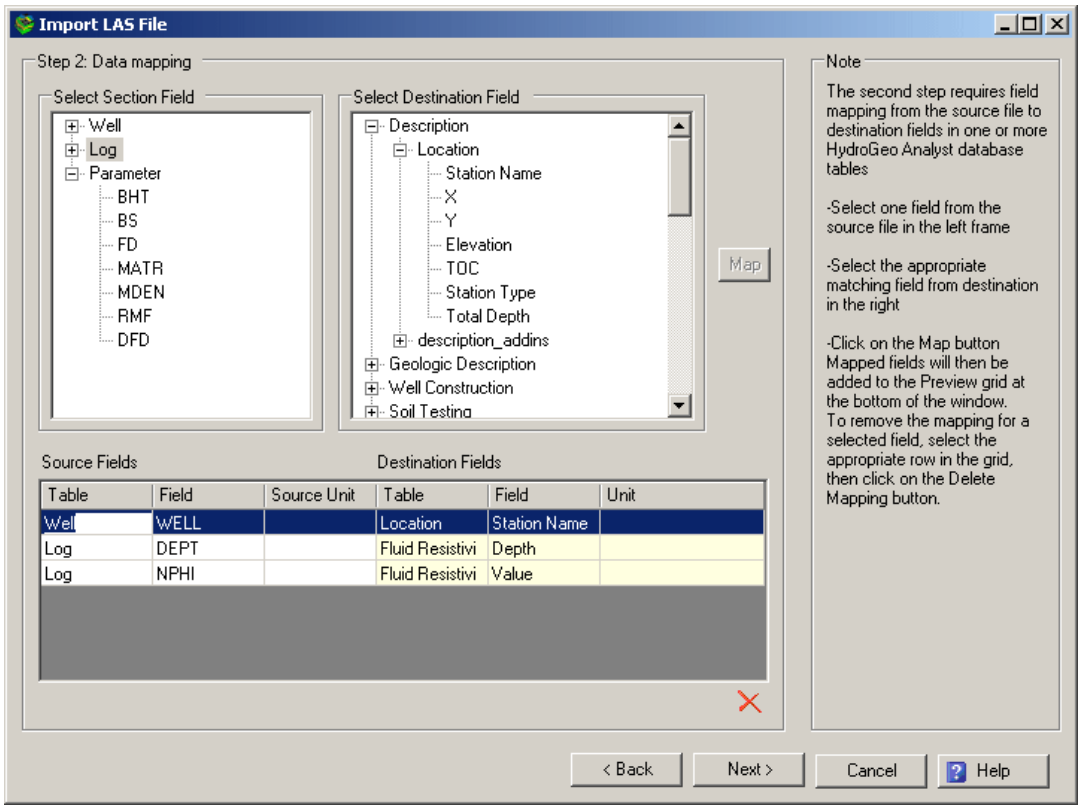

The next step in the data transfer operation is to match a source table with a destination table.

You may map the entire LAS file (including the Well Section), or just downhole parameters; if you do not include the well section, you must have the appropriate station already created in your project. HGA will read the station name in the LAS file, and attempt to find an appropriate match in the current project. If one is found, you may proceed. Otherwise, you must include the well section, or terminate the import routine and return to HGA and create the appropriate station (using the same station name as found in the LAS source).

If duplicate station names are found in the database, there will be a prompt to select the appropriate station.

The Data Mapping window is divided into two frames:

The Source well section, found on left side of the window; and

The Destination tables and fields, on the right side of the window

The Source frame (which contains the data to be imported) can be expanded on the left side of the window. If the field names in the source are identical to those in the destination, then the fields will be matched automatically. For all others, you must map the fields using the procedure below.

The Destination frame contains the database schema: all tables and fields under their appropriate data categories. From this frame, select a Category, then a Table from this category, and a list of fields will be displayed in the grid on the right side of the window.

Mapping

Mapping fields from the LAS file to the database is described below:

F Select one field from the source file in the left frame

F Select the appropriate matching field from destination in the right (by expanding the appropriate data category and table)

F Click on the Map button

Mapped fields will then be added to the Preview grid at the bottom of the window. Repeat

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these steps for additional fields.
To remove the mapping for a selected field,
F Select the appropriate row in the Preview grid
F Click on the Delete Mapping button
Units
Due to the flexible nature of the LAS file, there may exist one or more parameters with units that are not supported in HGA; as such, unit conversion will not be possible during the import. Where the unit categories and units exist, HGA will attempt to do unit conversion, and import the data. If the destination field does not support the selected source units, there will be no conversion, and the data will not be imported. For this reason, it may be necessary to modify the field settings for your database schema, before proceeding with the import. For more details, see Chapter 13: Modifying Fields and View Settings.
When you are finished, click the [Next>] button in the lower right corner to proceed to the next step.

If the data to be imported contains the Well Section, then some additional information may be required in order to allow proper data transfer. The Station Related Settings window (as shown below) will only be displayed if data is imported to the Stations table.
Projection Settings
Define the coordinate system, the projection system, and the units for the stations in the source file. Following successful import, the new stations will be converted to the projection system and units defined in the HGA project. A detailed description of the coordinate and projection systems available in HGA is provided in Chapter 3. see "Step 3: Set Project Properties and Location"
NOTE: It is important to know and select the correct projection system during the import, to prevent erroneous station co-ordinates.
The LAS file allows to specify a place holder for NULL values (common examples are -999.0000). Wherever this value is detected in the source, HGA will insert NULL in the destination, according to the field setting specified in the Template Manager.
When you are finished, click the [Next>] button in the lower right corner to proceed to the next step.

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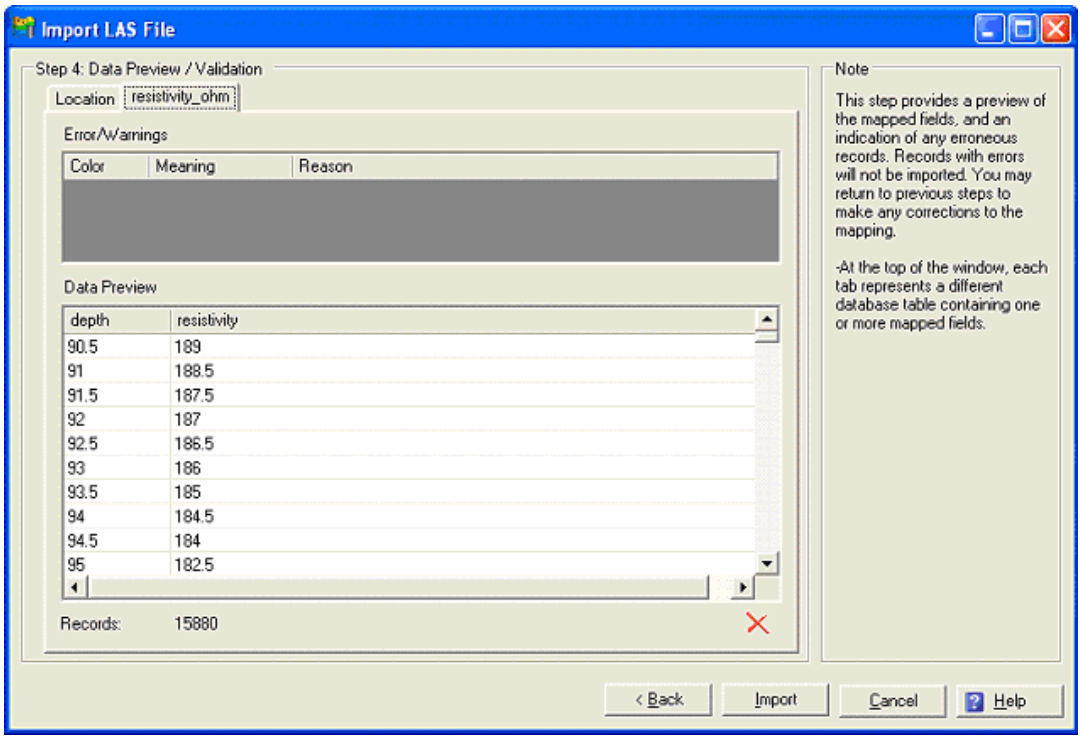

The last step in the import involves previewing the data to be imported, and taking appropriate actions with regards to erroneous data. The Data Validation window (as shown below) displays all data ready to be imported. Errors or warnings, if any, will be listed along with the data. Records with errors will not be imported. You may return to previous steps to make any corrections to the mapping.
The data is checked against the following conditions:
Proper Station Locations
Data type compatibility
NOTE: All coordinates in the database are stored in latitude-longitude format (WGS 1984) for internal use, regardless of the projection system in the source file and project. The Preview in this window displays the converted station co-ordinates. However the station co-ordinates may be displayed in HGA in any projection system desired.
At the top of the window, each tab represents a different database table containing one or more mapped fields.
Accepting or Rejecting Records
Any of the records in the preview window may be accepted or rejected.

To accept the selected records, click on the (Accept) button.

To reject the selected records, click on the (Reject) button.
Finalizing the Import
Once you have removed or verified the errors,
F [Import] button to import the data to the project.
After successfully importing the data, a confirmation window will appear, similar to the one shown below.

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To close the import routine, and return to HGA,
[OK] button in the confirmation dialog, then
[Close] button at the bottom of the window

MON Data

This option allows for importing data from a MON file, a format generated from datalogger monitoring software such as Diver-Pocket, LoggerDataManager, Diver-Office and e-SENSE.
MON files consist of three sections: Logger Settings, Data Series and Data.
The Logger Settings section contains the current settings of the logger including the location, sample method, sample interval, serial number and available channels.
The Data Series section contains information on when field measurements were taken.
The Data section contains all the measurements for each channel, ordered by date and time.
To import MON file data into your database, follow the steps below:
STEP 1: Select MON Data Files
STEP 2: Map Data Fields
STEP 3: Import Data into the Database
Please note that the MON data import procedure can accommodate multiple MON files simultaneously. However, for demonstration purposes, only one MON file will be used in the following guide.
Also, before you import data from MON files, the water level values need to be compensated with respect to the top of the well casing. This can be done through SWS datalogger software (Diver-Office, Data Logger Manager) by performing barometric compensation on the MON data, using the "Top of Casing" method.

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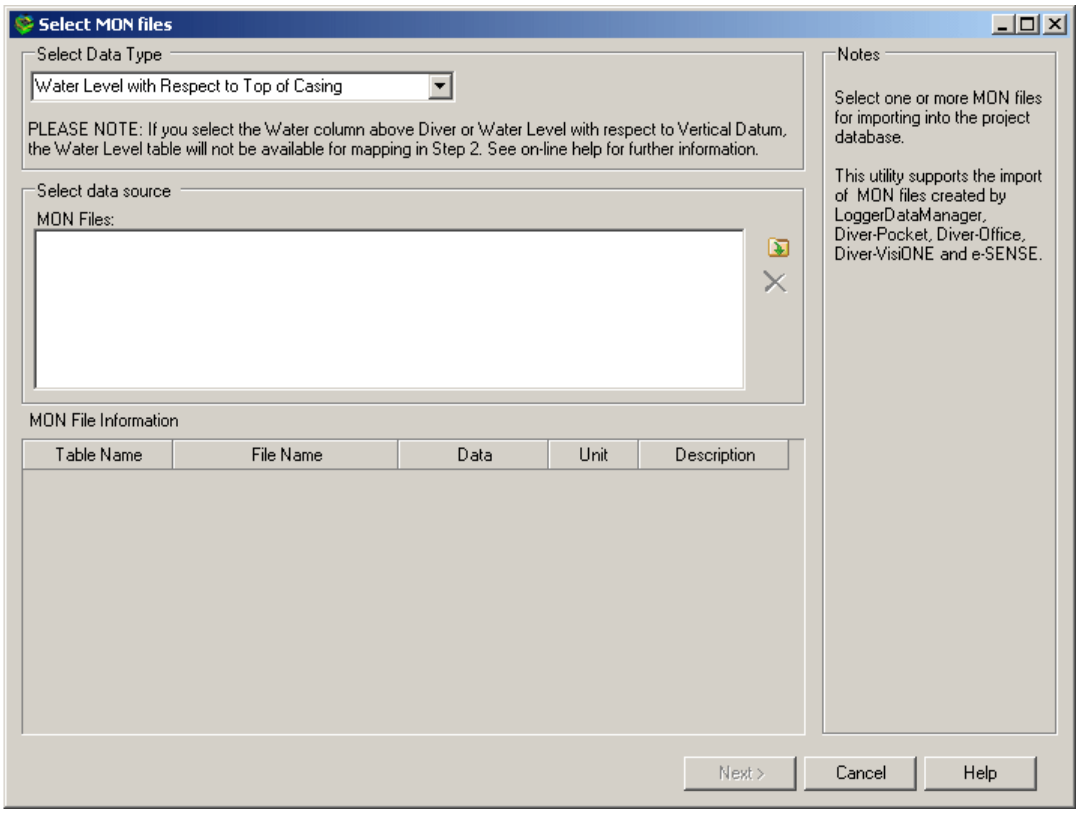
Select MON files
Select Data Type
Water Level with Respect to Top of Casing
PLEASE NOTE: If you select the Water column above Diver or Water Level with respect to Vertical Datum, the Water Level table will not be available for mapping in Step 2. See on-line help for further information.
Select data source
MON Files:
MON File Information
Table Name
File Name
Data
Unit
Description
Notes
Select one or more MON files for importing into the project database.
This utility supports the import of MON files created by LoggerDataManager, Diver-Pocket, Diver-Office, Diver-VisiONE and e-SENSE.
Next >
Cancel
Help

Step 1: Select Data Type and Data Source

Select Data Type

Diver data applications, e.g., Diver-Office, allow you reference the water level data in various ways, i.e., with respect to the top of casing, with respect to a vertical datum, or with respect to the Diver itself. The first step is to specify how the water level data is referenced in the MON file.

Note: If you wish to show water level data on cross sections and borehole log plots, the water level data must be reference to the top of casing (or ground surface) and the data must be imported into the Water Level table.

Select Data Source

Next, specify the MON data source:

Click the Open Folder button

Locate and select a MON file(s), and click [Open].

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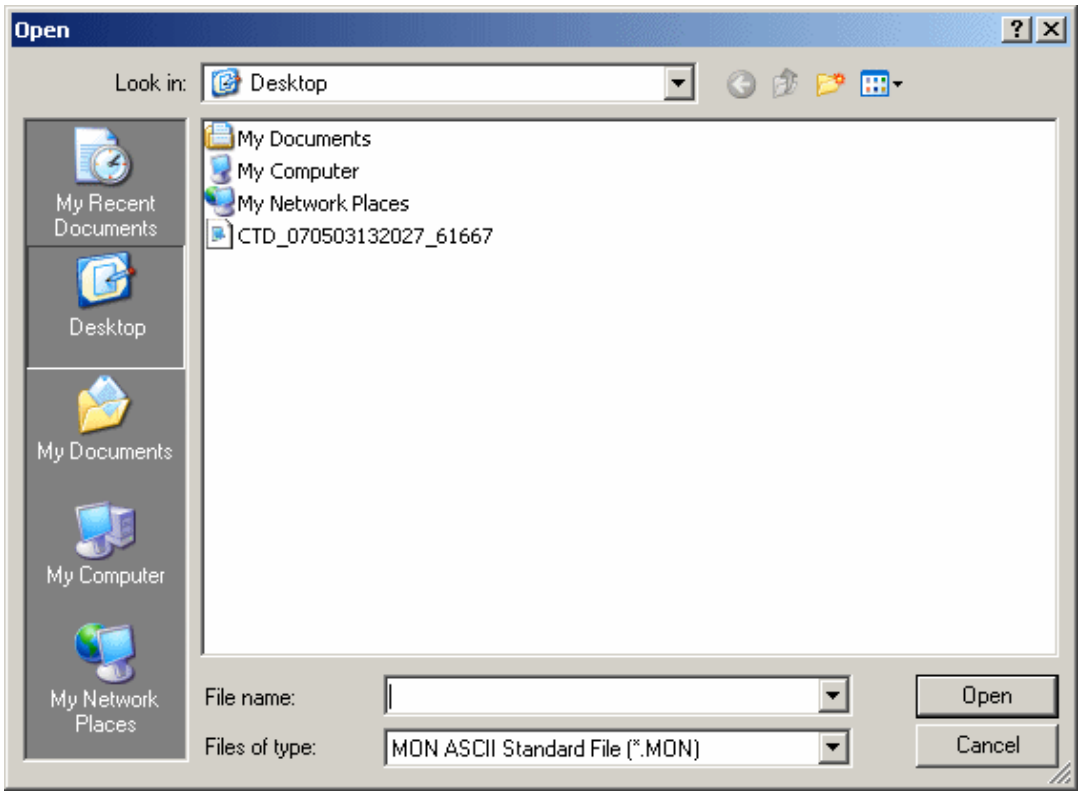
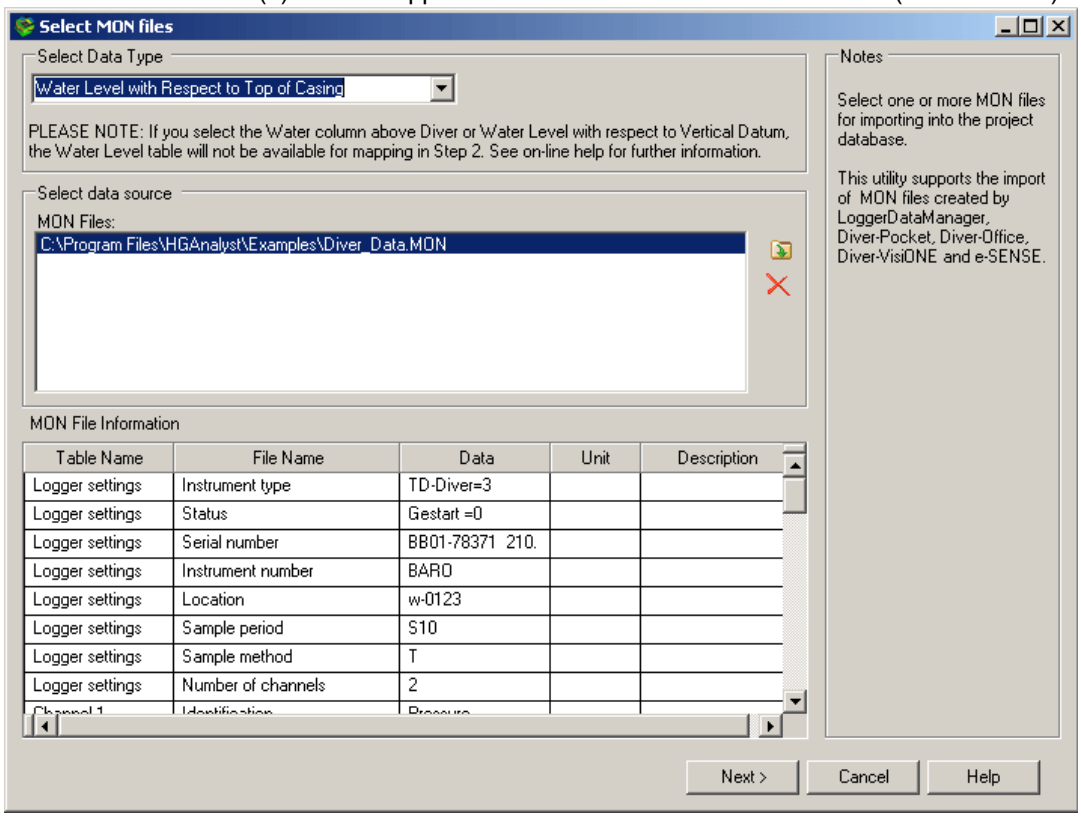


The selected MON file(s) will now appear under the Select data source frame (shown below).



Below the Select data source frame is the MON file Information table. This table contains the datalogger information of the selected MON file.

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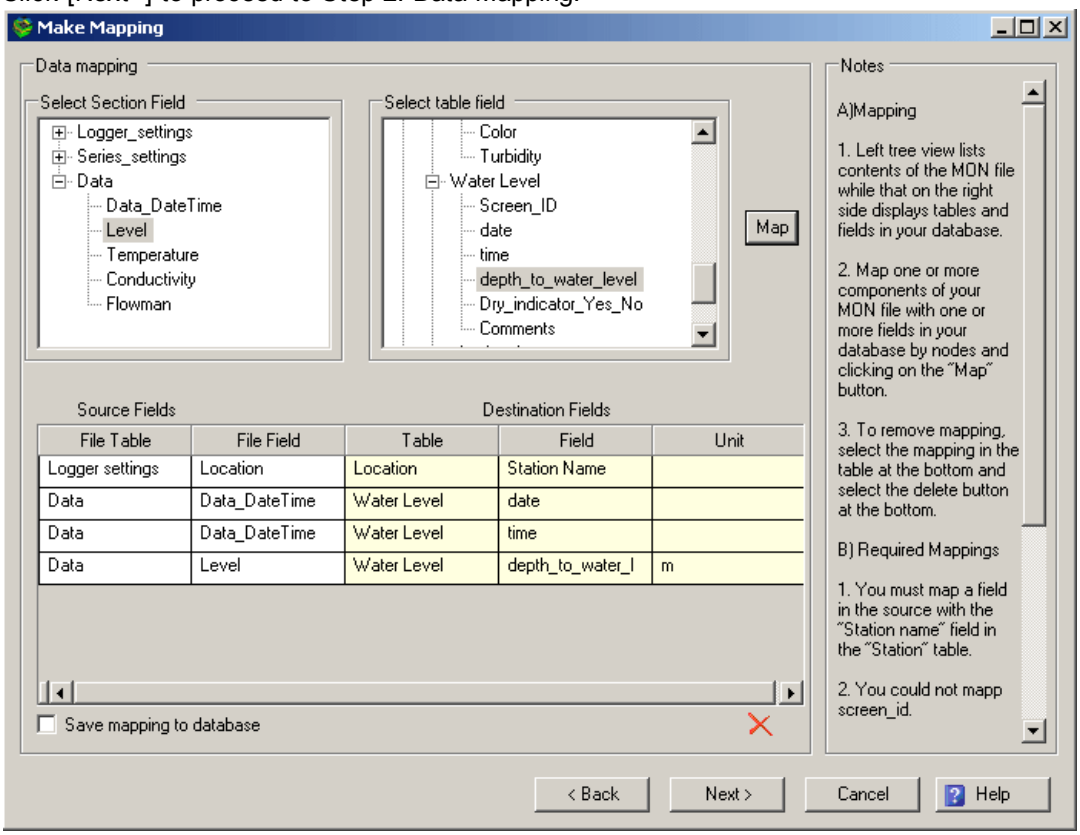
To remove a MON file from the list, select the file and click the Delete button .
Click [Next>] to proceed to Step 2: Data Mapping.



Step 2: Data Mapping

The next step in the MON data import operation is to map the MON file fields (source) with the appropriate database fields (destination). To map a source field with a destination field,

F Select a source field from the MON file in the Select Section Field frame
F Select the matching HGA destination field from the Select Table Field frame
F Click the Map button.

Rules for Mapping

The Station Name field of the Location table must be mapped.
All destination tables and fields must already exist in the HGA database.
All channel tables (e.g. Level, Temperature, Conductivity, Oxygen) in the database must include a Screen ID.
All mapped tables in the database must have primary key(s) mapped.
Data type of mapped fields must be compatible.
The mapped fields will now display in the table at the bottom of the Data Mapping Configuration dialog. Repeat this process for additional fields.

To remove mapping,

F Select the appropriate row in the preview grid
F Click the Delete button .

Select the Save mapping to database checkbox to retain the mapping for future MON file import operations.
Click [Next>] to proceed to Step 3: Importing Data into the Database.

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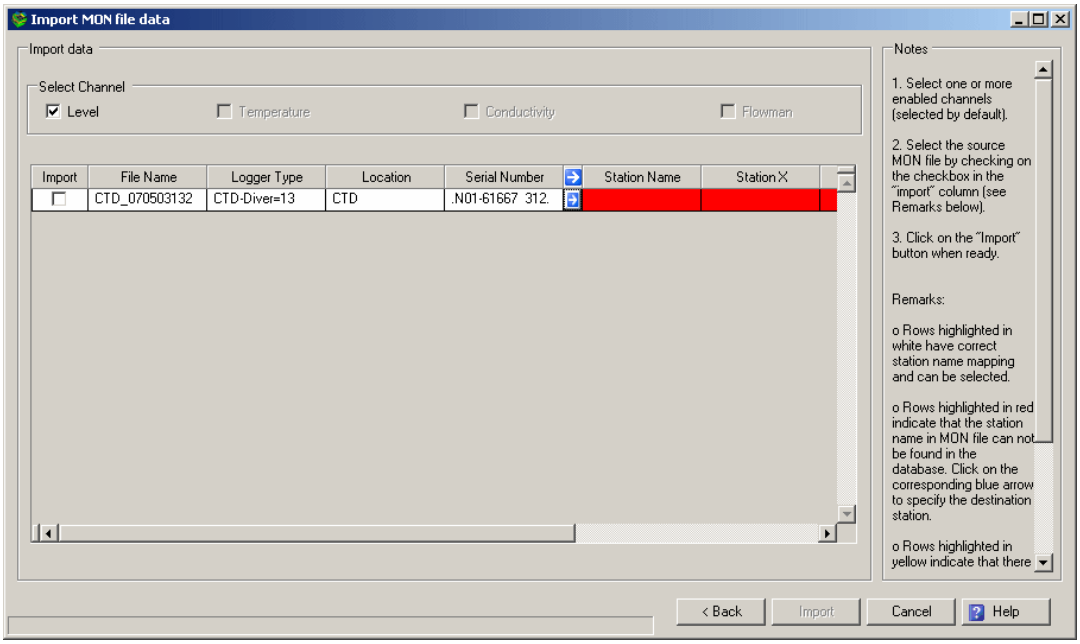
Import MON file data
Import data
Select Channel
Level
Temperature
Conductivity
Flowman
Import
File Name
Logger Type
Location
Serial Number
Station Name
Station X
CTD_070503132
CTD-Diver=13
CTD
.N01-61667 312.
Notes
1. Select one or more enabled channels (selected by default).
2. Select the source MON file by checking on the checkbox in the "import" column (see Remarks below).
3. Click on the "Import" button when ready.
Remarks:
o Rows highlighted in white have correct station name mapping and can be selected.
o Rows highlighted in red indicate that the station name in MON file can not be found in the database. Click on the corresponding blue arrow to specify the destination station.
o Rows highlighted in yellow indicate that there
< Back
Import
Cancel
Help

Step 3: Importing Data into the Database

From the Select Channel frame, select a parameter (i.e. Level, Temperature, Conductivity, Flowman). NOTE: A selection is not necessary if all the channels are inactive (greyed-out). HGA will read the station name in each MON file, and attempt to find an appropriate station match in the current HGA project database. If one is found, you may proceed. Otherwise, the field will display a color and you must specify the appropriate destination station name.
The color displayed in the information table represents the number of station names that can be matched with the location information in the MON file.
White: indicates that a single station name has been found.
Red: indicates that a matching station name could not be found.
Yellow: indicates that two or more matching station names exist in the database.

If a row is either red or yellow, click the button and manually specify a destination station name from the database.

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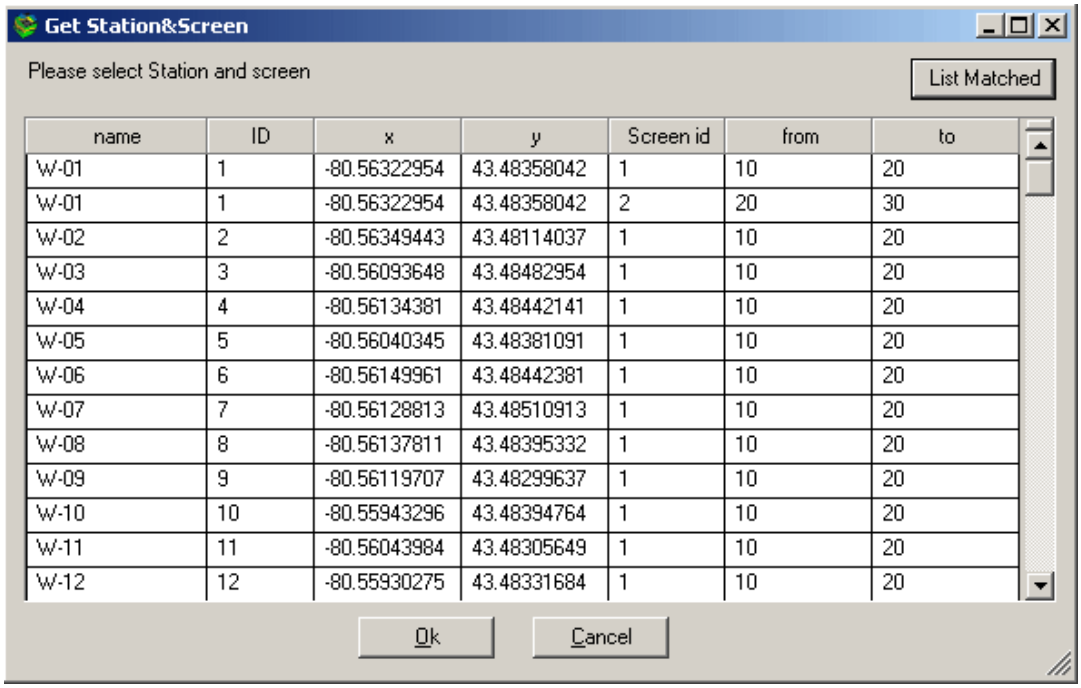
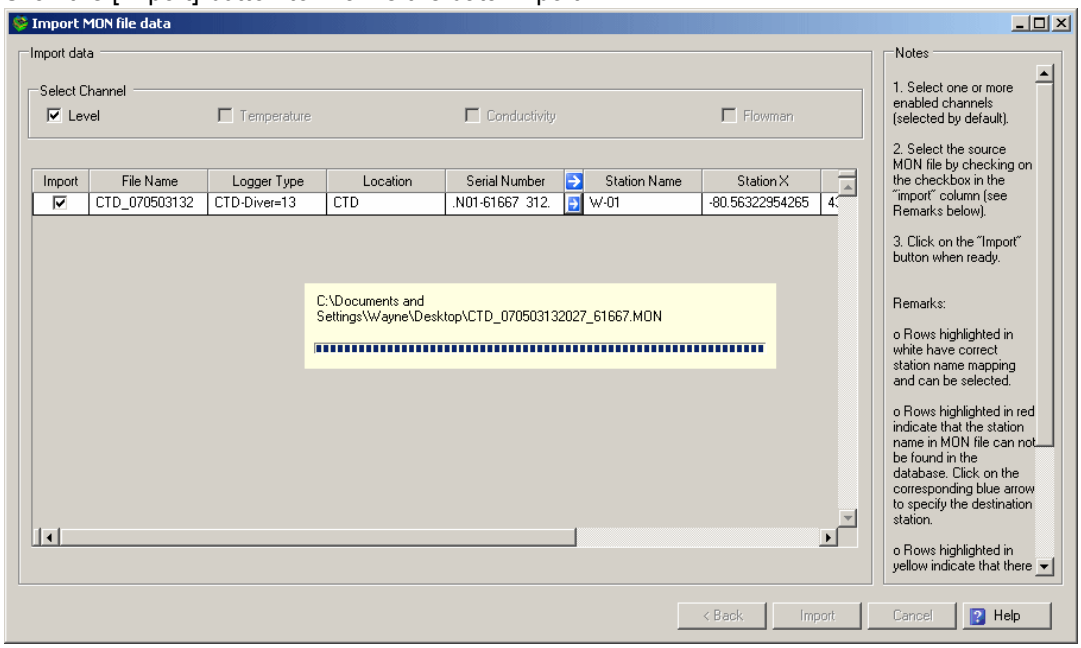


From the Get Station&Screen dialog, select a destination station and a screen id. Click the List Matched button to open the List Matched dialog. This dialog will display all the possible station and screen_id combinations that match the MON data. After selecting, click [Ok]. Click the [Import] button to finalize the data import.


Import MON file data
Import data
Select Channel
Level
Temperature
Conductivity
Flowman
Import File Name Logger Type Location Serial Number Station Name Station X
CTD_070503132 CTD-Diver=13 CTD .N01-61667 312. W-01 -80.56322954265
C:\Documents and Settings\Wayne\Desktop\CTD_070503132027_61667.MON
Notes
1. Select one or more enabled channels (selected by default).
2. Select the source MON file by checking on the checkbox in the "import" column (see Remarks below).
3. Click on the "Import" button when ready.
Remarks:
o Rows highlighted in white have correct station name mapping and can be selected.
o Rows highlighted in red indicate that the station name in MON file can not be found in the database. Click on the corresponding blue arrow to specify the destination station.
o Rows highlighted in yellow indicate that there
< Back
Import
Cancel
Help

Upon clicking [Import], a progress bar will display (shown above). If the import is successful, a confirmation message will appear, similar to the one shown below.

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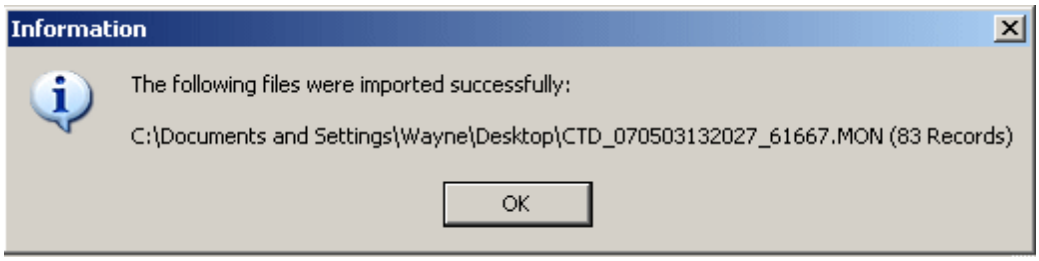
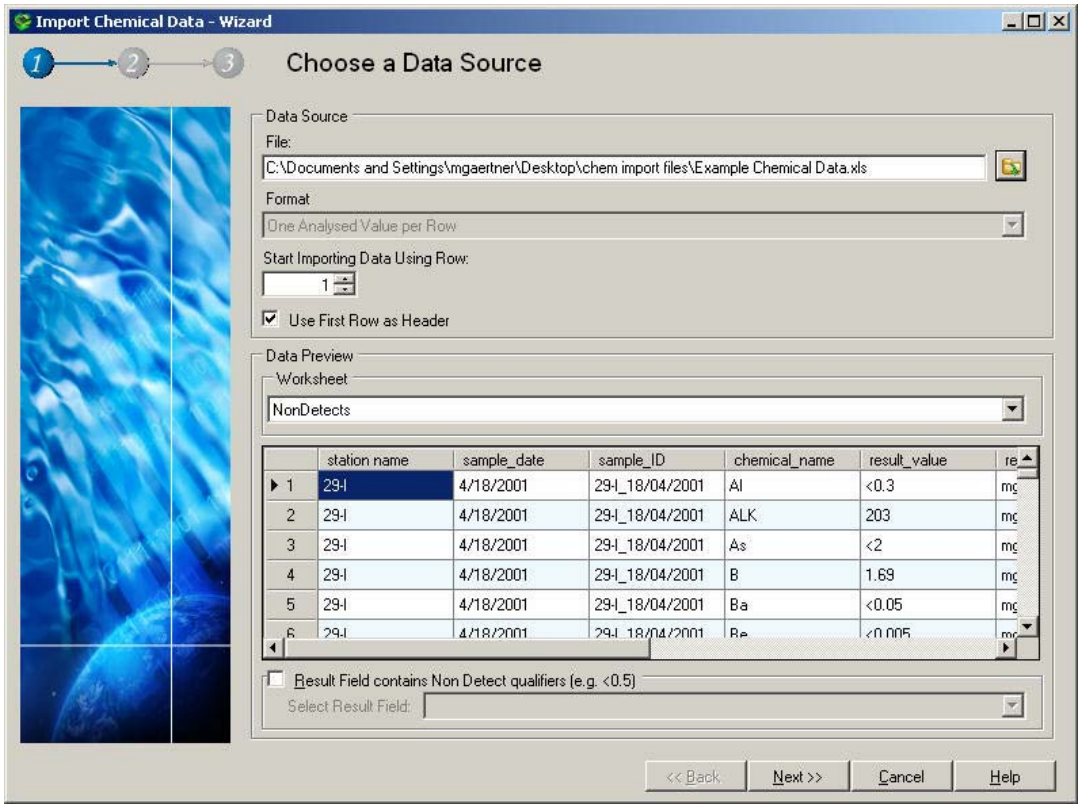


Chemical Data

Use this import routine for importing your chemical data (samples and results). Please be aware you need to have a primary key on your Result table that consists of the Sample ID and Chemical Name fields in order to import your chemical data with this import routine. Please see Chapter 13 Template Manager for further information on setting a primary key.

Step 1 Choose a Data Source

Select the source file you wish to import and you will see a preview of your data. You also have options for setting which row to begin importing at and if the first row contains header information.



You also have the option to select if your result field contains Non Detect qualifiers (e.g. <0.5), when you select the result field you will find that 2 new columns of data appear in your data preview. one that contains just the qualifier and one that contains the value. These columns can then be used for the mapping in Step 2.

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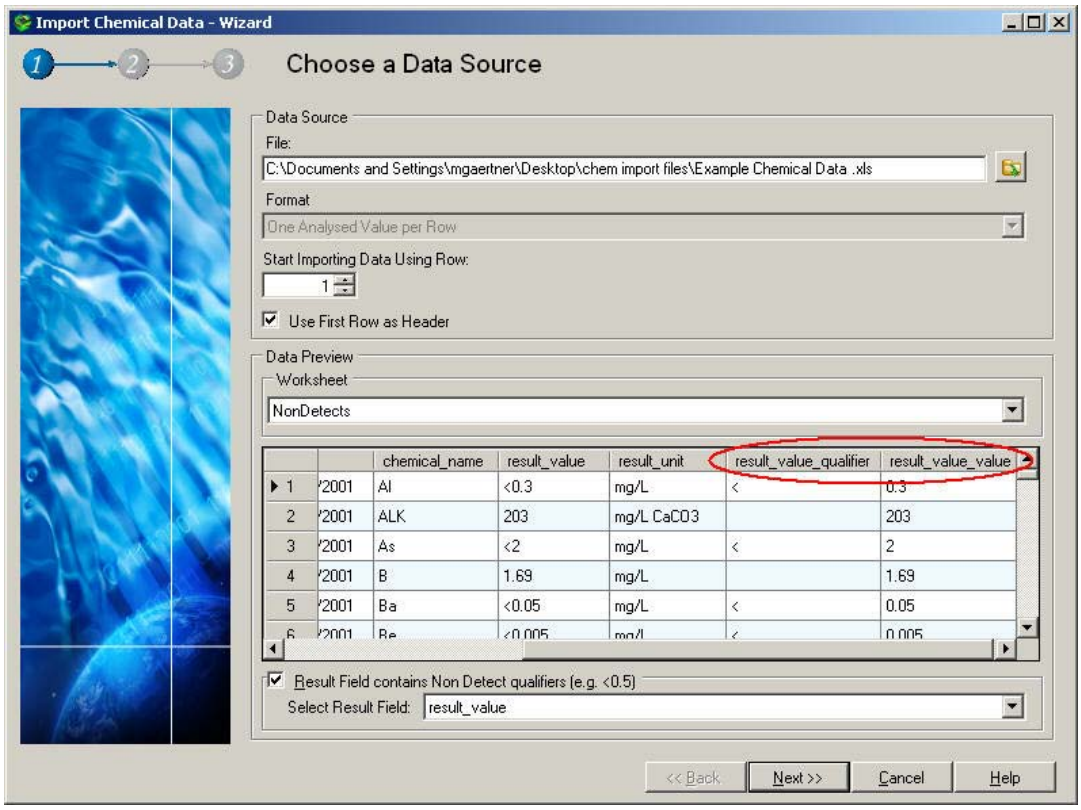
Import Chemical Data - Wizard
Choose a Data Source
Data Source
File:
C:\Documents and Settings\mgaertner\Desktop\chem import files\Example Chemical Data .xls
Format
One Analysed Value per Row
Start Importing Data Using Row:
1
Use First Row as Header
Data Preview
Worksheet
NonDetects
chemical_name result_value result_unit result_value_qualifier result_value_value
1 '2001 Al <0.3 mg/L < 0.3
2 '2001 ALK 203 mg/L CaCO3 203
3 '2001 As <2 mg/L < 2
4 '2001 B 1.69 mg/L 1.69
5 '2001 Ba <0.05 mg/L < 0.05
Result Field contains Non Detect qualifiers (e.g. <0.5)
Select Result Field: result_value
<< Back
Next >>
Cancel
Help

Step 2 Data Mapping

This step requires you to select the category and result table you wish to import the data into. Fields highlighted in green are required. You also have the option to show the fields from the sample table - this allows you to import information other than the Sample ID into the sample table (for example the sample date).

As mentioned in Step 1 - here you can map the newly created result value_value and result value_qualifier fields. All data within your result field that appears as a string (i.e. text) will have been separated into the result_value_qualifier field. While all data that appears as double (i.e. a number) will have been separated into he result value_value field.

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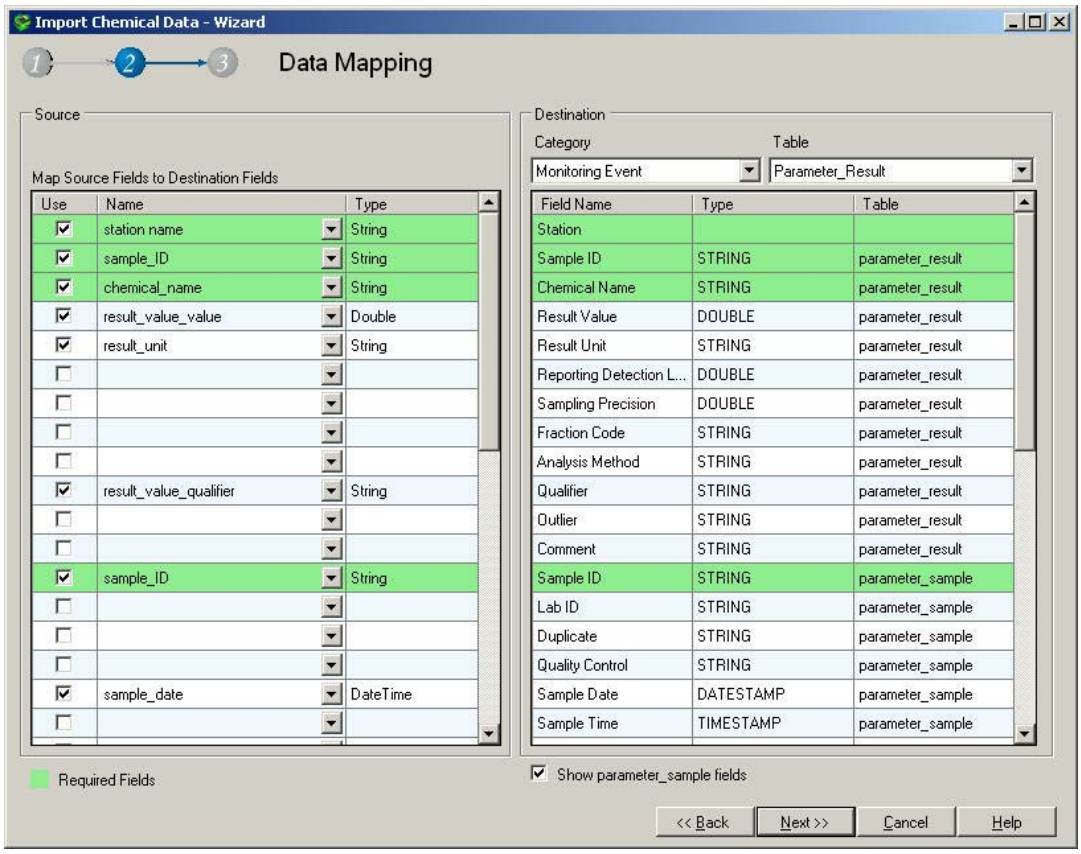
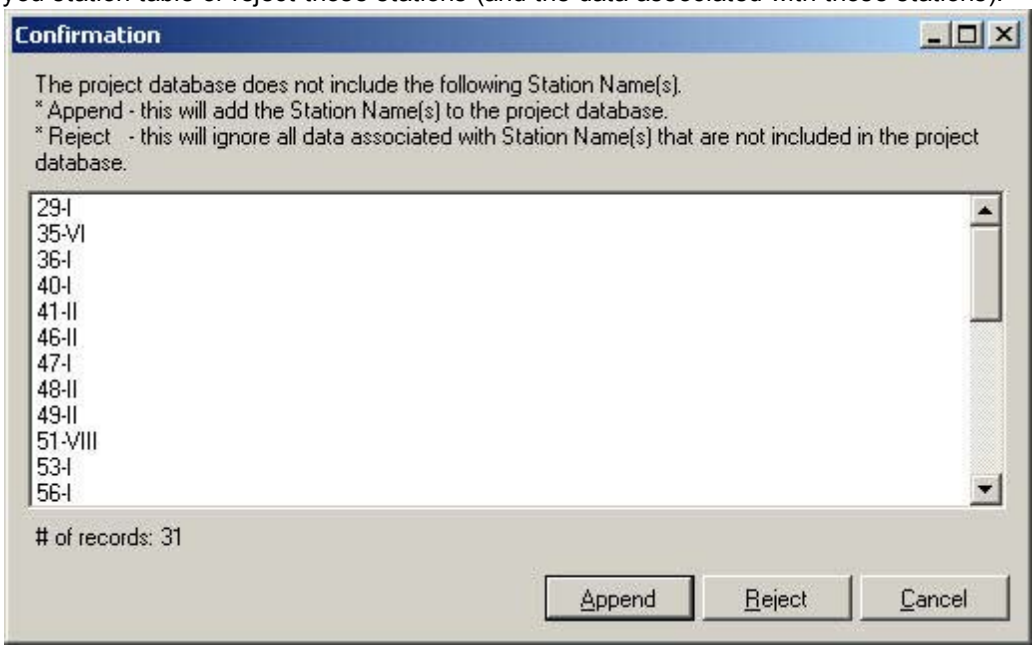


After selecting the next button you may receive a message indicating that some station names were not found within the database. You will have the option to append the stations to you station table or reject those stations (and the data associated with those stations).



And then you will receive a message indicating any sample ID's that are not in your database which will be added.

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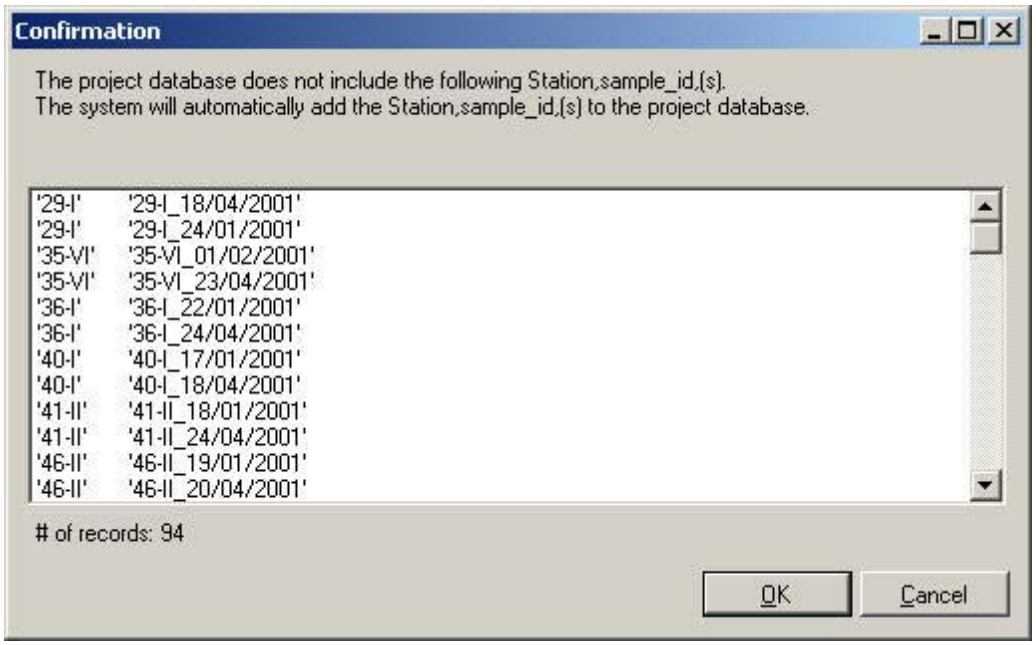
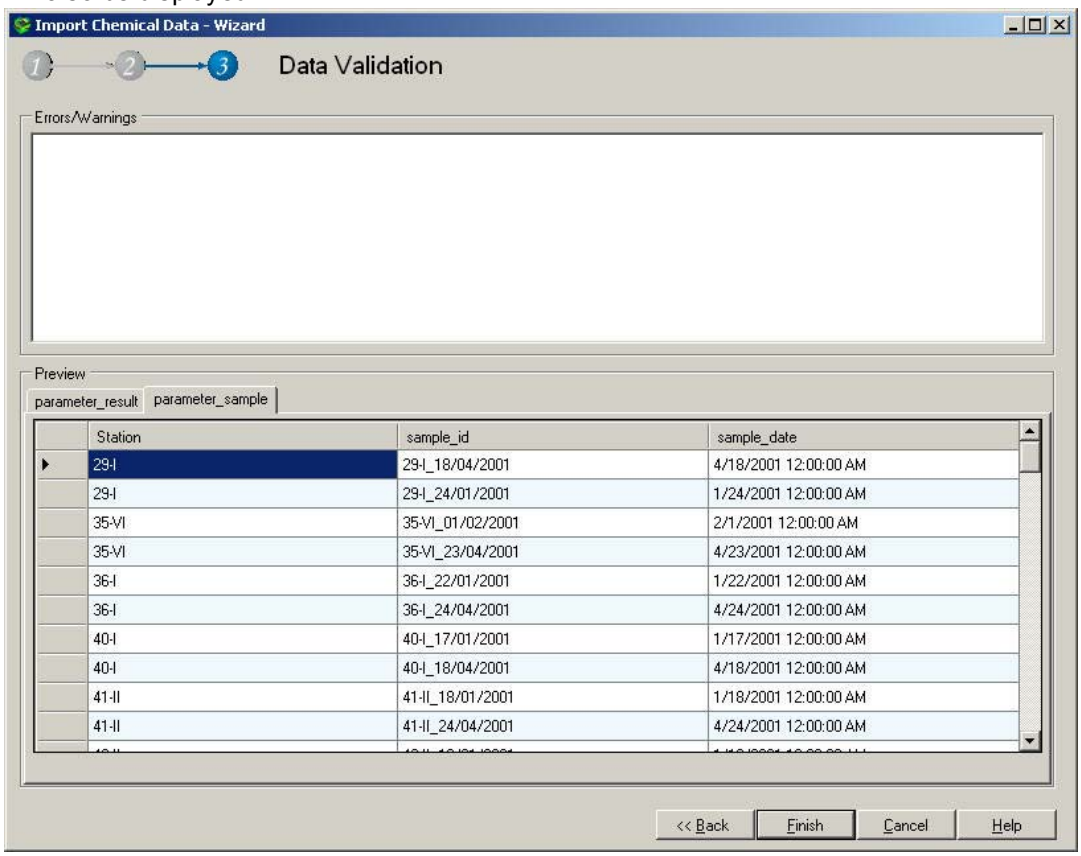


Step 3 Data Validation

In the last step you will see a preview of the data to be imported into the sample table as well as into the results table. By selecting Finish the data will be imported.Any errors or warning will also be displayed.



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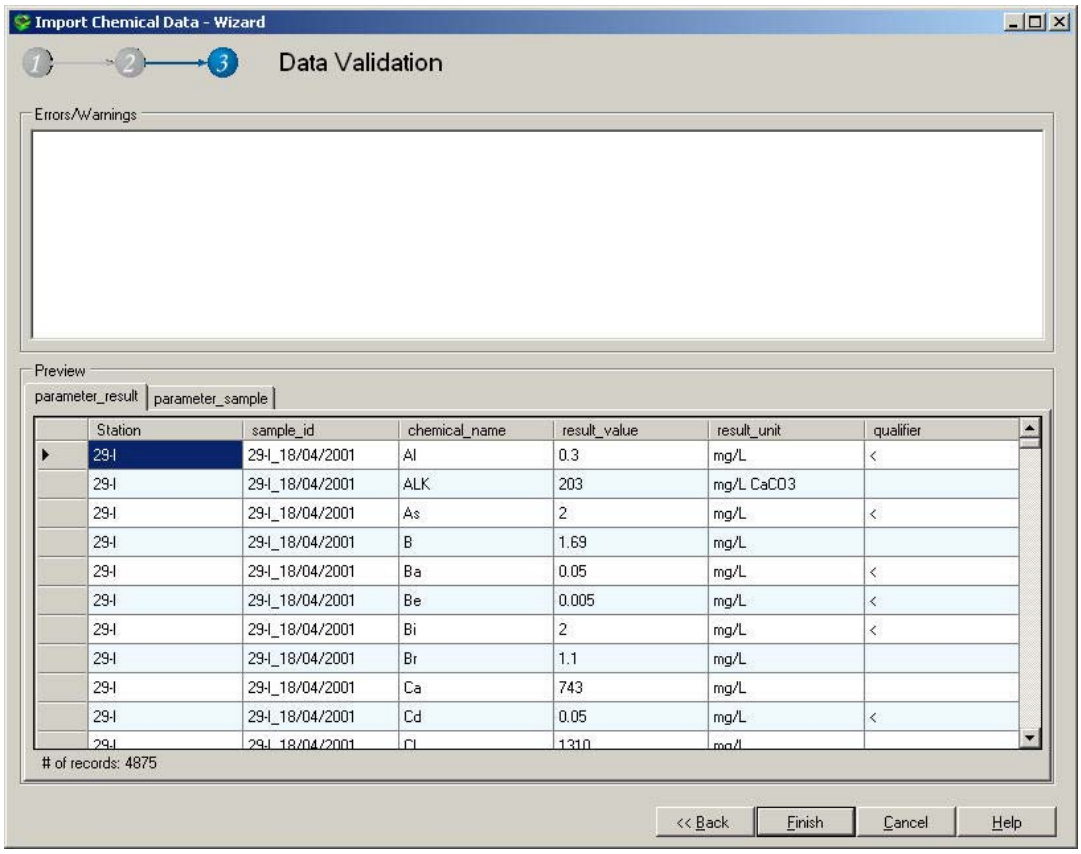

After the records are successfully imported you will receive a message indicating how many records were imported.

Import EDD

To launch the EDD Import routine select Modules / Import / EDD. Then specify the location of the *.zip_hga file that was generated within the HGA Quick Checker.
Please be aware that you should not attempt to unzip or modify the file in any way as this can invalidate the file and cause difficulties importing the data.

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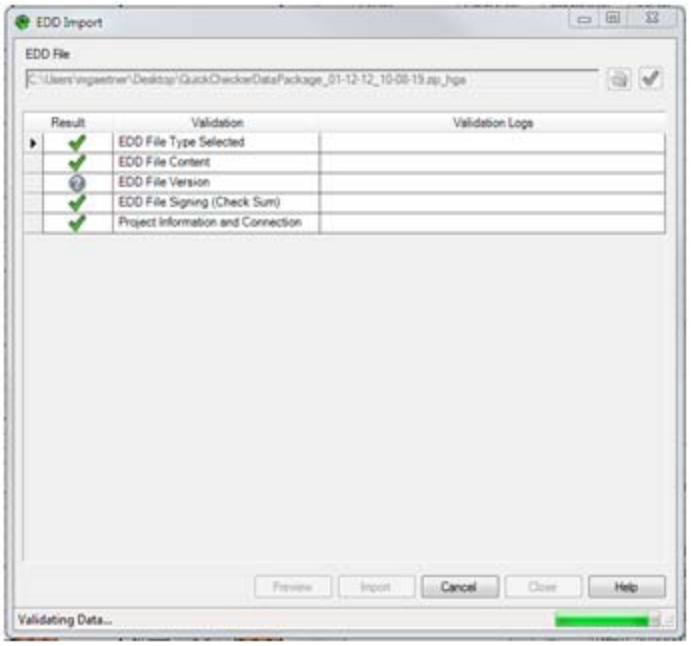
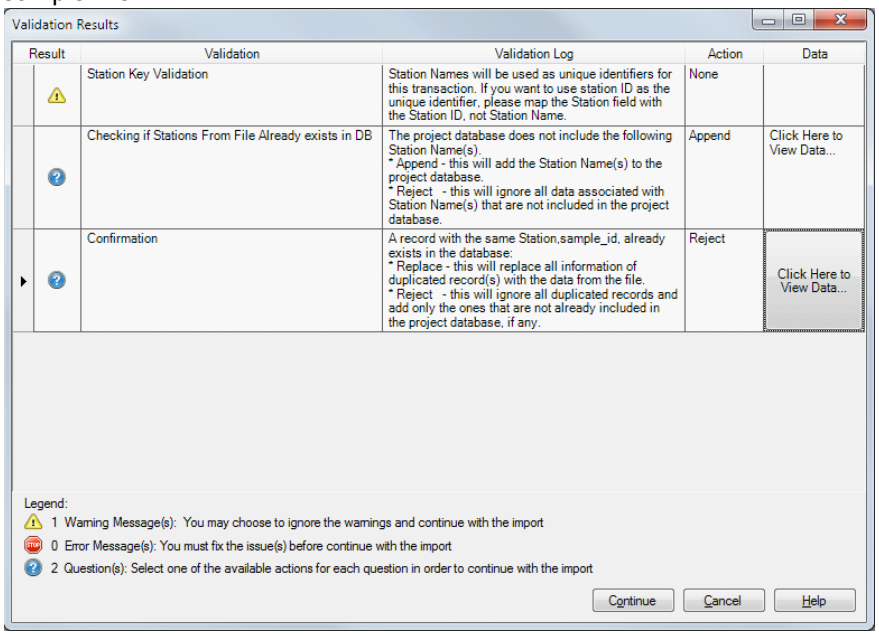


As soon as the file is validated you will see the Validation Results dialog appear. Here you may need to answer a question before continuing. For example the Validation found that some of the station names I am trying to import do not exist in the database – therefore I can choose to append the new station names or reject records for stations that do not exist. I make my choice by selecting the appropriate option in the Action column. If I wish to see which stations are not currently in the database I can select the Click Here to View Data option. For this example I choose to Append the stations (so any station names in my data that are not in the database will be automatically added).

Then the validation also found I have duplicates in the database – some of the sample IDs already exist in the database! Again, I can select what I want to do – either overwrite what is in the database or reject the duplicate sample IDs. For this example I will reject these sample IDs.


Validation Results
Result
Validation
Validation Log
Action
Data
Station Key Validation
Station Names will be used as unique identifiers for this transaction. If you want to use station ID as the unique identifier, please map the Station field with the Station ID, not Station Name.
None
Checking if Stations From File Already exists in DB
The project database does not include the following Station Name(s).
* Append - this will add the Station Name(s) to the project database.
* Reject - this will ignore all data associated with Station Name(s) that are not included in the project database.
Append
Click Here to View Data...
Confirmation
A record with the same Station,sample_id, already exists in the database:
* Replace - this will replace all information of duplicated record(s) with the data from the file.
* Reject - this will ignore all duplicated records and add only the ones that are not already included in the project database, if any.
Reject
Click Here to View Data...
Legend:
1 Warning Message(s): You may choose to ignore the warnings and continue with the import
0 Error Message(s): You must fix the issue(s) before continue with the import
2 Question(s): Select one of the available actions for each question in order to continue with the import
Continue
Cancel
Help

Now I can continue with the import. Now the Import dialog is updated – and I can see how

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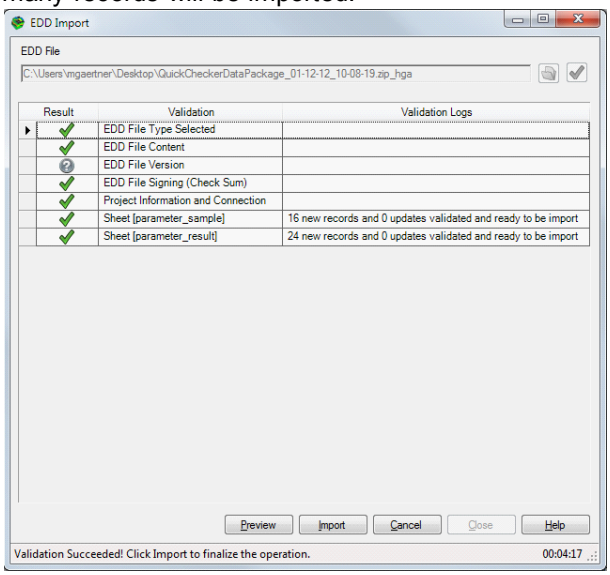
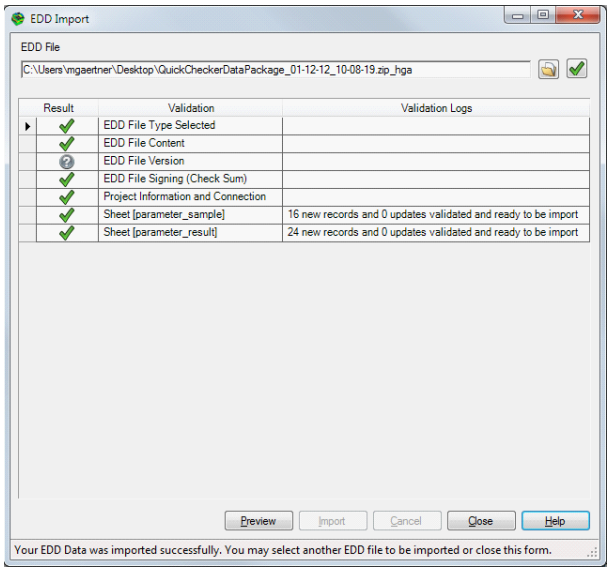
many records will be imported.





Select the Import button to import the records – and the import dialog updates to inform you that the import was successful. Now you can select another EDD file to import or close the dialog box.

2.2.2.3 Export

Use the Export option to export data from the HGA project; data may be exported to external files in various formats, using the DTS.

Export Data
This menu item will load the DTS with an option to export data from any grid, to one of the following file formats:
Text: (*.CSV, *.TXT, *.ASC, *.TAB)
Excel 2000 Spreadsheet (*.XLS), or
Any OLE-DB compliant database such as MS Access Database (*.MDB)
For more details on this utility, please see the DTS section in Chapter 5: The Data Transfer

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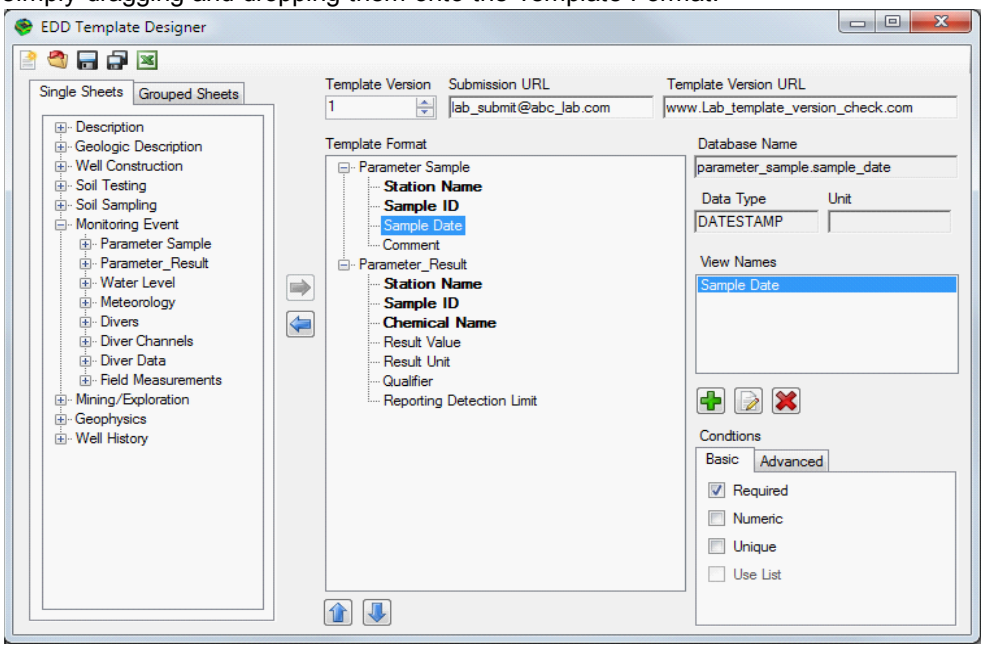
System.

Export Grid
All HGA data that can be displayed in any of the grids can be exported to a number of external destinations. The data could be a station list from any station group, a result of a query execution, or any data from the data entry tabs.
HGA allows exporting data displayed in grids to various output formats including:

- Comma-separated text file (.CSV)
- Extensible Markup Language (.XML)
- MS Access Database (.MDB)
- ESRI shapefile (.SHP)
- Hypertext Markup Language (.HTM)

All or part of the data currently displayed in a grid can be exported. To export selected data from a grid, the data must first be selected. Data selection can be performed by either selecting desired rows, or using the tools provided in HGA. These tools include those that are used to filter data such as "Filter By Selection" and "Hide selected rows".
The selected data can then be exported by either selecting the "Export" option from the "Project" menu, or by right-clicking in the grid and selecting the "Export" pop-up menu item. Once the file dialog appears, the desired export destination can be selected by choosing one of the file types corresponding to the supported destination listed earlier in this section.

EDD Template Designer
You can find this option by selecting Project / Export. In this first step of the workflow you can create a template (which can be opened in Excel) for others to use to validate their data. In the EDD Template Designer you select which fields you wish to have in your template by simply dragging and dropping them onto the Template Format.



The list of available fields on the left are provided as you would be used to seeing them in the Template Manager or the Query Builder. First branch are the Data Categories, next branch are the Tables, and the final branches are the fields. As you drag and drop fields into the Template Format section you will notice that other fields may show up there automatically – these are also bolded. These are fields that are required to be able to import the data into the select table.

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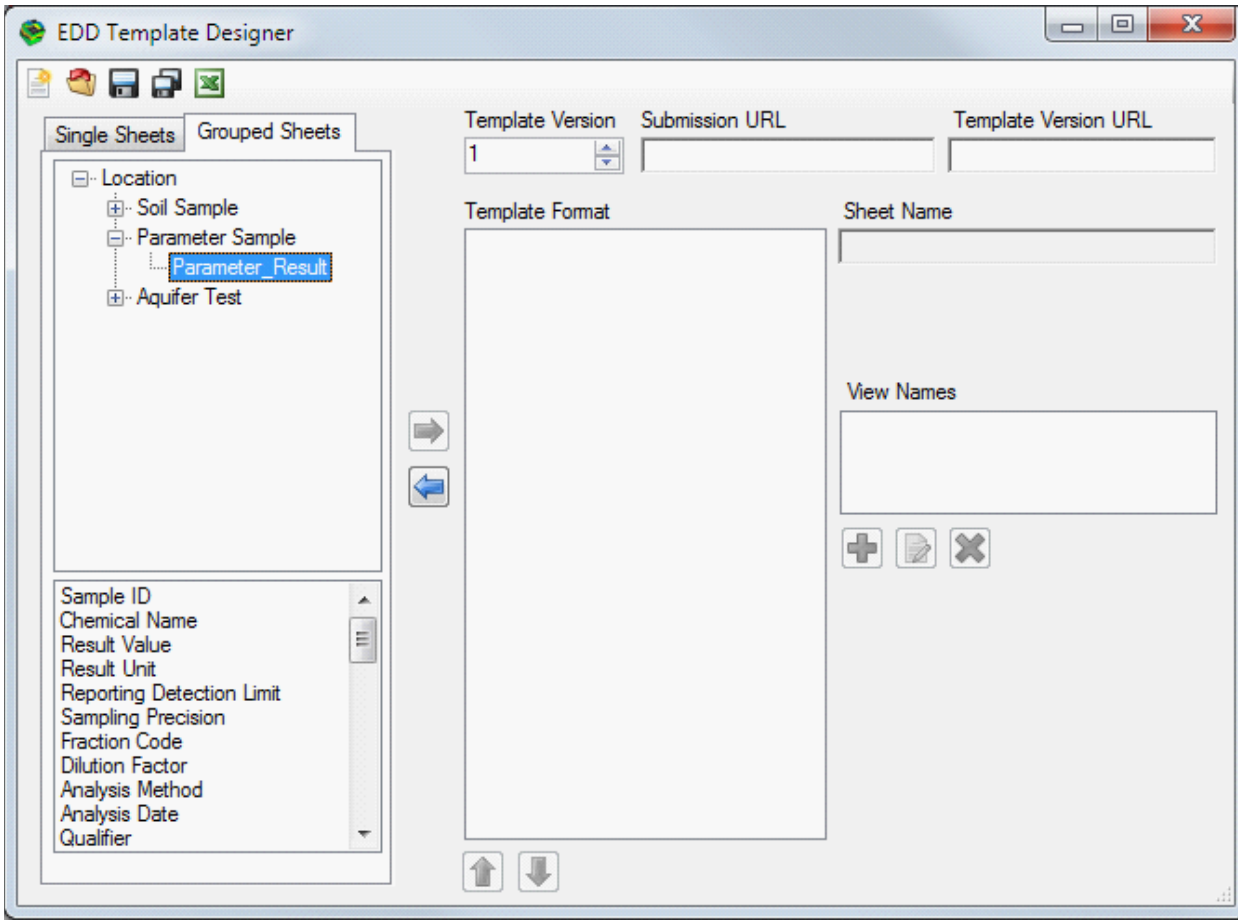
If you select fields from the Single Sheets tab – the Template will create a new worksheet for each table where fields were selected from. In the example above fields were selected from both the Parameter Sample and the Parameter Result tables – and therefore when you open this template in Excel you will find both a worksheet was created for each table.
If however you select the Grouped Sheets tab – you will notice that the fields are presented in another way. Here you will find the tables that are related to each other (by database foreign keys) are grouped on a branch. When you select the child table (lowest branch) you will find a list of ALL fields of the related tables below.



When you select fields from the Grouped Sheets tab you will create a template with only one worksheet.
You have some additional options when creating your EDD Template. You can set a version number (to keep tracked in case in the future you wish to update a template). A submission URL can be set as either an email address or as an FTP folder to upload to. A Template Version URL can be entered so that when using the template in the HGA Quick Checker and the EDD import routine it can be verified that it is the most up to date version of the template. Additionally, you can add conditions onto the fields you have chosen that the HGA Quick Checker will verify. For example – you can make the Sample Date field required (even though it is not a required field to enter the data into the database).

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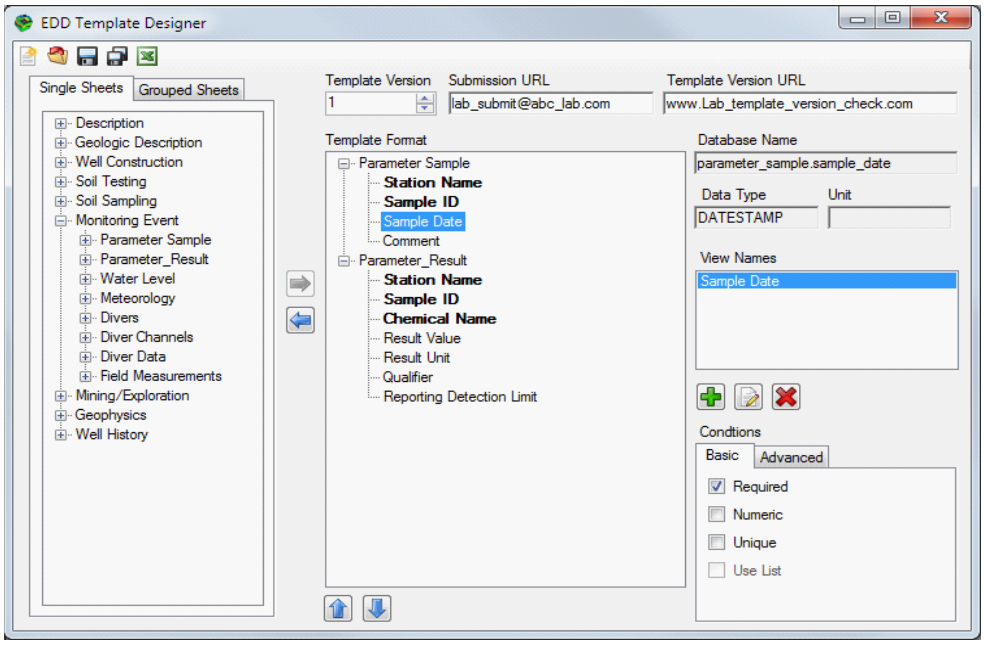

2.2.2.4 Query Builder

This menu item loads the Query Builder, which provides options for tasks related to queries. In the Query Builder, there are options for creating new queries, or loading previous queries.

The button in the toolbar performs the same function.
For more details, see Chapter 6: Queries.

2.2.2.5 Quality Control

This menu item loads the Quality Control component; with these tools, you can manage Lab Quality Control templates, and perform a quality control assessment.
For more details, please see Chapter 8: Quality Control.

2.2.2.6 Material Specifications Editor

The Material Specifications Editor provides options for editing material specifications, specifically creating/editing soil classifications for your project. This Editor displays a list of standard soil specifications shipped with HGA, and allows the display of the soil type names and patterns for each classification.
The Material Specifications Editor may be launched from two locations:

Select the Material Specifications option from the Settings menu, or click on the button in the toolbar.

In the Project Wizard, click the button provided in Step 4 (Provide Project Settings).
The Material Specifications Editor will appear, as shown in the following screenshot:

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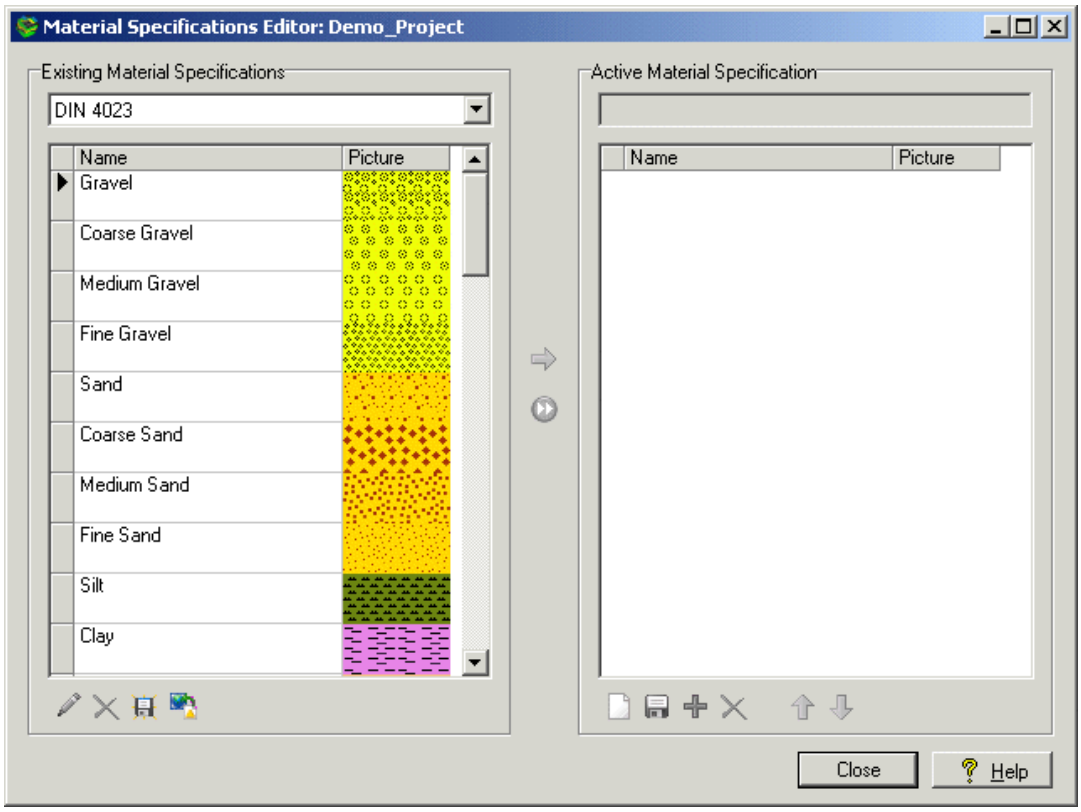

The left side of the window displays the soil types belonging to the selected Soil Classification System (SCS) (which may be chosen from the combo box in the upper left corner). The right side of the window provides the interface for editing an existing custom material specification or creating a new one.

In the lower-left corner of the window, there are four buttons:

Use the button to modify the selected SCS

Use the button to delete the SCS

Use the button to set the selected SCS as the project default

Use the button to export the SCS

In the lower-right corner, there are several buttons that control the soils belonging to a SCS:

Use the button to create a New SCS

Use the button to save the SCS

Use the button to add a new soil

Use the button to delete the selected soil

Use the button to move the selected soil type up

Use the button to move the selected soil type down

Creating a New Soil Classification System

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To create a new Soil Classification system (SCS), follow the steps below:

Click the (New) button.
Enter a name for the SCS.
You may now proceed to create or add soil types to this SCS. Soil types may be added manually, or copied from an existing SCS.
To add new soil types manually,

Press the (Add) button (in the lower right corner)
Enter a Name for the new soil type, and select a Pattern. To select from one of the available patterns, select the [...] button beside the soil type, and choose from one of the pre-existing images for the soil pattern. To use your own image, right mouse click on the picture field, select "Get Own Picture", and locate the image file.
To copy one or all soil types from an existing SCS into the new SCS, use the following buttons:
Choose the desired SCS from the left side of the window.

To copy a single soil type, use the button.

To copy all soil types, use the button.
Use the following buttons to arrange the order of the soil types within the selected SCS.

To move the selected soil type up, use the button.

To move the selected soil type down, use the button.

To delete the selected soil type within a SCS, press the button.

Press the (Save) button to save the current SCS settings.
NOTE: If you want to re-use this new SCS in a new project, you must save the current database template. Then, create a new project with this database template, and the SCS will be available. For details on saving database templates, see Chapter 13: Exporting the current template as a Database template.

Modifying and Deleting a Soil Classification System

To modify an SCS, select the desired SCS, then use the button to load this into the edit window on the right.

To delete an SCS, select the desired SCS, then use the button on the lower-left corner of the window.
NOTE: Only user-defined Soil Specifications can be modified or deleted. The Default Specifications USDA, USCS, DIN 2043, Compton's, IAH may not be modified or deleted from the project.

Changing Soil Classifications

Once a project has been created, it is recommended that the SCS not be changed; the reason for this is that existing cross sections with defined geology will be impacted by changing the soil names and patterns. However, if it is necessary to change the SCS, this may be done in the Miscellaneous Settings dialog, available under the Project / Properties menu.

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2.2.2.7 List Editor

This menu item loads the List Editor which provides options to set, add, and/or delete items in a list table. The button in the toolbar performs the same function.
The HGA package includes a List Editor tool that provides the ability to create and customize lists for any field - allowing for efficient and effective data entry. A list in HGA may be considered as a lookup table.
Linked Lists contain a specific list of values that may be used to supply a list of potential values for one or more fields. Linked lists are especially convenient if the number of values for a field is fixed and limited. Linked Lists may be created manually, generated from existing data in the project, or may be imported from an external source (text, spreadsheet, or another database).
In HGA, there are several examples of linked lists. One example can be found in the "Soil Sampling" category, in the Soil Chemistry table. A combo box populated with a list of chemicals is provided for each cell under the "Chemical Name" field (column). Simply click on the combo box in any cell under this column, and a list of chemical names is displayed for the selection. This field is linked to a list of chemicals. This eliminates the step of having to re-enter chemical names in this field for each sample and minimizes any error that may occur as a result.
Below are some examples of using linked lists that you may create for the demonstration project:
[1] In the "Stations" table located under the "Description" category, it may be useful to create a field named "County" or "Municipality", in order to organize stations (wells). Often stations for the project lie within a specific county or municipality. It is easier to create this list (that may be expanded as desired), and link it to the "County" or "Municipality" field. Then, when it is necessary to enter data for the stations, the County may be selected from a list contained within a combo box; this eliminates the task of continually re-typing the same values.
[2] In the "Geologic Description" category, Lithology table, it may be convenient to define a Linked List for the Soil Color field. The list may contain generic soil colors (ex. light-brown, dark-brown, black, grey, etc.). When the time comes to enter data for this field, the color may be selected from this linked list contained within a combo box, instead of re-entering the same values.
If the selected field contains a linked list, then a combo box arrow will appear on the right side of the field. Click on this arrow to view the available list items for the field.

Lists (lookup tables) can be created using the List Editor which can be launched by selecting the List Editor menu option from the Settings menu or simply by clicking on the (List Editor) button on the toolbar.
The List Editor can also be loaded from the Template Manager as described under the section "Launching the List Editor from the Template Manager" in Chapter 13. In the Template Manager, select the field for which a list is desired, then click the [Edit List] button to load the List Editor. This will allow for creating/editing a list for the selected field.
The following figure depicts an instance of the List Editor.

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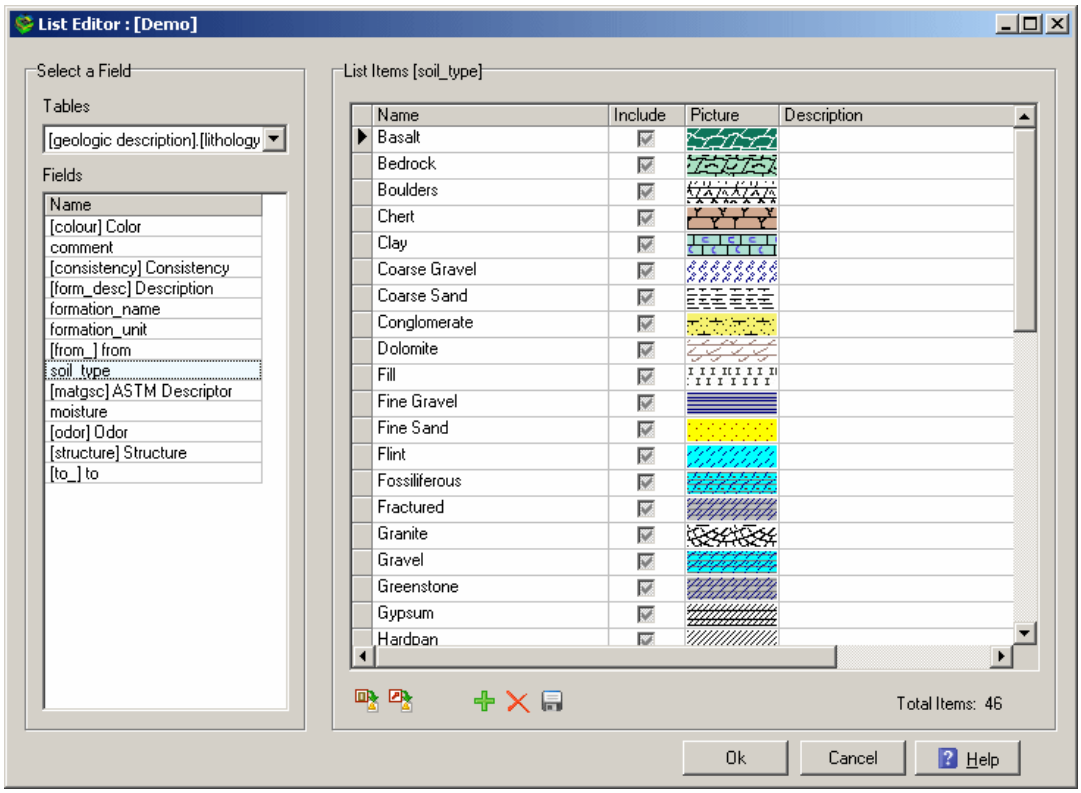

The List Editor window contains the following parts:

The Tables combo box: Allows you to select the table containing the field for which a list is to be created or modified.
Fields: Allows you to select a field for which a list is to be created or modified.
List Items: Displays the list for the selected field if available. Each list item may have a Name, Image, and Description.

Adding Lists Manually

To create the list for a particular field, follow the steps below:
Select the Table and Field for which a List is to be created.
Click the (Add) button to add a list item
In the first column, enter a Name for the list item.
If necessary, define a Picture for the list item. Click in the Picture column, and a dialog will appear with options to load the desired graphics for the list item.
Click in the "Check box" under the Include column in order to make this list item available to HGA. List items can be turned on/off as desired in order to limit the amount of items displayed in HGA. For example, a list of chemical names, only certain groups of chemicals may be needed at times. In those circumstances, the list can be shortened by turning off all unnecessary groups of chemicals.
Enter a Description for the list item, if necessary.
Repeat these steps to add additional list items, until the desired list is created
Click the button to save the list
Once the list has been created, use the Template Manager to link this list to the selected field. See the section "Launching the List Editor from the Template Manager" in Chapter 13,

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for more details.

Generating Lists

List items may also be generated using existing data. The data could be an existing value in the current database for the selected field, or could be a list from an external source. To extract all existing unique entries from the current database for the selected field:
Using the procedure described above, load the List Editor, and select the appropriate table and field for the list.
Click on the (Import from current database) button at the bottom of the window. The List Editor extracts all unique entries that have already been entered (if any) into the current database under the selected field. Once this is completed, a verification dialog will appear displaying the number of entries returned for this field.
Click [Yes] to import these values to the list.
Edit the list as desired by adding or removing items.
Click the button to save the list
Once the list has been created, use the Template Manager to link this list to the selected field. See the section "Launching the List Editor from the Template Manager" in Chapter 13, for more details.

Importing Lists

The list items may also be imported from an external data source. To do so,
Using the procedure described above, load the List Editor, and select the appropriate table and field for which a list is to be imported.
Click on the (Import from external database) button at the bottom of the window. The following dialog will appear.

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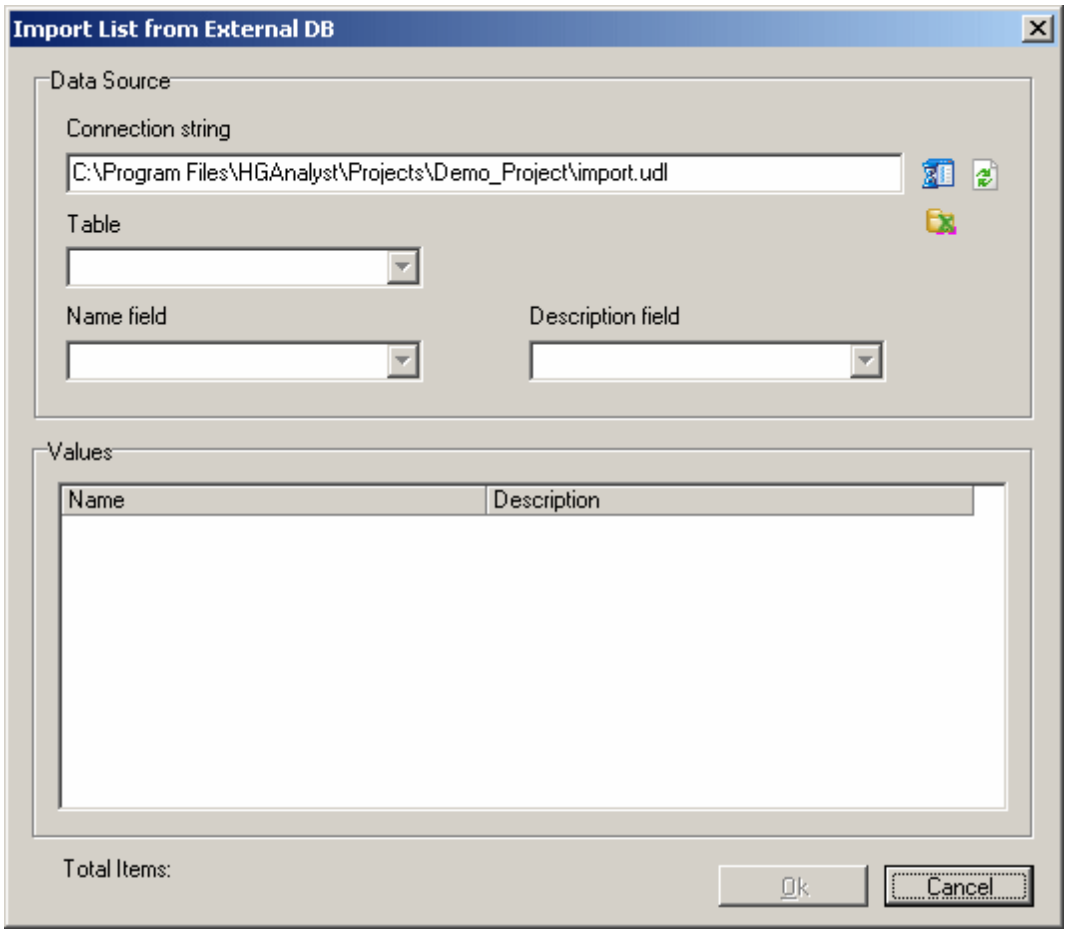

Click the "Data source" button in the upper-right corner of the dialog.
The Data Link Properties dialog will appear. Select the desired data source. For help using the Data Link Properties, please refer to Appendix C.
Click [OK] on the Data Link Properties dialog to close.

Click on the "Refresh" button to refresh the dialog with information from the selected data source. A list of tables (if any are available) will appear in the "Tables" combo box.
Select the Table that contains the list to be imported.
Select the Field (column) in this table which contains the Values for the list.
Select the Field (column) that contains the Description if necessary.
The list items for this field will appear in the preview frame in the lower half of the window.
Once satisfied with the content of the list, click on the [OK] button to start importing the list.

In the List Editor window, press the (Save) button to save the list items.
Once the list has been created, use the Template Manager to link this list to the selected field. See the section "Launching the List Editor from the Template Manager" in Chapter 13, for more details.

Editing a List

The following editing options are available in the List Editor:

Delete a list item by selecting it and pressing the (Delete) button.

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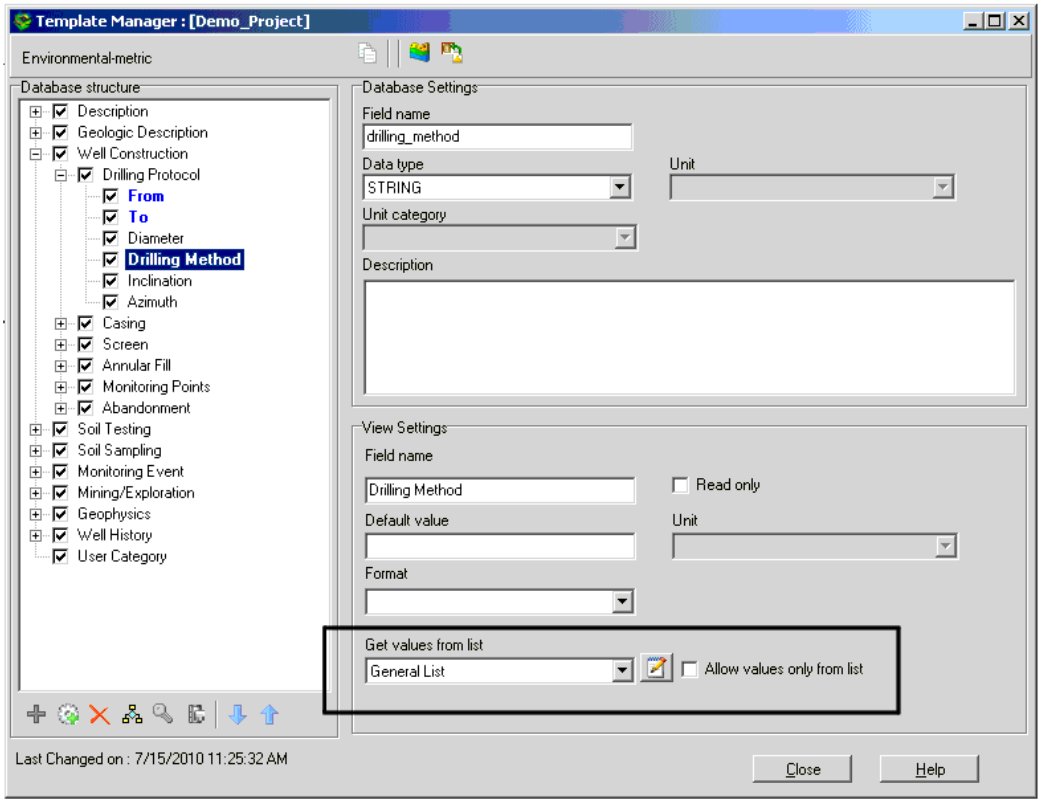
Move the list item by selecting it and dragging it up or down to a new position in the list.
Edit the list item by selecting it and making necessary changes.

Once the editing is complete, click the (Save) button to save changes.

Launching the List Editor from the Template Manager

The List Editor can also be launched from the Template Manager. The Template Manager allows you to link a selected field to a list of distinct values that may be used as values for the field.
To link a list to a selected field,
Select Settings / Template Manager or click the button from the toolbar. The Template Manager window will load.
From the tree view on the left side, select the appropriate Data Category, and select the appropriate table and the desired field.
Locate the View Settings options in the lower half of the window, as indicated in the figure below:



Select a "General List" from the "Get Values from List" combo box.
If the field should be fixed to contain only values from the list, enable the option Allow Values only from List, by placing a check mark in the check box.
If the list items should be read-only in the field, then place a check mark in the box beside Read-Only.

If necessary, press the (Edit List) button to load the List Editor to edit the list.

Press the (Save) button to save the changes to the template, and close.
The list items should now show up for the selected field (column) in HGA. Fields that contain

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a linked list will contain an arrow with a combo box on the right side of the field. Simply click on this arrow to see the list items available for the field.
NOTE: If you want to re-use these lists in a new project, you must save the current database template. Then, create a new project with this database template, and the lists will be included. For details on saving database templates, see Chapter 13: Exporting the current template as a Database template.

2.2.2.8 Time Series Plotter

Enter topic text here.

2.2.2.9 Crosstab Report

This menu item loads the Crosstab query component, where you can generate crosstab query reports from your existing data queries. Ensure that you have a valid data query selected in the Queries node in the HGA browser, before selecting this option.

For more details, please see Chapter 7: Crosstab Queries.

2.2.2.10 3D Interpolation

HGA 3D-Explorer is now able to display and animate 3D volumetric plumes of one or more soil or groundwater contaminants. The plume is generated using the 3D Interpolator tool, then displayed with the 3D Explorer. The following section describes how to interpolate 3D points data in order to create 3D plumes; for details on viewing the plume, see Chapter 13: 3D Explorer Plumes Display Settings.
The 3D Plume generation starts with a data set; the data set must be generated by building and executing a data query with the Query Builder. The data query should contain the data set your are interested in analyzing, along with the fields required by the 3D Interpolation. The following are required fields for the 3D interpolation, and as such, must be fields that are present in your data query:

- X
- Y
- Z (elevation of sampling point)
- Value (concentration value for one or more contaminants)
- Sample Date (if transient plume display is desired)

Once you have created a data query, you may create a 3D-Interpolated volume (plume) of the data. To access the 3D Interpolation tools, select Tools / 3D Interpolation from the main menu, and the following dialog will appear:

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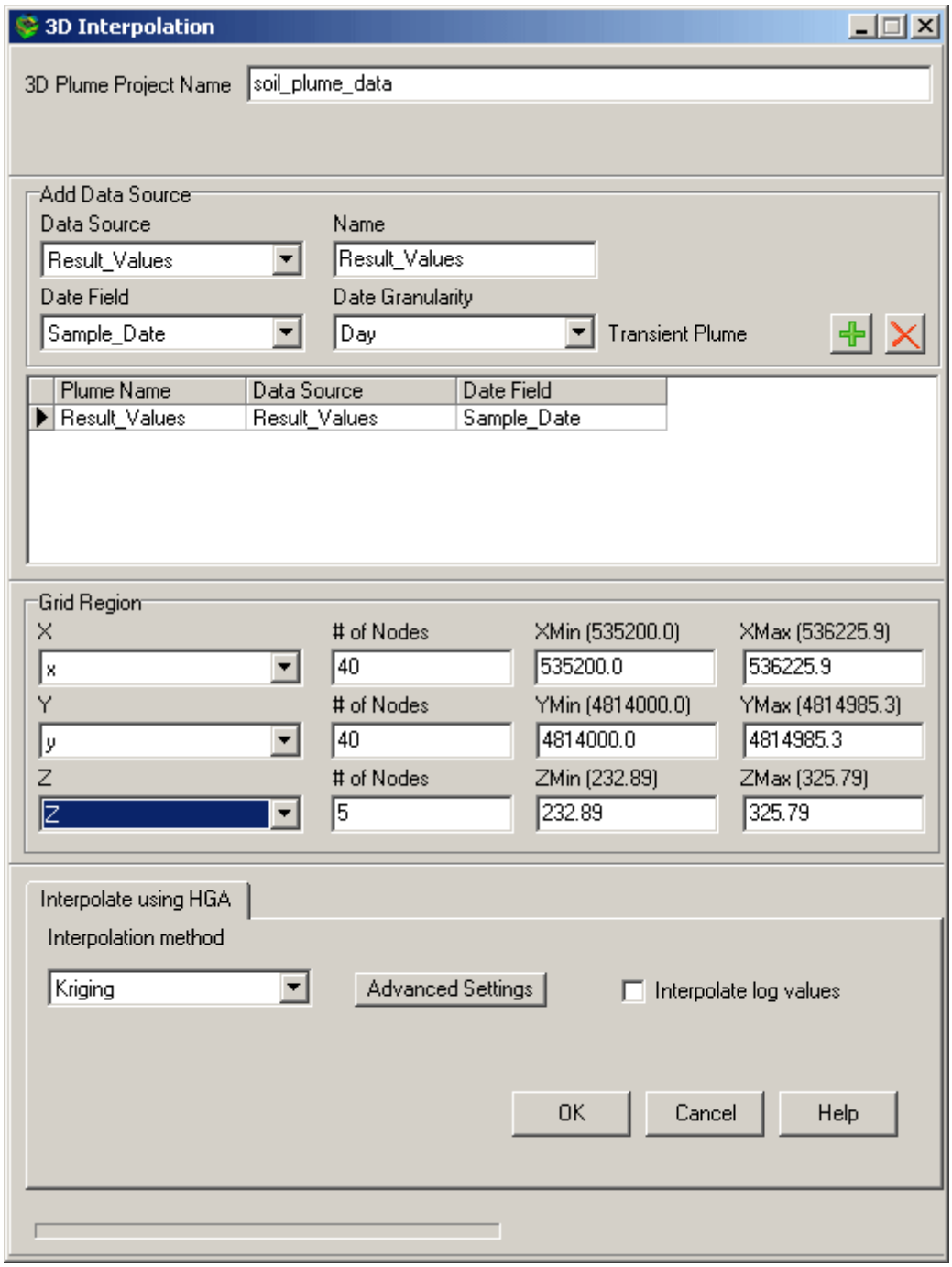

In the 3D Interpolation window, specify the various settings related to the grid size, extents, and data mappings.

3D Plume Project Name: Define the plume project name. One plume project can contain multiple plumes (e.g. for one or more contaminants)

Grid Region:

Define the various properties relating to the grid size:

X Value: select a field to be used for the X axis

# of nodes: define the number of grid nodes in the X direction

X min, X max: define the minimum and maximum X values for the interpolated grid; by default, these will be read from the data source, however you may modify these values if necessary

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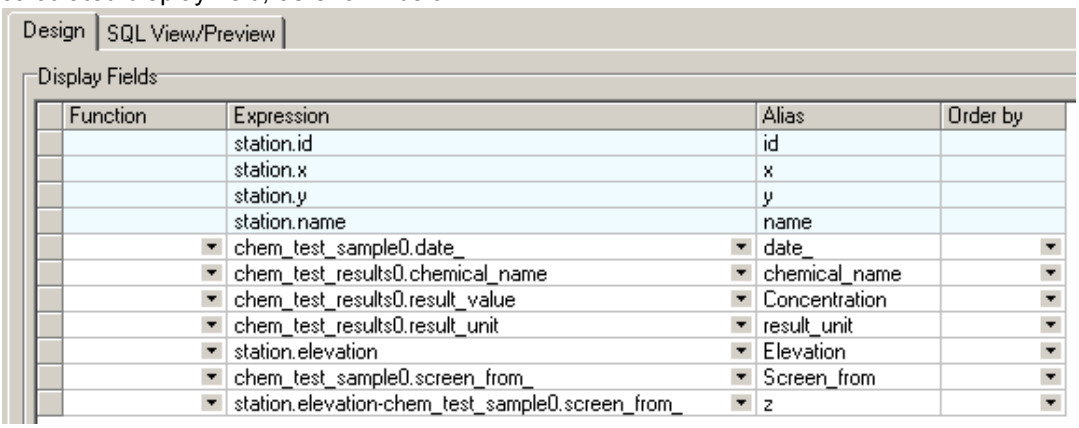
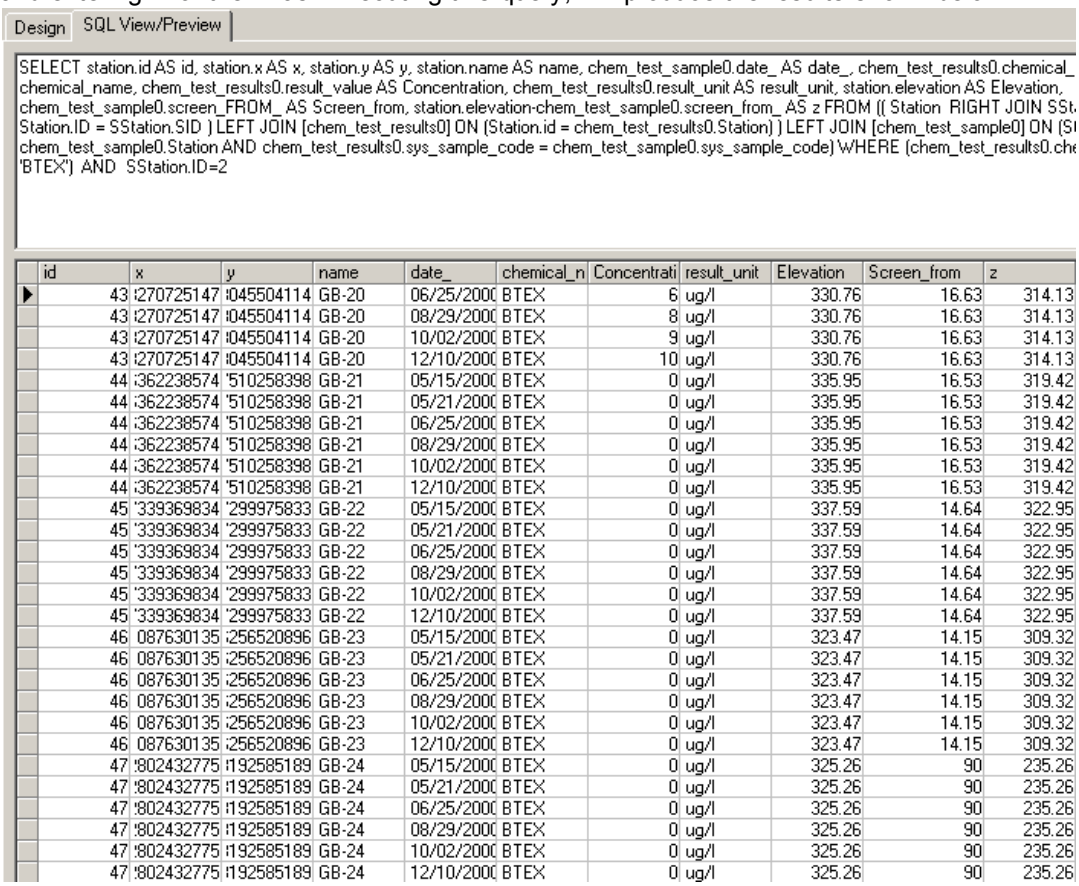
Similar parameters exist in the Y and Z directions.
The Z value should be a field that represents the depth or elevation at which the data value (sample) was observed. If you want to display the plume on the same elevation scale as your cross sections (where data is displayed as above mean sea-level) you may need to convert your sample depths to sample elevations. This can be done in the query builder, by adding a calculated display field, as shown below:


Design | SQL View/Preview

Display Fields

Function	Expression	Alias	Order by
	station.id	id	
	station.x	x	
	station.y	y	
	station.name	name	
	chem_test_sample0.date_	date_	
	chem_test_results0.chemical_name	chemical_name	
	chem_test_results0.result_value	Concentration	
	chem_test_results0.result_unit	result_unit	
	station.elevation	Elevation	
	chem_test_sample0.screen_from_	Screen_from	
	station.elevation-chem_test_sample0.screen_from_	z	

The last display field in the screenshot above, combines the sample elevation, and the screen depth (from) fields; the screen depth is subtracted from the station elevation (or station TOC elevation if desired), using the Expression below:
station.elevation-chem_test_sample0.screen_from_
and entering Z for the Alias. Executing this query, will produce the results shown below:


Design | SQL View/Preview

```
SELECT station.id AS id, station.x AS x, station.y AS y, station.name AS name, chem_test_sample0.date_ AS date_, chem_test_results0.chemical_
chemical_name, chem_test_results0.result_value AS Concentration, chem_test_results0.result_unit AS result_unit, station.elevation AS Elevation,
chem_test_sample0.screen_FROM_ AS Screen_from, station.elevation-chem_test_sample0.screen_from_ AS z FROM ((( Station  RIGHT JOIN SSt
Station.ID = SStation.SID ) LEFT JOIN [chem_test_results0] ON (Station.id = chem_test_results0.Station) ) LEFT JOIN [chem_test_sample0] ON (S
chem_test_sample0.Station AND chem_test_results0.sys_sample_code = chem_test_sample0.sys_sample_code) WHERE (chem_test_results0.che
'BTEX') AND  SStation.ID=2
```

id	x	y	name	date_	chemical_n	Concentrati	result_unit	Elevation	Screen_from	z
43	!270725147	!045504114	GB-20	06/25/2000	BTEX	6	ug/l	330.76	16.63	314.13
43	!270725147	!045504114	GB-20	08/29/2000	BTEX	8	ug/l	330.76	16.63	314.13
43	!270725147	!045504114	GB-20	10/02/2000	BTEX	9	ug/l	330.76	16.63	314.13
43	!270725147	!045504114	GB-20	12/10/2000	BTEX	10	ug/l	330.76	16.63	314.13
44	!362238574	'510258398	GB-21	05/15/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	335.95	16.53	319.42
44	!362238574	'510258398	GB-21	05/21/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	335.95	16.53	319.42
44	!362238574	'510258398	GB-21	06/25/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	335.95	16.53	319.42
44	!362238574	'510258398	GB-21	08/29/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	335.95	16.53	319.42
44	!362238574	'510258398	GB-21	10/02/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	335.95	16.53	319.42
44	!362238574	'510258398	GB-21	12/10/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	335.95	16.53	319.42
45	'339369834	'299975833	GB-22	05/15/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	337.59	14.64	322.95
45	'339369834	'299975833	GB-22	05/21/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	337.59	14.64	322.95
45	'339369834	'299975833	GB-22	06/25/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	337.59	14.64	322.95
45	'339369834	'299975833	GB-22	08/29/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	337.59	14.64	322.95
45	'339369834	'299975833	GB-22	10/02/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	337.59	14.64	322.95
45	'339369834	'299975833	GB-22	12/10/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	337.59	14.64	322.95
46	087630135	!256520896	GB-23	05/15/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	323.47	14.15	309.32
46	087630135	!256520896	GB-23	05/21/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	323.47	14.15	309.32
46	087630135	!256520896	GB-23	06/25/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	323.47	14.15	309.32
46	087630135	!256520896	GB-23	08/29/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	323.47	14.15	309.32
46	087630135	!256520896	GB-23	10/02/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	323.47	14.15	309.32
46	087630135	!256520896	GB-23	12/10/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	323.47	14.15	309.32
47	!802432775	!192585189	GB-24	05/15/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	325.26	90	235.26
47	!802432775	!192585189	GB-24	05/21/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	325.26	90	235.26
47	!802432775	!192585189	GB-24	06/25/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	325.26	90	235.26
47	!802432775	!192585189	GB-24	08/29/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	325.26	90	235.26
47	!802432775	!192585189	GB-24	10/02/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	325.26	90	235.26
47	!802432775	!192585189	GB-24	12/10/2000	BTEX	0	ug/l	325.26	90	235.26

The last column displays the calculated sample elevations (Z). This value should be mapped

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to Z in the 3D Interpolation to generate your plume.
NOTE: It is recommended that the X, Y, and Z fields all be displayed with the same length units.

Interpolation Method:
Available interpolation methods include:
- Krigging (default), and
- Inverse distance

[Advanced Settings]: Press this button to see advanced settings for the selected interpolation method. For more details, see "Appendix C: Advanced Interpolation Settings".
Interpolate log values: This option will interpolate the log values of the data points and then invert the log value distribution. This option is useful when interpolating data with a high degree of variance.

Add Data Source
Define the various properties relating to the data source:
Data Source: select a field from the data query that contains the data to be interpolated (e. g. concentration, or result value)
Name: define a name for the parameter
Date Field: select the field that contains the sampling date (if available)
Date Granularity: This option controls how to accumulate the data items of various date stamps. For example, assume you have data for the following sample dates:
5 stations sampled on 03/05/99
6 stations sampled on 03/14/99 (could be from the same, or other stations)
4 stations sampled on 03/19/99
5 stations sampled on 03/27/99
6 stations sampled on 04/04/99
5 stations sampled on 04/15/99
4 stations sampled on 04/25/99
If you select Day for date granularity, you will obtain 7 data sets to interpolate, and
If you select Month for date granularity, you will obtain 2 data sets to interpolate:
20 stations sampled on 03/01/99, and
15 stations sampled on 04/01/99
In this case, the first observation from a well will be selected.
If you select Year for date granularity, you will obtain only one data set, that will essentially be a static plume. In this case, the first 1 data set.

When you have defined the settings, press the (Add) button to add the mapped fields; the values should then be displayed in the table at the bottom of the window.

To delete an existing 3D Plume, simply click on the (Delete) button.
When you are finished, click on the [OK] button.
HGA will create a 3D plume file, in the "Plumes" sub-directory for your project, with the file name provided, and the extension .nc. For example, TVOC.nc, in the directory:
D:\Program Files\HGAnalyst\Projects\Demo_Project\Plumes
To display the plume, please proceed to the instructions in Chapter 11: View 3D.
In addition, HGA will save the gridded 3D results to a .TXT file using the same file name, and in the same "Plume" sub-directory.
NOTE: Currently there is no method of opening plume projects in the Interpolation tool, to make modifications. Therefore, it is suggested that you save the data query so the 3D project can be quickly re-created.

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2.2.2.11 Borehole Log Plotter

Enter topic text here.

2.2.2.12 Map Manager

This menu item loads the Map Manager. The Map Manager can be used for creating and viewing site maps, creating thematic and contour maps, and defining cross section lines. The button in the main toolbar performs the same function.

For more details, see Chapter 11: Map Manager.

2.2.2.13 Cross Section Editor

This menu item loads the Cross Section Editor. This component can be used for defining and displaying geological, hydrogeological, and model layer cross sections. The button in the main toolbar performs the same function.

For more details, see Chapter 12: Cross Section Editor.

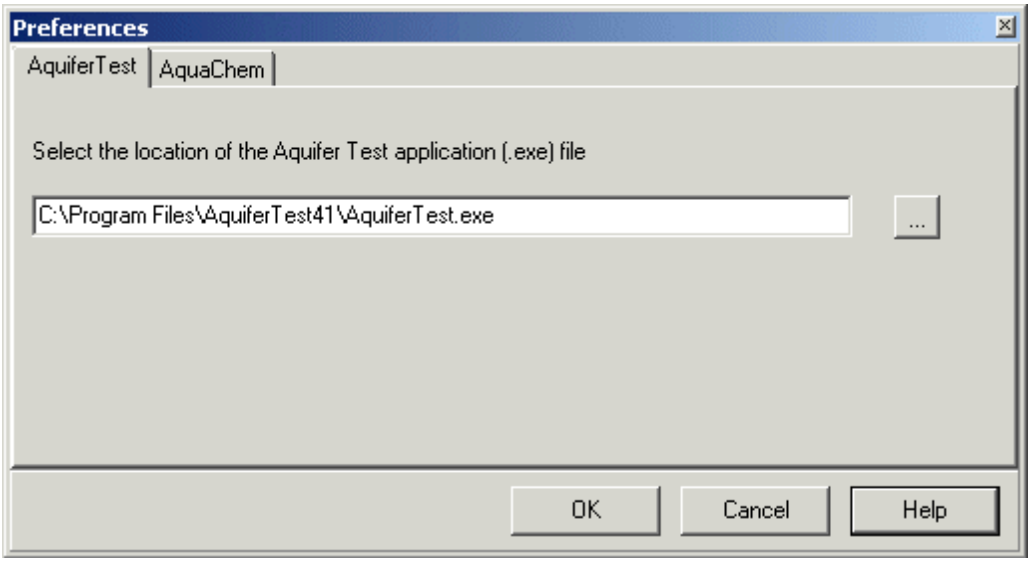
2.2.2.14 3D Explorer

Enter topic text here.

2.2.2.15 Report Editor

Enter topic text here.

2.2.2.16 AquiferTest



In order to use the AquiferTest analysis feature, you must first have AquiferTest 4.1 installed on the local machine, and specify where the AquiferTest.exe is located.

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Use this feature to analyze pumping test data in AquiferTest. For this feature, you must have one or more data queries that contains the required fields for a pumping test analysis, namely:

- Well Name
- X Co-ordinate (for both Pumping Wells and Observation Wells)
- Y Co-ordinate (for both Pumping Wells and Observation Wells)
- Pumping Start
- Pumping End
- Pumping Rate
- Observed time
- Observed depth to water level

Additional fields may also be mapped and the data sent to AquiferTest; these include:

- Well Elevation
- Screen Diameter
- Borehole Diameter

For your convenience, these fields are included in the Environmental templates, in the Well History tables.
The following section describes these settings:

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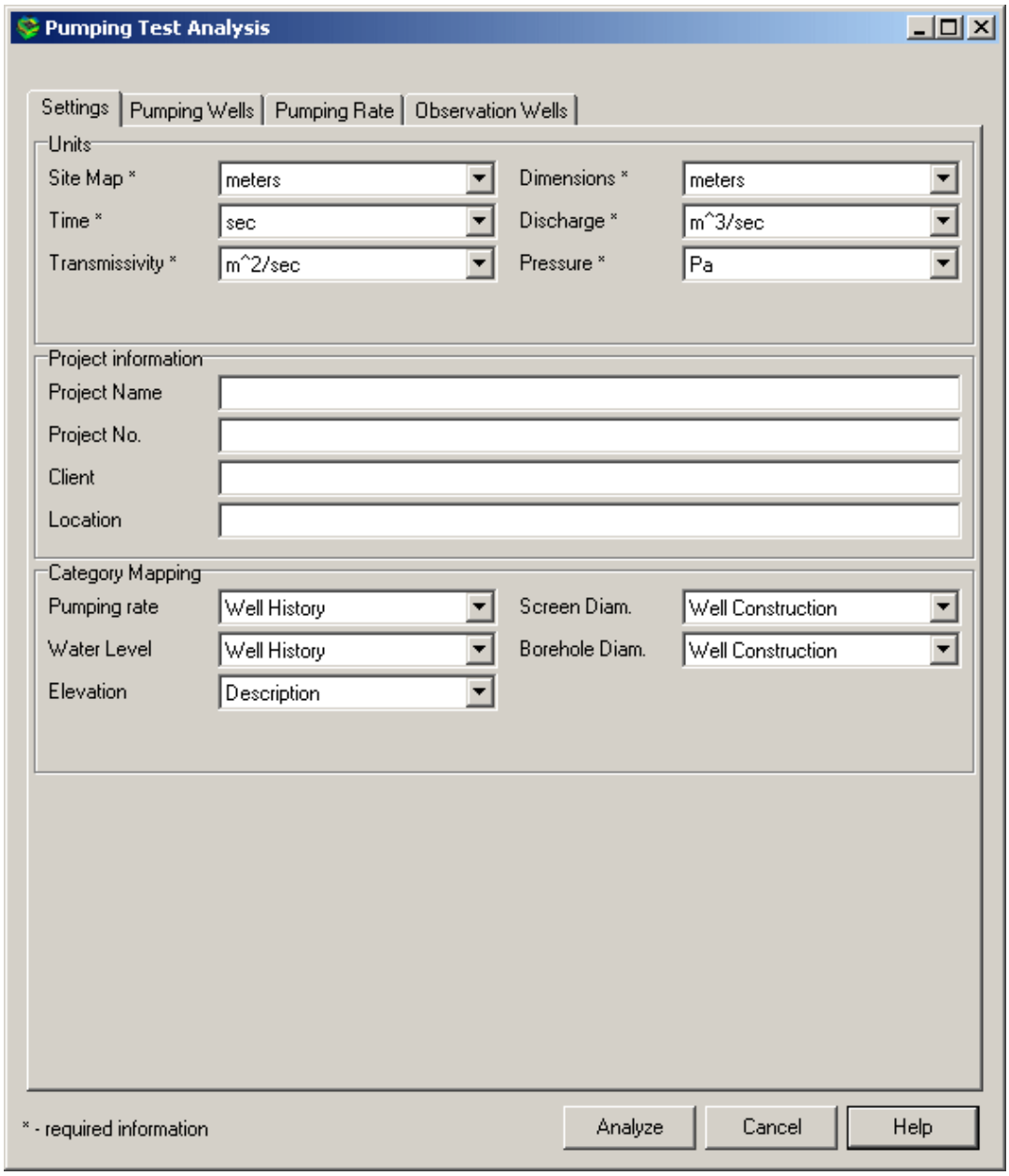

In the first tab, define the project units you would like to use for AquiferTest, and populate the Pumping Test information.

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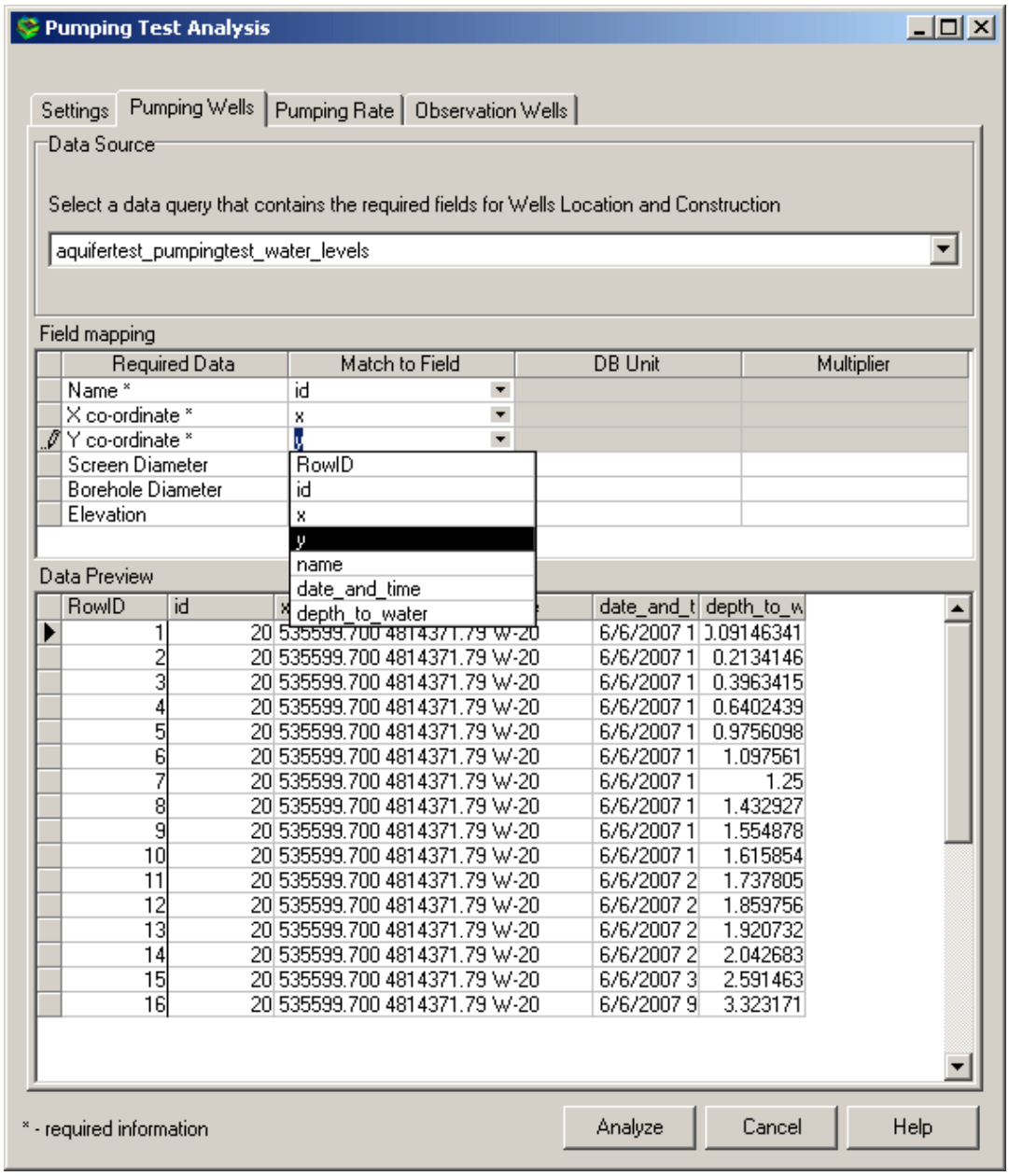

In the Pumping Wells tab, select the data query that contains the required fields for this module, for your pumping test analysis. Then, in the grid below, map the appropriate field to each required field. If the unit for the field is defined in the database template, then the unit will be automatically populated. Otherwise, this will be left blank. If needed, you can manually enter a conversion factor, to convert the data from the HGA source, to the AquiferTest project target units.

NOTE: For station X,Y co-ordinates, the AquiferTest project units must be the same as the unit system used for the HGA project (for example, if your HGA project is using UTM, set the AquiferTest units as meters; for some State Plane, set the AquiferTest units as feet). Currently, there is no conversion for these units.

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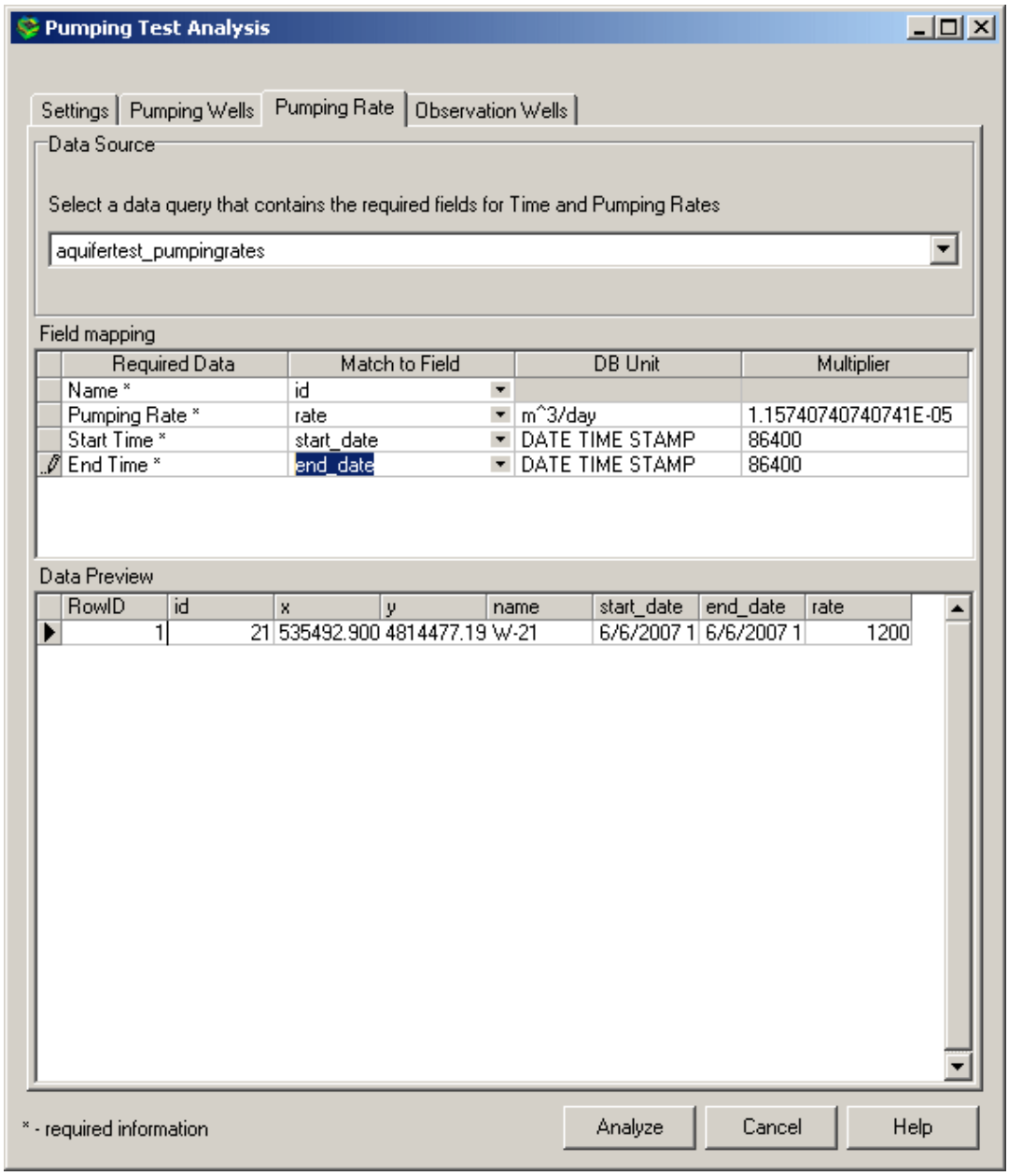

In the Pumping Rates tab, the workflow is the same as earlier mentioned. In this tab, you must map the well name, pumping rate, and the start and end interval.

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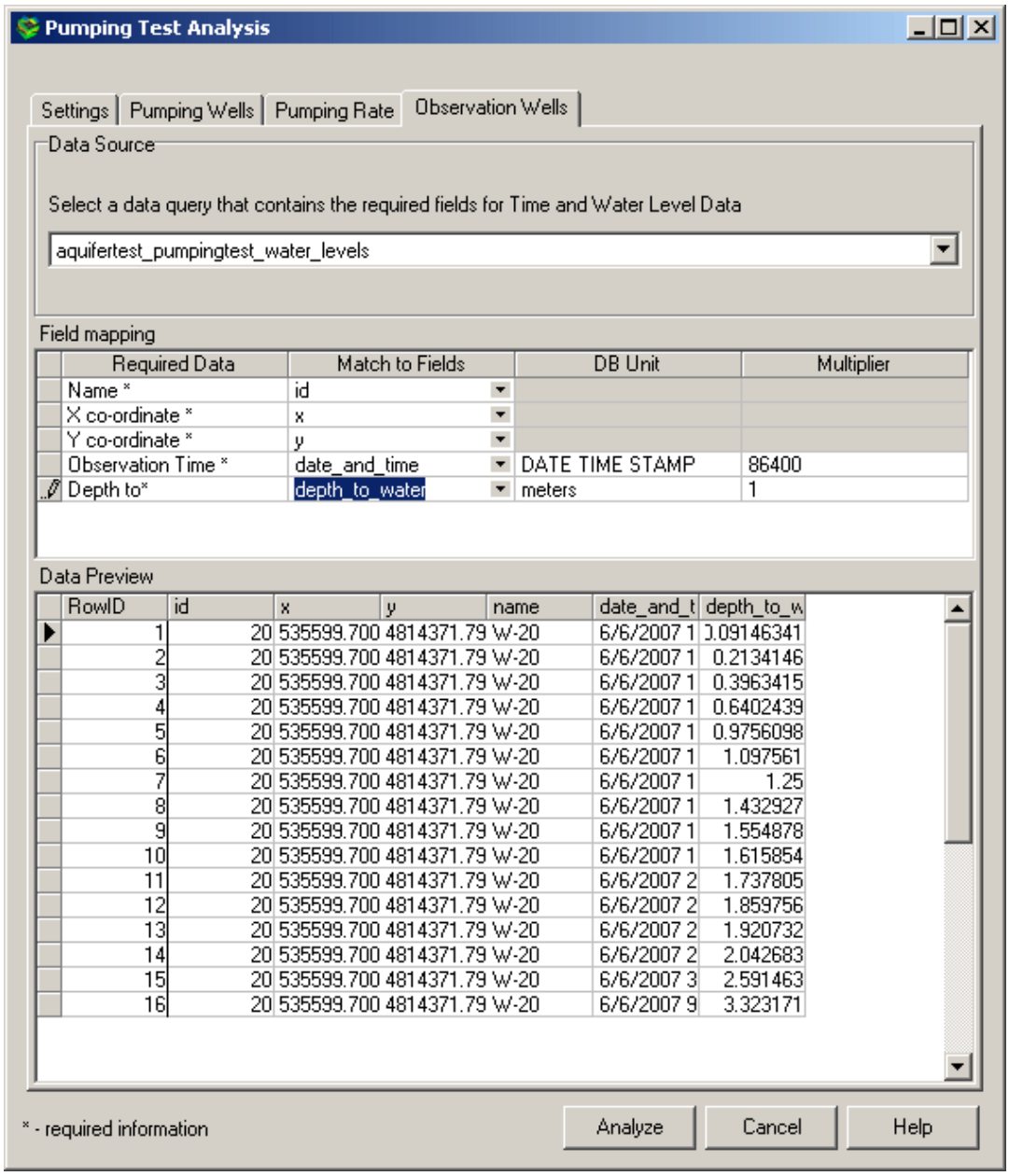

In the Observation Wells tab, the workflow is the same as earlier mentioned. In this tab, you must map the well name, X,Y coordinate, and the observation date/time and observed depth to water level

Once all the required fields are defined, click the Analyze button to send the data to AquiferTest. For more details on how to use AquiferTest, please refer to the AquiferTest User's Manual.

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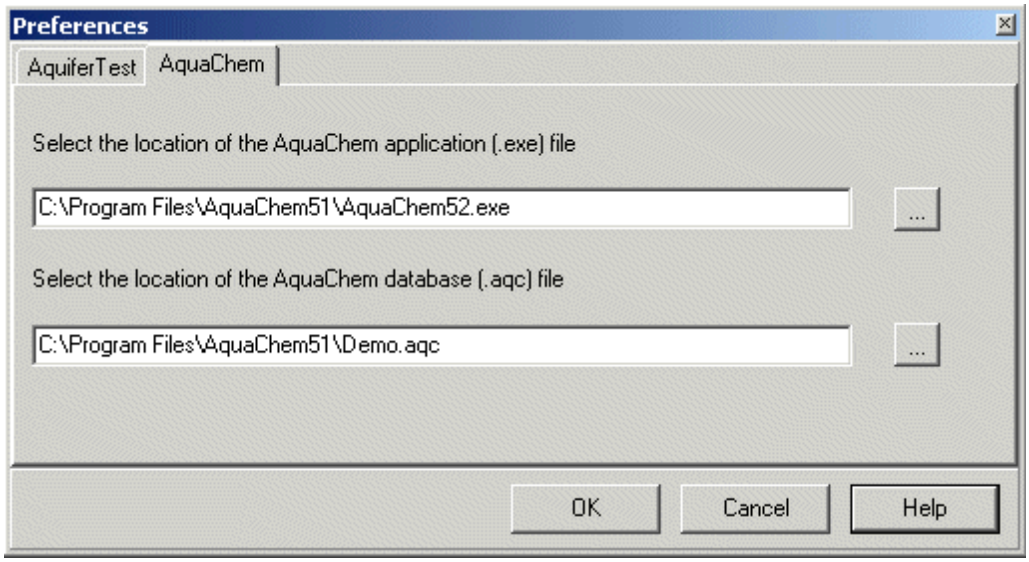
2.2.2.17 AquaChem



In order to use the AquaChem (Water Quality Analysis) feature, you must first have AquaChem 5.1 or later installed on the local machine, and specify where the AquaChem51.ex is located, and where the AquaChem project file (.AQC) resides.
Use this feature to analyze water quality data in AquaChem. Select a few stations (or a station group) from the station list, then select the menu item, and AquaChem will launch, with the selected stations.
Note: The HGA database must be linked using the Link to External Database option in AquaChem. This procedure is described in the AquaChem User's Manual.
When using AquaChem with HGA, keep in mind that AquaChem is intended only for its presentation and calculation features. Data entry and maintenance operations should be performed centrally through the HGA interface and not the AquaChem interface.
The operations that must be performed in HGA include:

- Creating or modifying parameters
- Importing data
- Creating new samples or modifying sample information
- Creating new stations or modifying station information.

Also, the following operations are unavailable in AquaChem:

- Creating a new database (instead the .aqc file can be simply copied and distributed)
- Compressing the database (if required, this can be done by opening the database in the MS Access environment)

2.2.3 Database

Enter topic text here.

2.2.3.1 Manage Databases

Use this option to remove unwanted databases from the local instances of SQL Express. This option is available when HGA is first loaded, and no projects have been opened.
The following dialog shows the options that are available.

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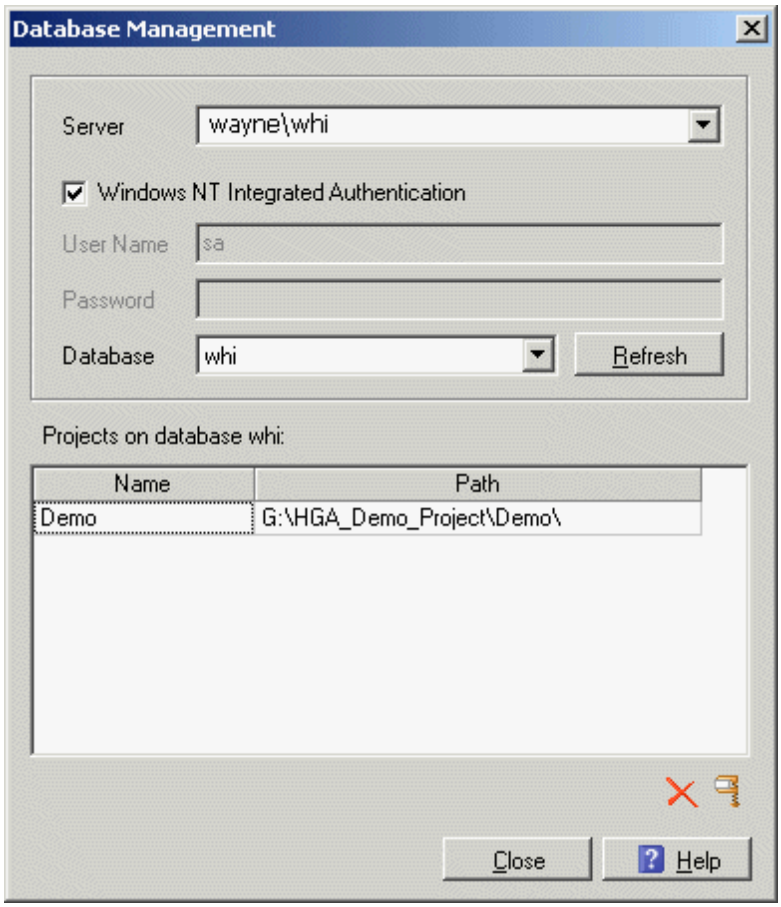

In this dialog, select the Server and the Database that you would like to delete. Once the database is selected, a list of projects using the selected database will be listed at the bottom; the project list is read-only, and displayed in order to assist you to decide if the selected database can be safely deleted.

Click on the button to delete the selected database.

Click on the button, to compress the file size of the database, to save disk space. After the database has been compressed, you may continue to work with it.

Deleting a database does not remove all the files that are related to the projects using the deleted database.

NOTE: Use caution when deleting databases, since the data cannot be recovered once deleted, and there is no "undo" option unless you have taken a backup.

2.2.3.2 BackUp Database

Use this option to create a backup copy of the SQL Server database used by the current project. A backup of the database is helpful, in order to preserve data, or to detach and send the database to colleagues or SWS Technical support.

Select this menu item and provide a name and directory path for the file. It will be saved with the .BAK extension.

If the entire project is to be backed up, simply make a copy of the project folder; however, if you have map projects in another directory, then copy these additional folders as well.

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NOTE: Backup Database works only if you are running HGA on the system that also hosts the server.
NOTE: SQL Server does not permit saving the back up copy of the database to a mapped network drive; it can be saved only to a local drive.

2.2.4 Help

Displays the HGA In-Program Help.

2.2.4.2 Check for Updates

This option checks to see if there are any updates for the version of HGA you currently have installed.

2.2.4.3 About

Displays the HGA Info dialog. This contains the HGA version number, serial number and information on how to contact Schlumberger Water Services.

2.2.4.4 License...

This menu option provides the ability to request a license as well as install a license.
If you are working with a Team License you will also find the option to check out and check in a license.

2.3 About the Interface

When HGA is first loaded, a blank window will appear indicating no project is loaded. To create a new project, select Project \ New, to open an existing project, select Project \ Open. Once a project is loaded, the main window will appear; the HGA demo project is displayed below.

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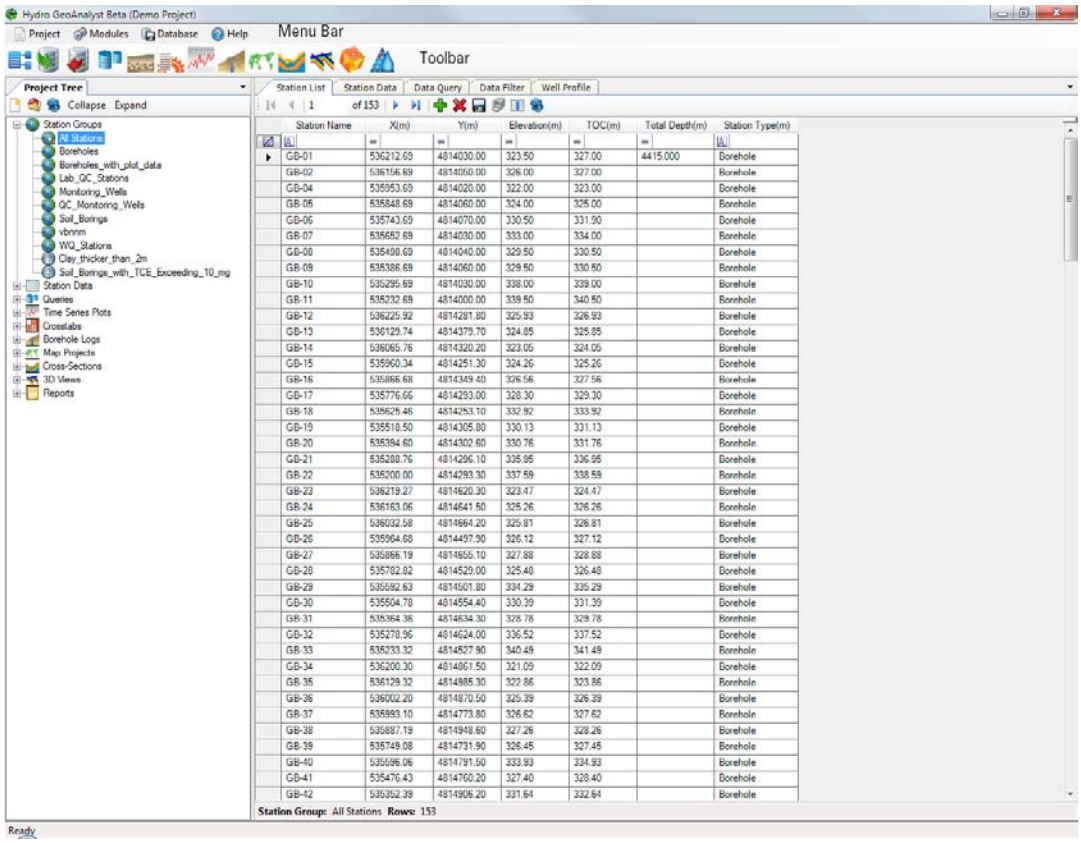

The HGA Graphical User Interface is composed of several controls:

Menu Bar: Contains menu commands with access to most features that are available in the HGA package.
Module Toolbar: Contains several context sensitive short-cut buttons for the most frequently used HGA features.
Project Tree: Hosts a tree view listing some of the most common components of your project. These include nodes for Station Groups, Queries, Crosstab, Maps, Cross Sections, Reports, 3D Views, Station Data, Borehole Log Plots, and Plots
Data Tabs: Provides access to the various parts of the project including the Station List, Data Query, Data Filter and Station Data.
Well Profile: Provides a borehole log plot (BHLP) view for the selected station.
Data Grids: Contains the grids for data entry and visualization.
Data Grids Toolbar : Contains icons for the main options you can perform with the data contained within the data grid.
Status Bar: Displays the program status.

HGA 2012.1 has a new look and feel to it. You will find that you now have options to move the tabs around and dock them where you like. The default configuration is to have one tab group for the Project Tree and one tab group with the rest of the tabs (station list, station data, etc.). However, you can have more tab groups – vertical or horizontal. You can find these options by right clicking on a tab. Then you can just drag and drop the tabs where you prefer them! Here is an example configuration that you might like to use. Your configuration is remembered the next time you open the program.

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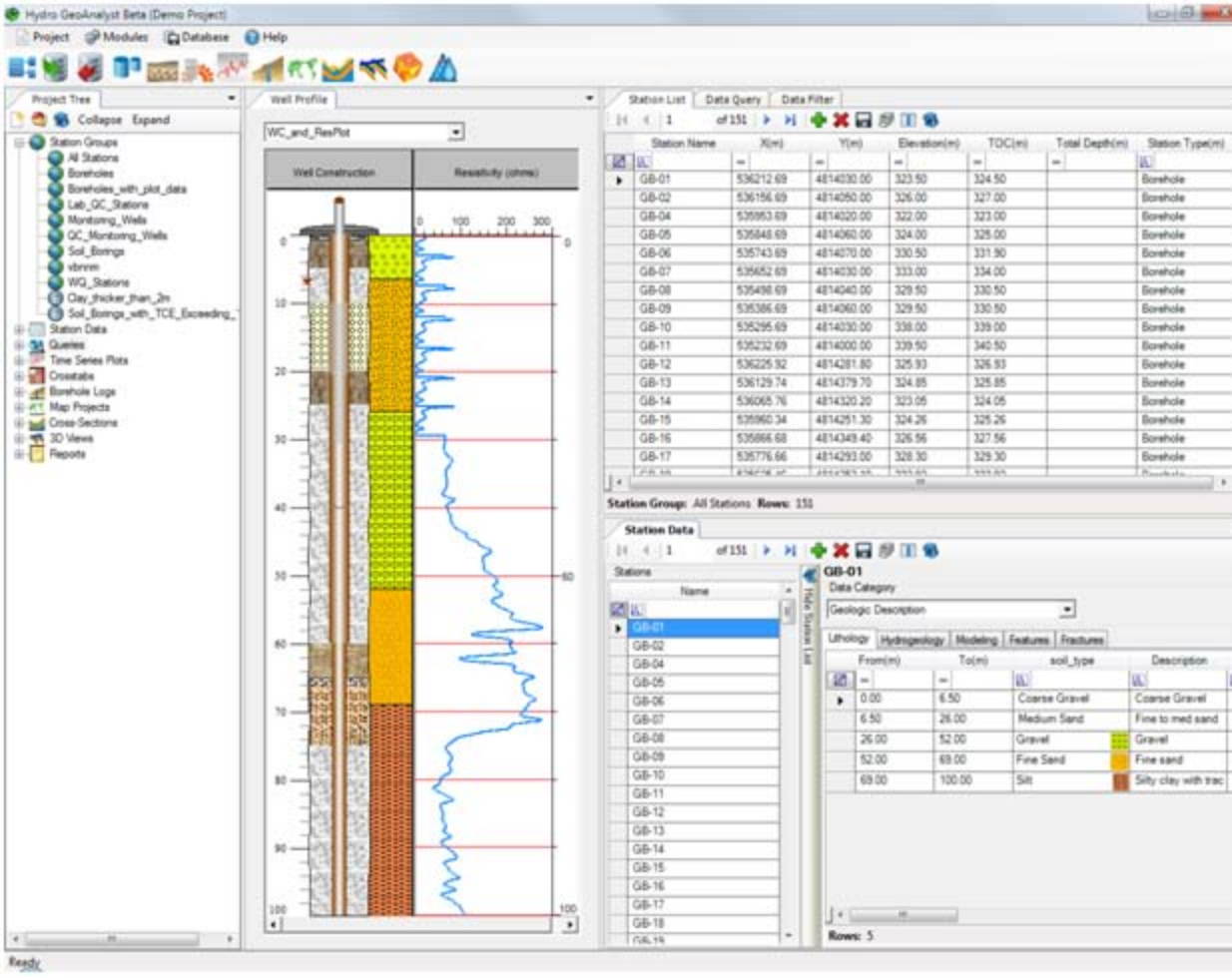

New Navigation options on Data tabs

We have added new navigation buttons on the Station List and Station Data tabs to help you more quickly find that station you want.

Additionally, you have the option of showing the List of Stations on your Station Data tab. In previous versions you had to select your station from a drop down list on the Station data tab which could be cumbersome when you had a long list of stations.

PREVIOUSLY:

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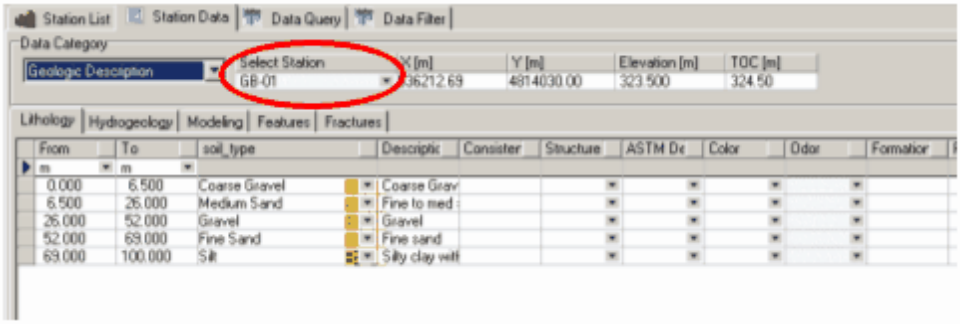
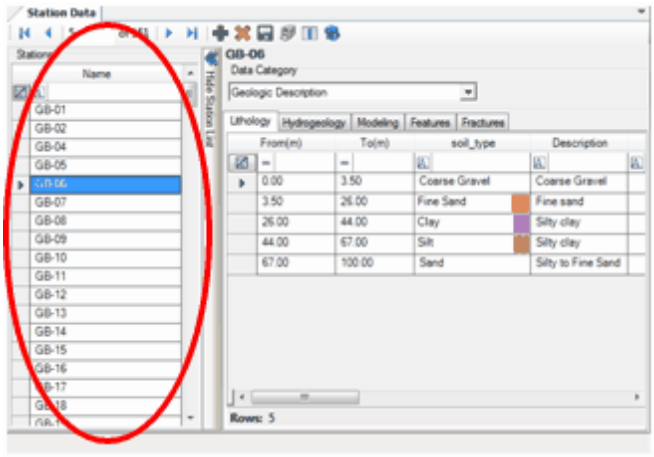
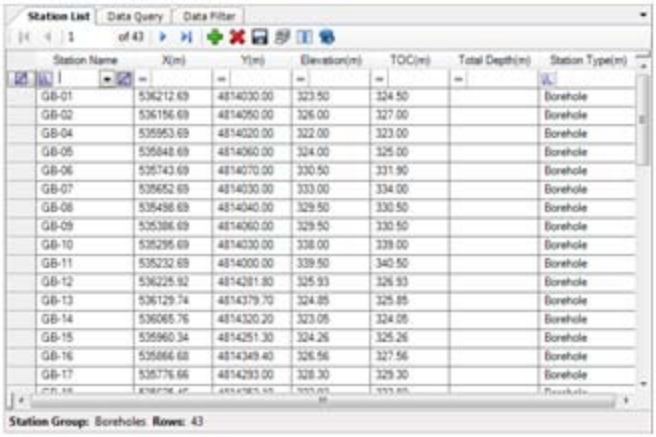


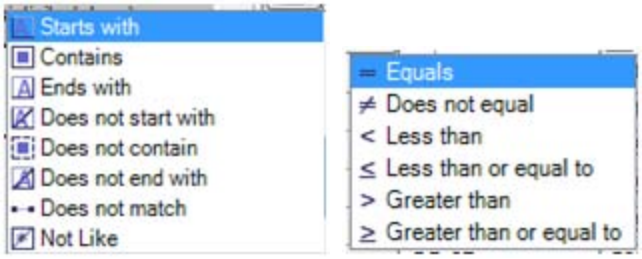
NOW:



Additionally you will find some helpful filter options on the top of the columns in all of the data grids. The first row on any data grid is your filter row.



So you can quickly filter using many of the options you would be used to seeing in Excel.



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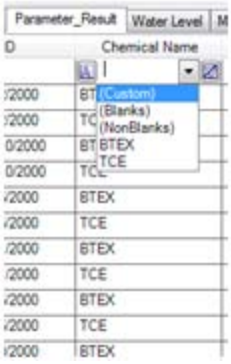
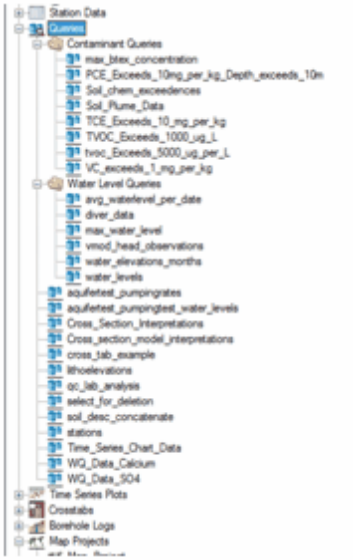
Additionally, if you select the drop down list in the filter row you will find a list of all the unique values in that column.



Grouping Folders for Queries on Navigation tree

When working on a project it does not take long for your list of queries to get quite long! Now we have an option to create folders on the Query branch of the Navigation tree so you can organize your queries. Right click on the Query branch and you will find the option Add Folder… Simply provide a name for the folder and then you can drag and drop your saved queries into the folder.



2.3.1 Toolbars

There are different tool bars available within the program. The top toolbar with the larger buttons provides quick access to the various modules in HGA, e.g., Map Manager, Materials Specifications, Template Manager, Chemical Analysis, etc.

There are also toolbars available on the individual tab groups specific to the actions you may wish to perform on the data contain within the tab group.

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Below is the general tool bar found on most tab groups.

It provides options to scroll through the list of records (forward, backwards, first and last), an option to add a record and delete a record as well as save any edits made.
There is also an option to print, an option to show/hide columns and a refresh option.

By placing your cursor over any of the icons in the tool bars you will find a tooltip indicating what the button does.

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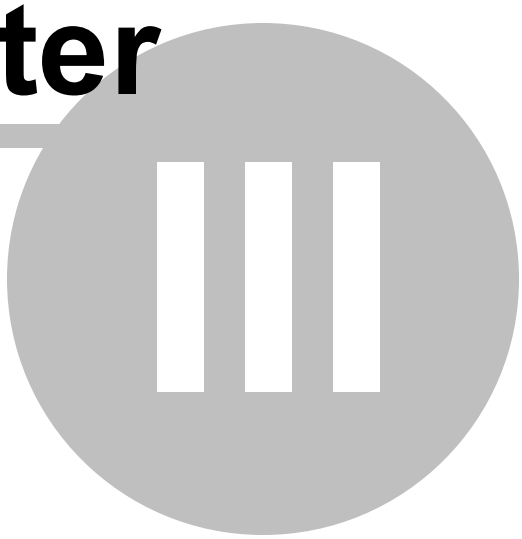
Chapter



3 Creating New Projects

Project Management
Project Management is an essential component of any environmental project. Hydro GeoAnalyst provides the tools you need to manage user access to your projects, selecting database schemas, and geographical details.
This section presents information on how to create new projects, and modify the properties of existing projects. HGA is designed to manage databases storing data for multiple projects. A project in HGA refers to a set of data with common elements. Some of these common elements may be location, nature of the data, or the purpose for which the data is collected and stored.
A project can be created in an existing HGA database in which case it will be able to share some of the available existing data. For instance if the new project is created in an existing database containing all groundwater monitoring locations in a Province/State where the project is located, the project may share all or part of the information stored in this database.
A project can also be created in a completely new database; in this case, HGA provides a step-by-step Project Wizard that assists with the project creation process.

Starting the New Project Wizard

The Project Wizard can be launched in two ways:
Select Project / New from the Main Menu; OR

Click on the (New) button on the toolbar found on the Project Tree tab group

The Project Wizard will then appear. The Project Wizard contains three steps, each step appearing in a new window, with the various settings for a new project. These include:
Step 1: Set Database Environment: In this window, specify the server and database to be used for the project, and the connection string if necessary.
Step 2: Create Project Dependent Tables: Select a database structure from a list of available templates, or create a new database template.
Step 3: Set Project Properties, Location, and Soil Settings: In this window, specify the project name, project folder, project location, projection system, units, and specify the SCS (soil) settings for the project.
The project wizard is designed in a sequential fashion; after defining the necessary inputs in each window, press the [Next>] button to proceed. The Next button will only become activated after the necessary fields have been defined. These required fields are indicated by an asterisk (*).

3.1 Step 1: Set Database Environment

The Set Database Environment window (shown below) is the first step in the Project Wizard, and provides the controls needed to select a MS SQL Server and create/select a database for the new project.

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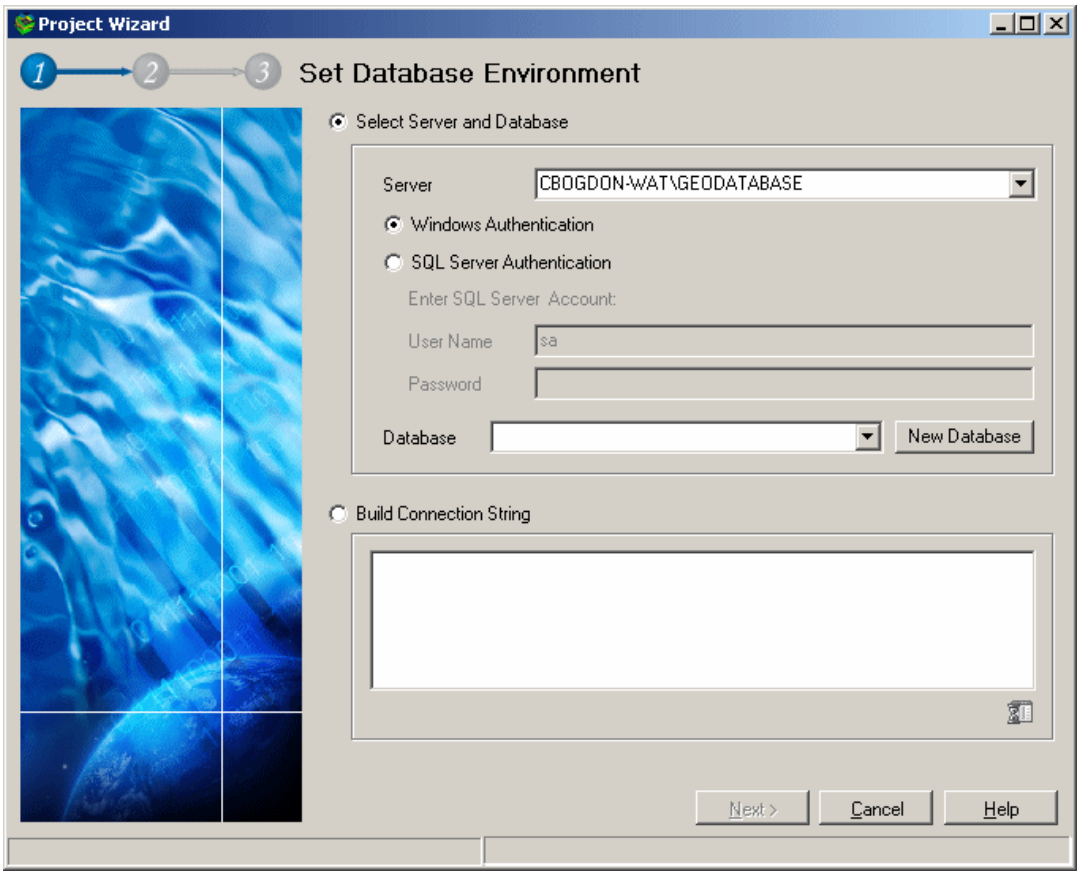

HGA requires a MS SQL server to host the project database. A server can be any computer on your network which has MS SQL Server 2005 Express installed, or an installation of WHI-SQL Express installed. The WHI-SQL Express can be installed on your hard drive as part of the installation process. If the WHI-SQL Express is installed, it will be setup as the default database server. This will allow your local computer to act as a server for new projects. The MS SQL Server 2005 Express is a data engine built, and based, on core MS SQL Server technology.

If you are working on a stand-alone computer, then the MS SQL server would be your computer, and the server name would be the name of your computer (as it appears in your General System Properties) followed by the abbreviation "WHI". For example, if your computer's name is "John", the MS SQL Server name would be John\WHI.

Once the server is selected, select from an existing database on this server, or create a new database.

HGA allows you to:

(1) Select from a list of known servers and create/select a database; OR

(2) Build a Connection String to an existing SQL Server

NOTE: The current version of HGA supports MS SQL Server 2005 Express, MSDE and later; other SQL Servers (such as Oracle, DB2, Sybase, Terradata, etc.) are not supported. The current supported language is T-SQL, SQL-92 standard; other dialects (such as SQL-99, PL/SQL, Watcom SQL,...) are not supported.

Option 1: Select Server and Database

If the Select Server and Database radio button is selected, you will be prompted for a Server name and a Database name. You must specify a server in order for a database to be created. As mentioned earlier, this may be any computer located on your network (LAN), which has a

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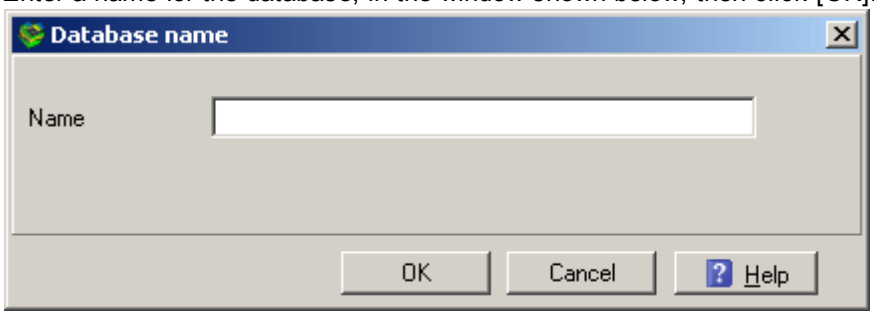
MS SQL Server 2005 Express installation, or WHI SQL Express. If you do not have a network connection, only your computer name will appear in the list of servers. (e.g. Computer_Name\WHI)

Choose a server from the Server list at the top of the dialog. After the Server is selected, HGA will automatically scan the Server for valid SQL databases. These databases will then appear in the combo box beside Database.

If there is an integrated login for the server, check the box beside "Windows NT Integrated Authorization". If a unique password and ID are required, de-select this option, and enter the Windows User Name and Password for the Server computer. This will allow HGA to automatically log on to the Server each time you modify the database residing on the specified machine.

Note: If you cannot see your local instance of SQL Express when creating a new project, or opening an existing project, please refer to Appendix F: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) for some troubleshooting suggestions.

Next, select a Database on this Server:
Database combo box. To create a new database, select Create New Database from this list. Enter a name for the database, in the window shown below, then click [OK].



[Next] button in the lower right corner of the Project Wizard window to proceed.
HGA will then test the connection to the server, and scan the database to see if the required tables exist in this file. For new databases, HGA will create the required tables. Please be patient during this process.
NOTE: When using SQL Express, the database will be created in the default directory:
\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL$WHI\Data\,
with the file extension ".mdf". Be cautious when un-installing SQL Express, as this may result in the loss of your data.
If the server connection and database are valid, the next window in the Project Wizard will be displayed. Otherwise, there will be a warning notification regarding the server or database. If this is the case, please select another server or database for your project, or verify whether the connection exists.

Option 2: Build Connection String

If the Build Connection String radio button is selected in the Database Environment window, there will be an option to locate an MS SQL Server, and build a connection to a database on a network server.
Build Connection String radio button from the Database Environment window.

(Build connection string) button (located in the lower right corner) and the following Data Link Properties dialog will appear:

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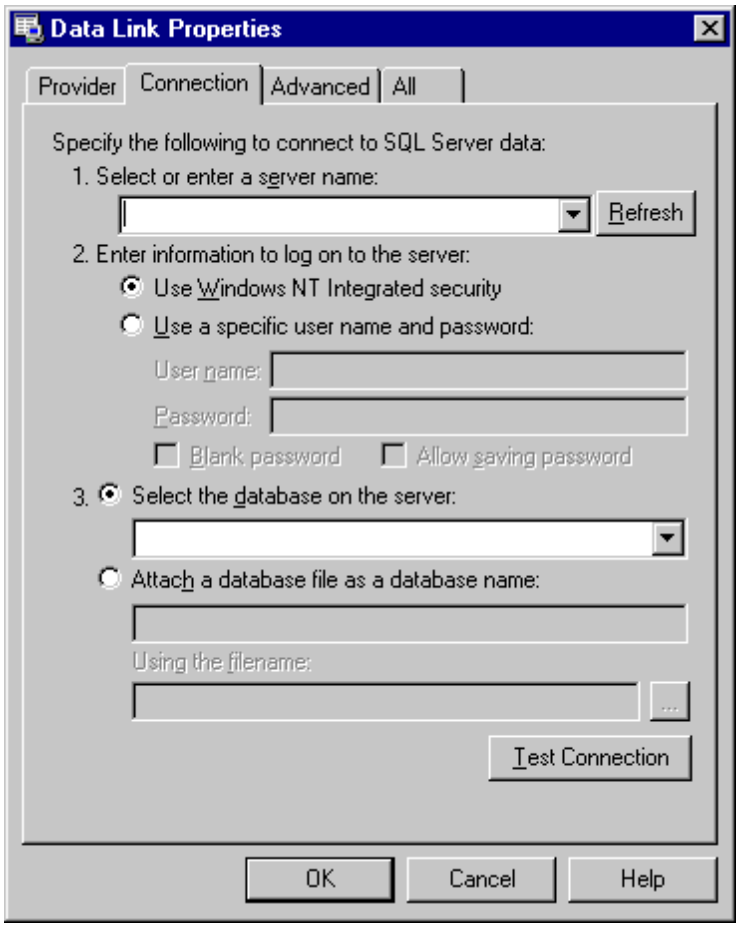

The Data Link Properties dialog box is the standard Windows system interface for configuring connection strings to data sources. This dialog box provides all of the properties that the selected OLE DB provider supports. You also can open this dialog box by double-clicking a universal data link (.udl) file in Windows Explorer.

The Data Link Properties dialog box contains four tabs: Provider, Connection, Advanced, and All. The settings available on the latter three tabs depend upon the Provider selected.

The Provider tab of the Data Link Properties dialog box is used to select the appropriate OLE DB provider for the type of data you want to access.

NOTE: HGA currently supports only a Microsoft OLE DB provider for MS SQL Server, as specified in the Provider tab.

Use the Connection tab of the Data Link Properties dialog box to specify where your data is located and how to connect to it using an OLE DB provider. The connection information can be represented using a common string format.

Note that the fields displayed on this tab depend upon the OLE DB Provider selected. For example, if you select the OLE DB Provider for Oracle, the Connection tab displays fields for the server name and login. If you select the OLE DB Provider for SQL Server, then the server name, type of authentication, and database must be entered.

In the Connection tab, there will be options to specify the server and database settings.

1. Select or enter a server name. Choose a server from the Server list at the top of the dialog. The list will display all computers on the LAN that have MS SQL Server 2005 Express support. If the current machine is not networked, then the list will display the name for the current computer, provided the WHI SQL Express instance is installed.

2. Enter information to log on to the server. If the selected server requires security validation,

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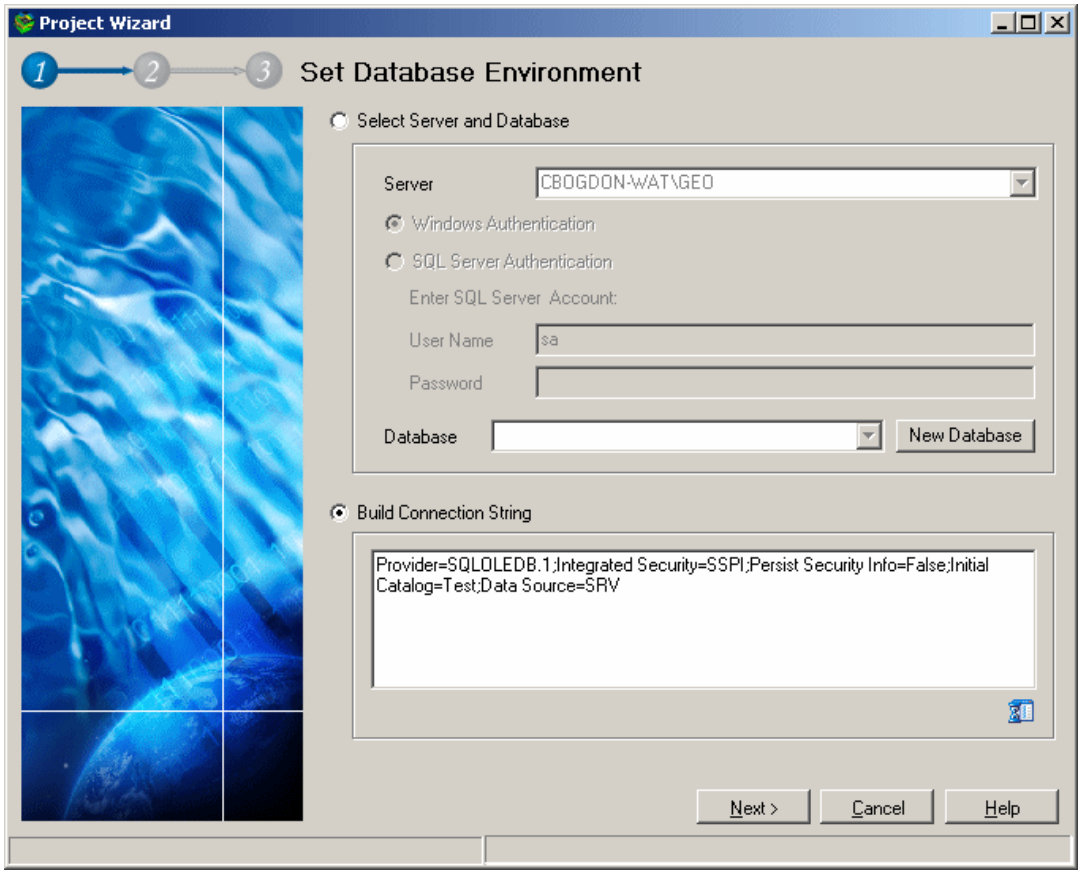
enter the windows login information, (user name and password).
3. Select the database on the server. If it is preferred to create a new database, then leave this field blank.
4. Press the [Test Connection] button in the lower corner of this dialog, to ensure that a valid connection to this Server exists.
The additional tabs in the Data Link Properties window include:
Advanced: includes default network settings.
All: view and edit all OLE DB initialization properties available for the OLE DB provider. Properties can vary depending on the selected OLE DB provider.
For more details, press the [Help] button in the Data Link Properties dialog, to view an on-line help for this component.
Click [OK] once the Data Link settings have been defined to return to the Project Wizard. The Connection String will now appear in the Database Environment window. An example is shown below:



[Next] to proceed.
HGA will then test the connection to the server. If a database was selected in the Data Link Properties, then HGA will scan and validate the database to see if the required tables exist. If no database was selected, then there will be a prompt to define a name for the new database, as shown below:

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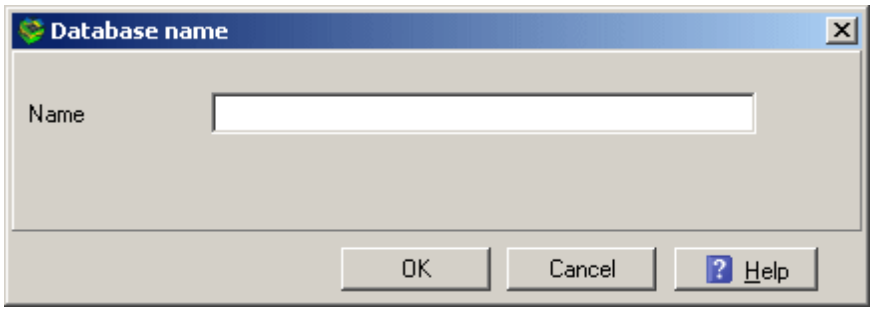
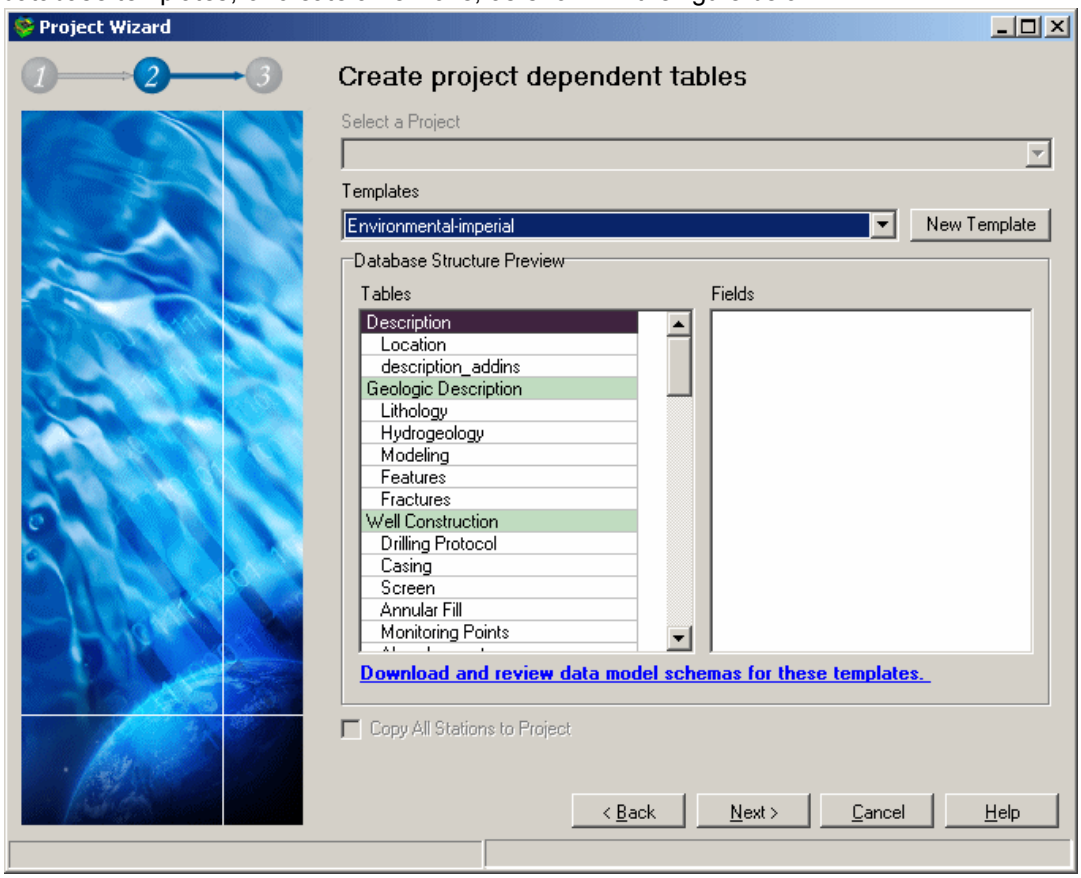


type: Name of the new database
[OK]
For new databases, HGA will create the required tables. Please be patient during this process.
If the server connection and database are valid, the next window in the Project Wizard will be displayed. Otherwise, there will be a warning notification regarding the server or database. If this is the case, please select another server or database for your project, or verify the connection to the selected server.
The next step is to select or create the Database Template for the project.

3.2 Step 2: Create Project Dependent Tables

The next window in the Project wizard contains the Database Structure settings. This includes tables, fields, and relationships. In this window, choose from one of the existing database templates, or create a new one, as shown in the figure below:



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Selecting the Database Template for your project

In this window, you may select from a pre-defined Database structure, or create a new database structure for the project. For your convenience, there are several Database structures included with HGA, which include the necessary tables for storing and managing environmental data. These include:
SWS's own Environmental Database Template (designed for groundwater data management, expands U.S. EPA Regions 2 & 5 standards),
Ontario's Ministry of Environment's (MOE) Water Well Information System (WWIS) Template (designed for management of water well records), and
U.S EPA Regions 2 & 5 Environmental Data Models (designed for environmental data management
All templates are available in both metric and imperial length units.

Once you select one of the existing Database structures, you will see a list of the tables included with this template, and the corresponding fields, under the Database Structure Preview. Take a few moments to review this database structure.
[Next] to create the project tables, and proceed to the next step in the wizard.

Creating Projects in Existing Databases

At the top of this window, there is a list of Projects in the selected Database. This option is only available if an existing database was selected in Step 1. If so, you may choose from the available HGA projects on this database, and select a database template from an existing project. If a NEW database was created in Step 1, the projects picklist will be inactive.
[Next] to create the project tables, and proceed to the next step in the wizard.
The database settings may be modified AFTER the project has been created, using the Template Manager.
The next step is to define the Project Properties and Location settings.

3.3 Step 3: Set Project Properties and Location

The Set Project Properties and Location window, (as shown below) contains general project information, such as project name, folder, location, and Material Specification:

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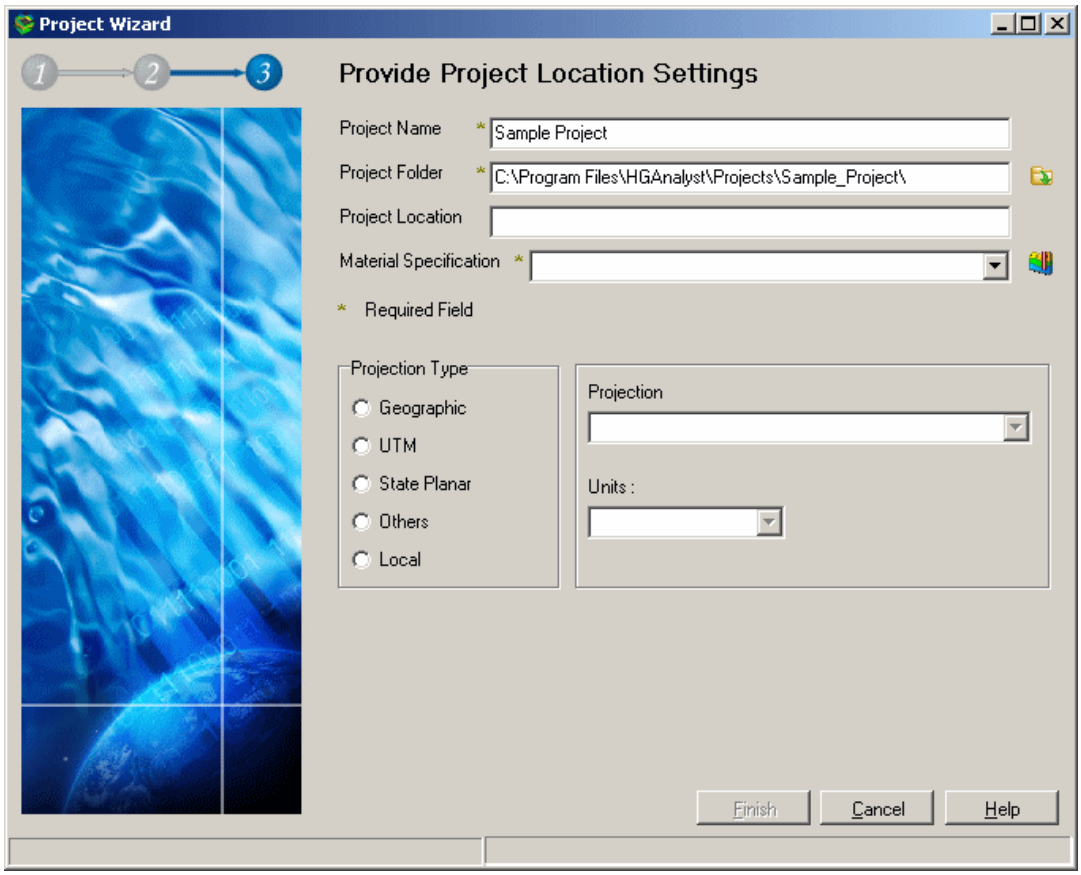
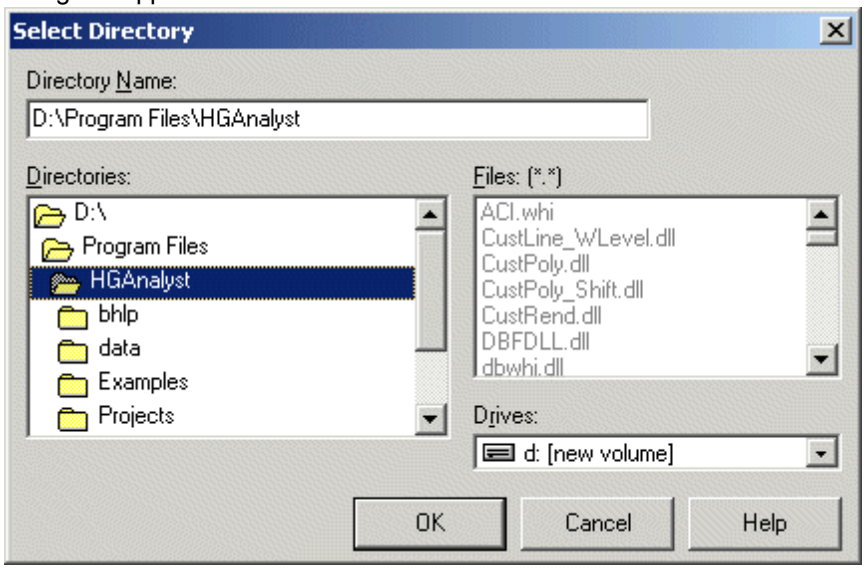


In the first line, enter a project name. This may be any combination of numbers and letters, but should not contain spaces (use _ or - to substitute for spaces). The project name will be used to define the project folder. As the name is entered, an identical folder name will be created, and will appear in the Project Folder field.

You may modify the project directory, by clicking the folder button , and the following dialog will appear:



Select a new directory, then click [OK] to continue.

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In the next line, enter your Project Location and specify the Material Specifications. The material specifications will be used to represent soil materials in the cross sections and borehole plots in the program. One of the existing material specifications may be selected, or a new one may be easily created. The available soil settings include:

- USCS (Unified Soil Classification System)
- USDA (United States Department of Agriculture)
- DIN 4023 (Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.)
- IAH (International Association of Hydrogeologists)
- Compton
- Shell Standard
- Dunham Classification

Simply choose the desired soil settings from the combo box. To customize or create a soil classification, press the button to load the Material Specification Editor. For more details on customizing the soil settings, please refer to Chapter 2: Material Specifications Editor.
You may also enter a Description of the project in the field below the Soil Specifications (optional).
Finally, under the Projection Type frame you must specify the coordinate system used for this project. You may choose from the following list:
Geographic
UTM
State Planar
Others
Local

Once the projection Type is selected, choose the Projection from the combo box on the right side of the window. The Units will be selected automatically, based on the selected projection type (e.g. UTM will use m, State Planer will use feet, etc.). If the Local option is selected, select the desired coordinate units from the Units combo box.
Note: If Local is selected, the project coordinate system cannot be changed once the project is created. Furthermore, all imported spatial data must already be expressed in local coordinates as HGA does support conversions from projected/geographic coordinates systems to local systems.
Depending on the projection type that you select, you may also be required to select an appropriate Geotransformation for your project. If required, the following dialog will display:

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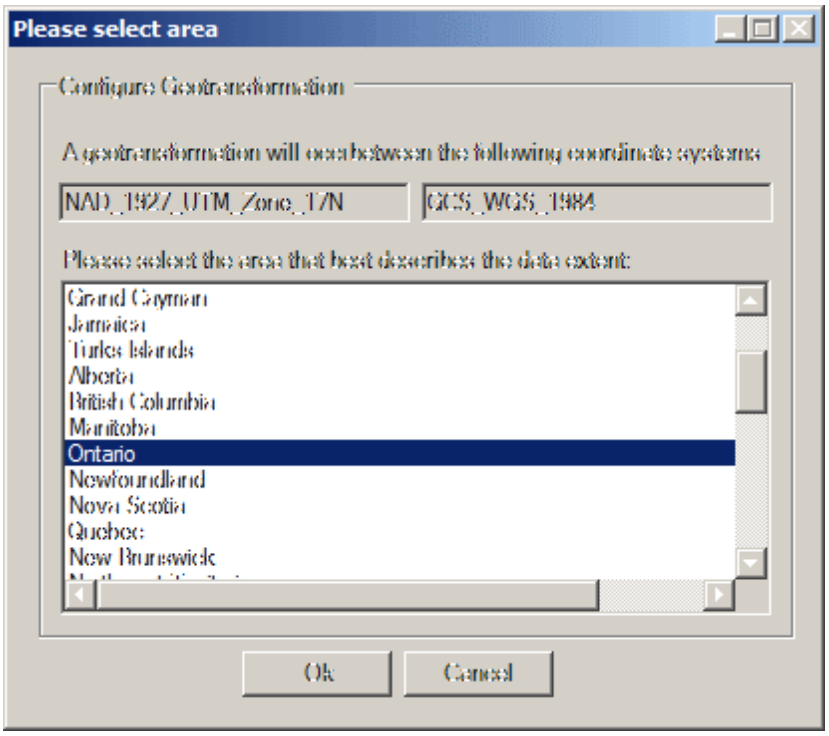

Simply select the area that best represents the spatial extent of your geographic data from the list, and then click the [Ok] button. Note: You will not be able to create the project until you have selected an area.

For more details on defining geotransformation settings, please refer to "Appendix G: Configuring Geotransformation Settings" .

Once you have specified the required settings, you will see that the [Finish] button at the bottom of the window will become active. This indicates that you have entered the necessary input fields for a new project, and you can finish the Project Wizard, and create your new project.

[Finish] to create the project and close the Project Wizard.

A new project will be created, with the necessary tables, fields, and settings. Please be patient during this process. The new project should then appear in the main HGA window.

You may return to the Project Manager settings window at any time, if you need to modify any of the project settings defined above. To do so, select Project / Properties from the main menu of HGA. This is explained in the following section.

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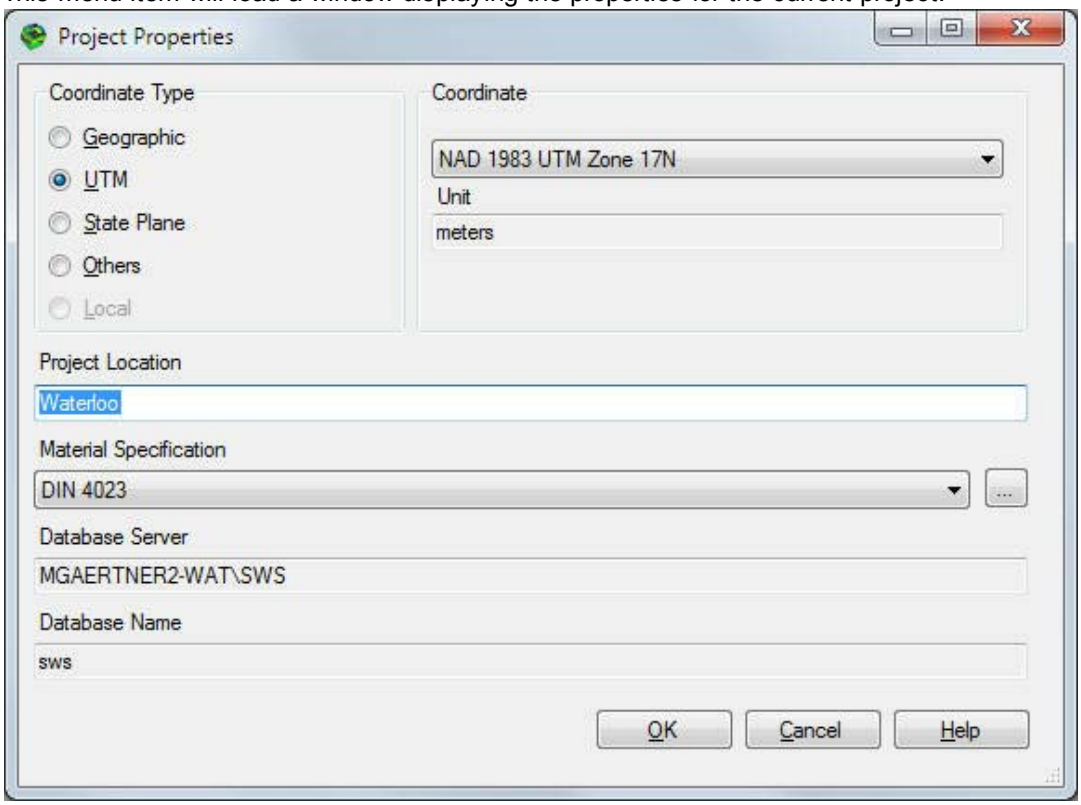
3.4 Modifying Project Properties

This menu item will load a window displaying the properties for the current project.



Once a project is created, there are options to modify some of the project settings. The coordinate type and the coordinate can be adjusted after the project has been created. Additionally, you can adjust the Material Specification can be adjusted.
The Database Server and Database name can been seen here but these cannot be adjusted.

3.5 Spatial Geo_Point

Making use of the spatial geo point option within SQL Server 2008 R2 we can have a more direct link to ArcGIS. When creating or upgrading HGA projects to version 2012.1 and using SQL Server 2008 R2 you will notice a new field called geo_point in the Location (station) table when in the Template Manager.

Additionally, any Map – Ready queries will now include this field as well. ArcGIS is able to recognize this field and be able to plot your stations using this field. Any time you make changes to your X and Y coordinates in HGA (for example adding, deleting, or editing) the geo_point will be automatically recalculated. Therefore all you need to do is select the refresh button (F5) in ArcGIS and your points will automatically be adjusted as it is directly reading the points from the database.

Please be aware that if you are using a Projected Coordinate system for your project the geo_point is being calculated as WGS 1984 (lat long) as this is the internal way HGA stores coordinates in the database. If you are using a local coordinate system for your project then

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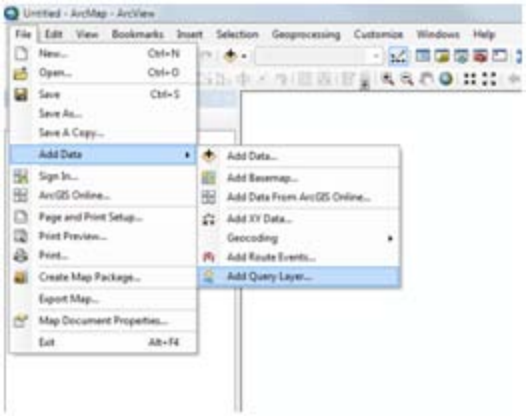
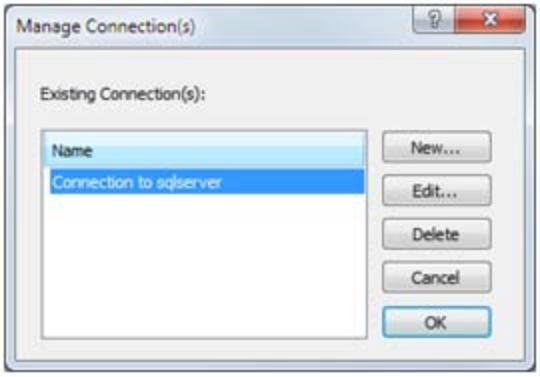
the geo_point will not contain and coordinate system information (only the values of the coordinates).

Within the current version of ArcGIS (version 10) you can select File/Add Data/Add Query Layer



Select New to make a new connection



Provide your SQL Server details (please remember you must be using SQL Server 2008 R2) and the database you wish to connect to.

Then select OK and you will see the New Query Layer dialog box – here you can see all the tables and fields in your database. You can write your own SQL statement – or you can copy a SQL statement from one of your HGA saved queries (in HGA in the Query Builder on the SQL View tab). For this example I wrote a simple query to take all the information from the station table.

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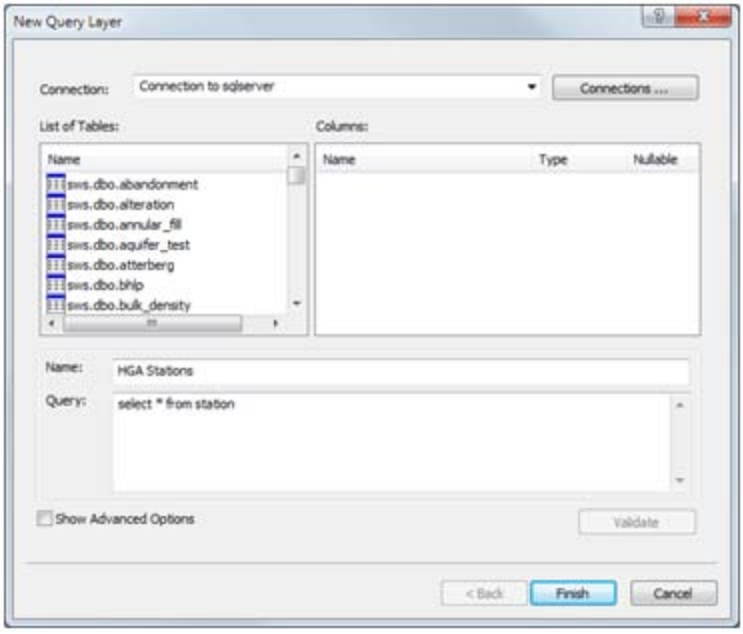
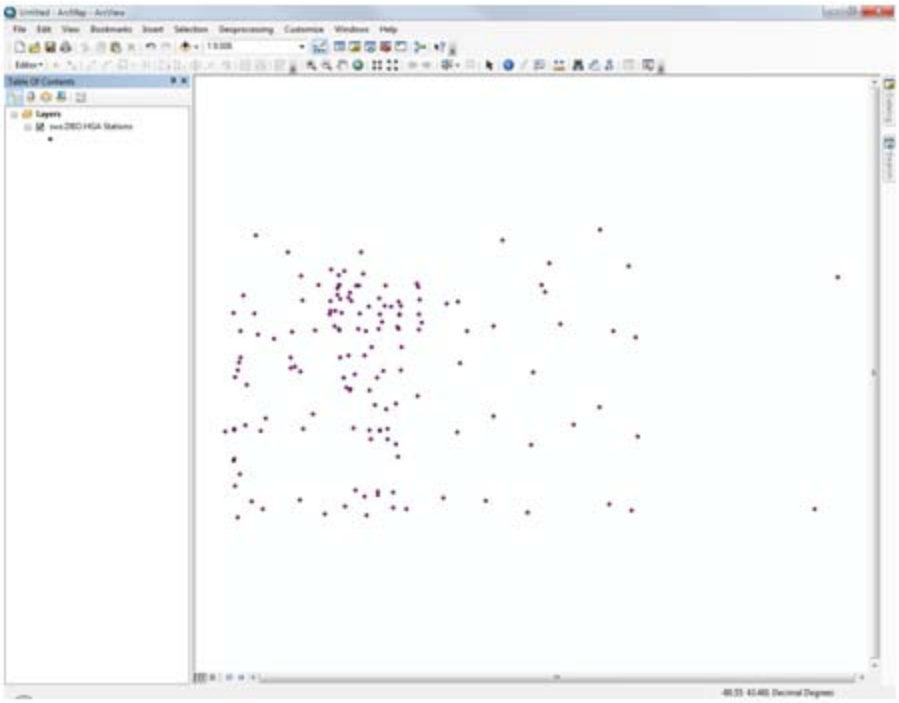


When you select the finish button the layer will be added to your map.



If any changes are made to the database stations within HGA (you delete stations or add new stations or even edit the stations coordinates) all you need to do is hit the refresh button in ArcGIS (F5 or View/Refresh) and the points will be automatically updated.

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Chapter

4 Template Manager

The Template Manager is one of the most powerful tools provided with Hydro GeoAnalyst. It allows you to edit the structure of your database as well as set an unlimited number of user-level views of the database.
The Template Manager provides the tools to:

- Add/delete tables
- Add/delete fields
- Alter the properties of each table/field
- Group tables under logical data categories
- Edit table designs (define primary keys, relationships between tables, etc.)
- Save user templates
- Export user templates to a stand-alone XML file
- Create and edit linked fields
- Set any selected user template as the default template for all new users;
- Set visibility of tables and/or fields
- Setting user level table and/or field names, display units (where applicable), and data formats (where applicable)

Understanding the Template Manager

Hydro GeoAnalyst comes with a number of standard environmental database structure templates that are currently in use around the world. When creating a new database for your project, you have the option of either using one of these database templates, or creating your own. If the latter is selected, the template manager can be used to create the new database structure from scratch.

All database structure templates that come with HG Analyst also come with their respective report and borehole log plot (BHLP) templates. As such, if one of the existing database templates is selected during the project creation, these templates will be copied to your project by default. You can later edit them or even remove them from your project if desired.

The Template Manager allows you to modify the current user view, as well as create an unlimited number of additional user views. For example, a geologist working on the project may only need to view tables that are related to geological investigation data. The Template Manager allows you to hide all unwanted tables and/or fields from such users and display only a smaller set of relevant tables and/or fields.

All user modifications to the database views can be saved either in the currently active template, or as a new name. All such modifications to the project's database are automatically reflected in all copies of user settings. The Template Manager allows you to export the currently active database structure as a new database structure, for use in creating similar projects.

More information on the detailed options that are available in the Template Manager is provided later in this chapter.

4.1 Interface

The Template Manager may be loaded from Hydro GeoAnalyst in several ways:

Select Settings / Template Manager from the Main Menu;

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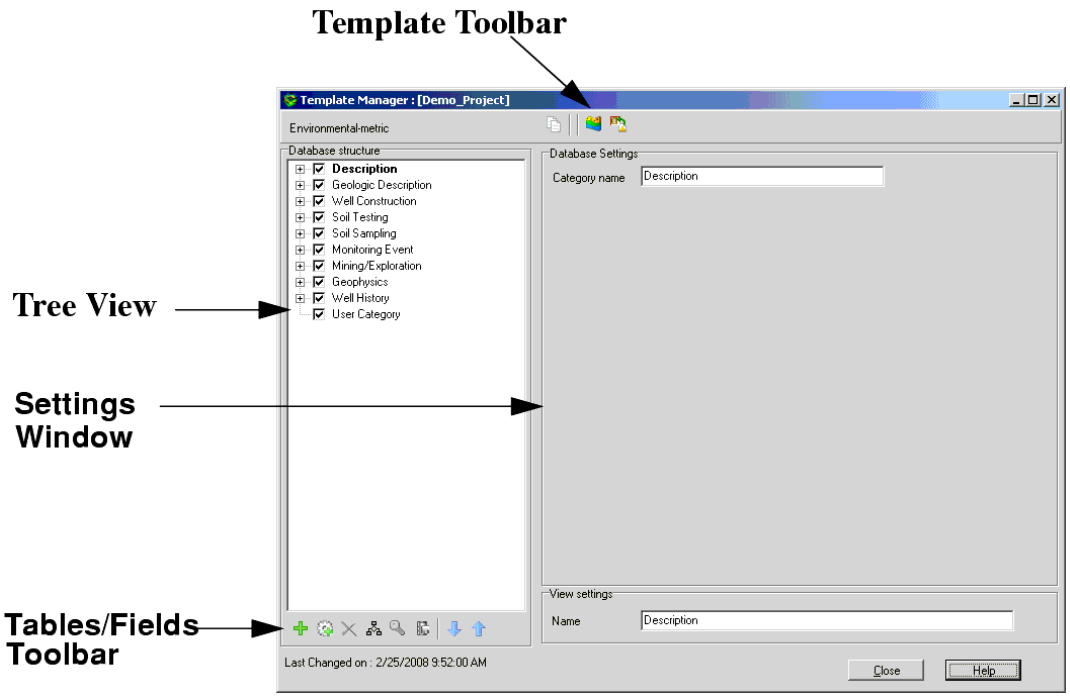
Click on the (Template Manager) button from the toolbar.

The Template Manager window is shown in the figure below:



The Template Manager window contains the following items:

The Template Toolbar: Contains toolbar buttons that affect templates as a whole
The Tree View: Contains a view of all data categories, tables, and fields for the selected template.
The Settings Window: Contains the interface for editing tables and fields.
The Tables/Fields Toolbar: Contains toolbar buttons that affect the selected field or table.

Description of Toolbar Items
The Template Manager provides two groups of toolbar items:
The Template Toolbar (Upper Toolbar): consists of buttons that affect database templates as a whole.
The Tables/Fields Toolbar (Lower Toolbar): consists of buttons that affect the selected field / table, in the selected template.

Template Toolbar: Global Template Options
The buttons on the upper toolbar (located at the top of the window, immediately beside the list of Database templates) contains buttons that allow copying an existing template, saving changes made to the current template and exporting the current template as a database structure template. The functions of the buttons are described below.

The Copy Template As... button allows you to make a copy of the selected template. Clicking on this button displays a dialog where a name for the new user template can be entered.

Profile Settings

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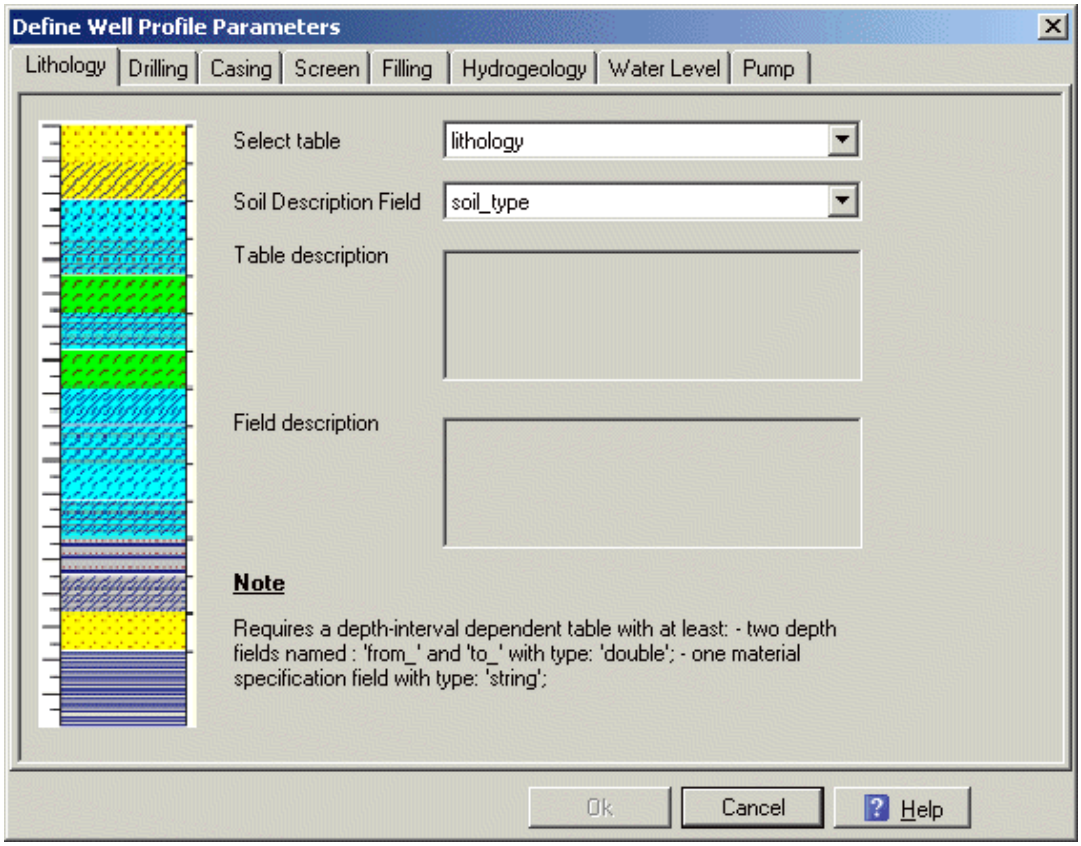
The Set Profile Settings button allows you to provide information that will be used for displaying well profiles (BHLP) in Hydro GeoAnalyst, as well as the Map Manager and the Cross Section Editor. Clicking on this button launches the window shown below, that can be used to specify which tables and fields are to be used to obtain information related to geology and well construction details.



This window contains several tabs:

- Lithology
- Drilling
- Casing
- Screen
- Filling
- Hydrogeology
- Water Levels
- Pump

For each category, provide the table and the field that stores the patterns to be used in all the graphical displays. For example, in the Lithology tab, select a table which contains the Lithology information for your project; then select a field from this table which contains the Soil Description information. The information provided in this window will be used when displaying profile diagrams in Hydro GeoAnalyst. The geological data and the corresponding patterns will also be displayed in the cross section editor, and in the 3D Explorer.
Only tables with the following parameters can be displayed in this dialog:
Lithology: Tables must have two fields with type DOUBLE (from_, to_) and one field with type STRING (soil_type)

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Drilling: Tables must have three fields with type DOUBLE: (from_, to_, diam_), and one field with type STRING (method)
Casing: Tables must have three fields with type DOUBLE (from_, to_, diam_) and one field with type STRING (ex. material)
If it's desired to have multiple well casings, or nested piezometers, you must also define two additional fields:
Casing ID: field type LONG (used to distinguish different well casings)
Parent ID: field type LONG (required only if a well casing exists within a parent casing; if so, for the selected well casing, set the ParentID equal to the CasingID of the parent casing)
Screen: Tables must have three fields with type DOUBLE (from_, to_, diam_) and one field with type STRING (ex. material)
If you have multiple well casings, you must add an additional field:
CasingID: field type LONG (used to distinguish different well casings). This allows to assign multiple screens to multiple well casings.
Filling: Tables must have two fields with type DOUBLE (from_, to_) and one field with type STRING (ex. material)
Hydrogeology: Tables must have two fields with type DOUBLE (from_, to_) and one field with type STRING (ex. formation name)
Water Level: Tables must have one fields with type DOUBLE (depth_) and one field with type STRING (ex. comments). In the Water Level tab, you may also select the reference datum for measuring depth to water levels: select "Ground Surface Elevation, or Top of Casing"
Pump: Tables must have two fields with type DOUBLE (from_, to_) - two time fields named: 'start_' and 'end_' with type: 'DATE/TIME stamp'; - one description field with type: 'STRING' (ex. comments);
NOTE: The depth-point and depth-interval information (from, to fields) are depths and not elevations. As such, the BHLP and Cross Section editor require that data be entered as "depth to" and not an elevation above sea level or a benchmark.

The Save as DB Template button allows you to save all changes made to a new user template. A separate dialog will be displayed where the name for the template will be provided.

Tables and Fields Toolbar

A second toolbar is provided below the "Database Browser" (Tree View). The items on this toolbar allow manipulating the database through the "Database Browser". A description of each of the items on this toolbar is given below.

The Add button allows adding tables and fields to the database depending on which node in the "Database Browser" is currently selected. For example, if a data category is active at the time this button is selected, a table will be added in that data category. Similarly, if a table is active when the "Add" button is selected, then another table will be added to the same category. A field will be added if this button is pressed while any field in the desired table is active. Both tables and fields are added at the end of the list. By default, the Template Manager names the new table/field as "type_##"/ "fld_##" where "##" stands for a number generated for the added item.
When a new table is created, press the Add button again (while the table is receiving the focus) to add the first field to the table.

The Add Auto Increment field allows you to add an "Auto Increment" field to your table. An Auto Increment field is a special numeric field where the value of the field automatically

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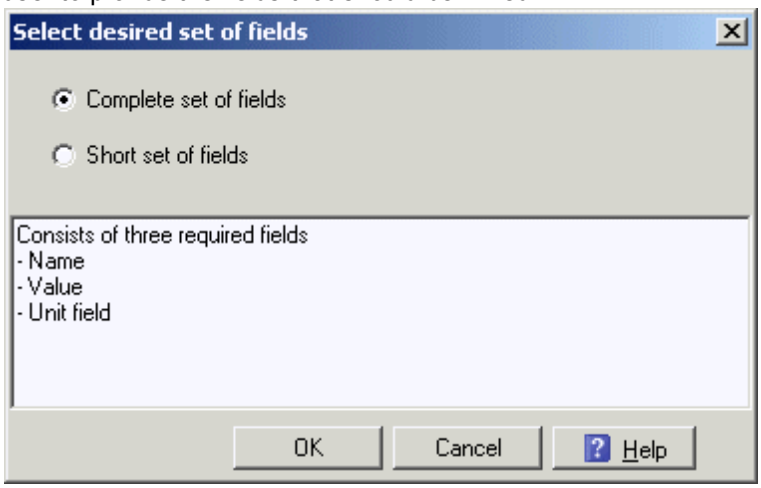
increments each time a new row added to the table. This allows you to easily keep track of the number of records in a given table. Only one Auto Increment field can be added to a single table.

The Delete button allows deleting the selected node. This button is activated when either a table or a field is currently selected. Data categories, as well as some required tables (e.g. the Station table) and fields (e.g. required fields ID, X, Y, Elevation, etc.), may not be deleted.

The Add Linked Fields button is activated whenever a field is selected in the "Database Browser". If this option is selected, the dialog shown below will be displayed requesting the user to provide the fields that should be linked.



The concept of linked fields is introduced in Hydro GeoAnalyst in order to enhance data integrity. If two or three fields are linked together, Hydro GeoAnalyst tracks changes made to values under one field, and makes appropriate changes to all other linked fields as appropriate. Currently, a maximum of three fields can be linked together.
Linking three fields may be useful in storing data such as chemistry results, (e.g. chemical names, result values, and result units). If such fields are linked, you may change the result unit for any record and automatically see the result converted to the new unit. This avoids the problem of changing result units without converting the result values to the appropriate unit.
At times it may be necessary to link only two fields. For example when storing depth related data with variable units, an additional field to store the unit for each record is required. In those circumstances the two fields can be created as linked fields enhancing data integrity.

The Set Primary Key button is activated only when a table is active and receiving the focus. It allows defining the primary key for the table. If selected a separate dialog (as shown below) will be displayed, where one or more fields can be selected to form the primary key for the table.

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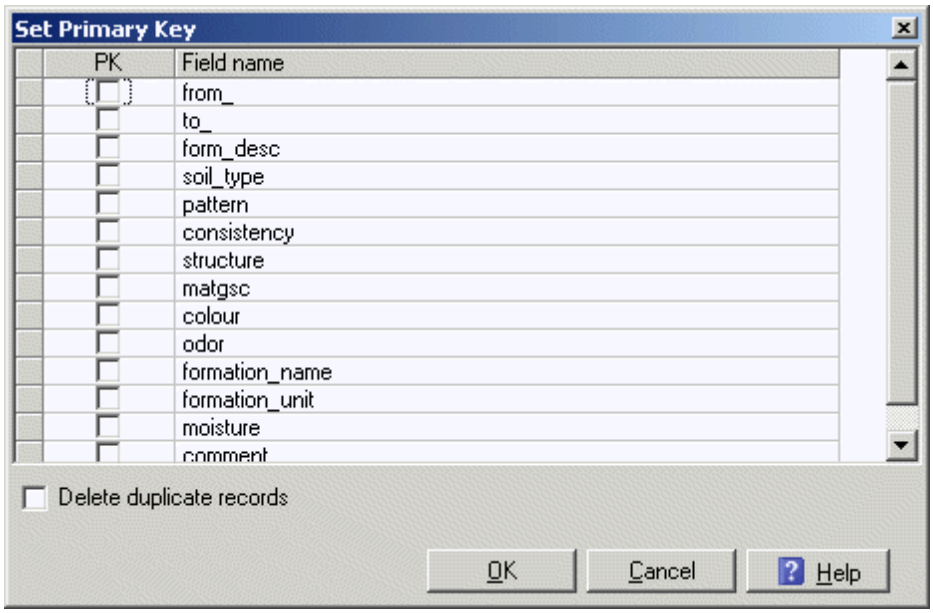

The Apply Changes button allows you to save all changes made to the current user template.

The Move Down button moves any selected table or field one level down in the Database Browser (tree view). Tables and fields will be displayed in Hydro GeoAnalyst in the order they are shown in the database browser.

The Move Up button moves any selected table or field one level up in the Database Browser (tree view). Tables and fields will be displayed in Hydro GeoAnalyst in the order they are shown in the Database Browser.

4.2 Modifying Tables

The Template Manager displays all user tables under their logical categories. Information on categories, as well as tables and fields, can be displayed by clicking on the desired item. A description of the interface that is provided to view or edit these items is provided in the following sections.

Data Categories

As mentioned earlier in this document, a fixed number of data categories are provided in Hydro GeoAnalyst in order to help group similar information. There are nine pre-defined categories, and one user-defined category. The categories are created based on those groups that are common in environmental data management systems. These categories include:

- Description (information related to site and stations)
- Geologic Description (information related to subsurface geology)
- Well Construction (information related to drilling methods, casing, filling, etc.)
- Soil Testing (information related to geological investigations such as penetrometer tests)
- Soil Sampling (information related to soil investigations such as soil vapor, coring, etc.)
- Monitoring Events (sampling for chemical information, as well as water levels and any other

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data resulting from monitoring events)
- Geophysics (resistivity and gamma readings)
- Well History (historical information on wells)
- Mining/Exploration (results from any mining and exploration activities)
- User Category

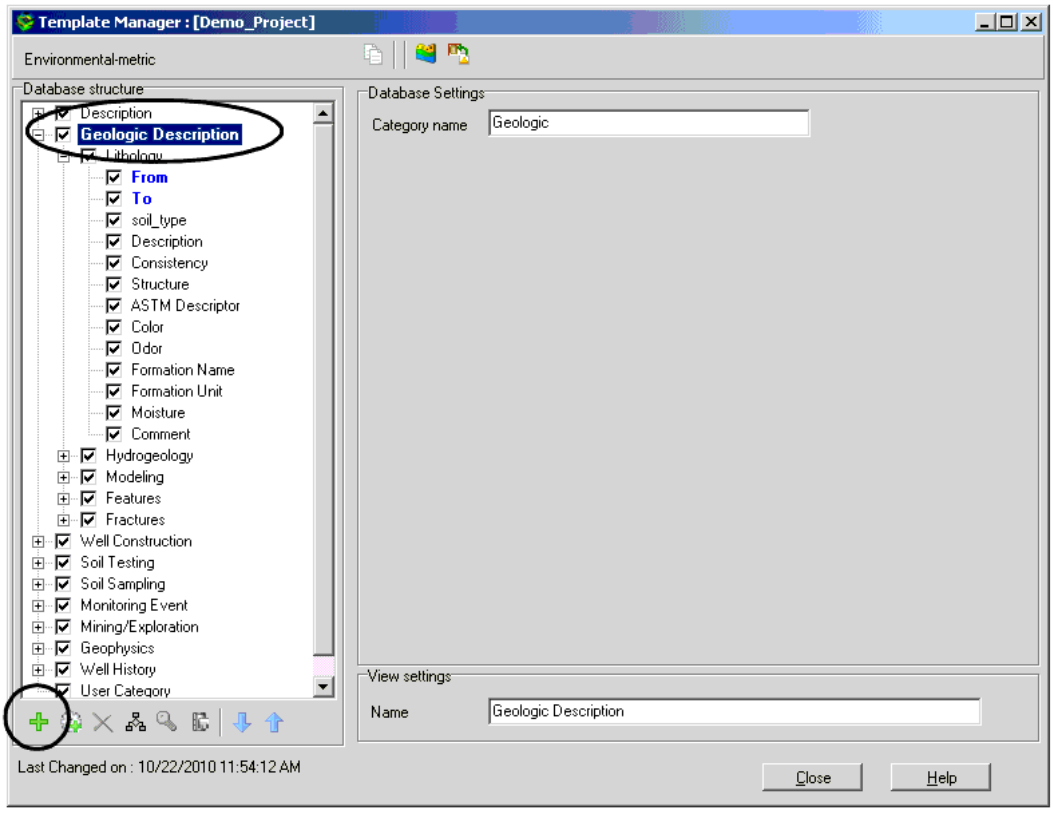
Any of these categories can be renamed as desired and used to store any information. Selecting a category in the Template Manager displays an interface where the name of the category can be renamed in the view settings field - this allows the user to customize the look in the main interface of HGA.

Table Property Settings

Information related to all user tables can be edited through the Template Manager. The Template Manager allows all users to set the visibility status of any selected table. To make a table visible or hidden, check or un-check the tick boxes that are provided in front of the table name, in the Project Browser.

Adding Tables

A table can be added by selecting a data category in which the table is to be created, and then either by clicking on the (Add) button at the bottom of the window, or by right mouse clicking, and selecting the "Add table" pop-up menu item.



After a table is added, as many fields as desired can be added to the table. In addition, all settings such as defining or refining the primary key and relationship to other tables can be undertaken.

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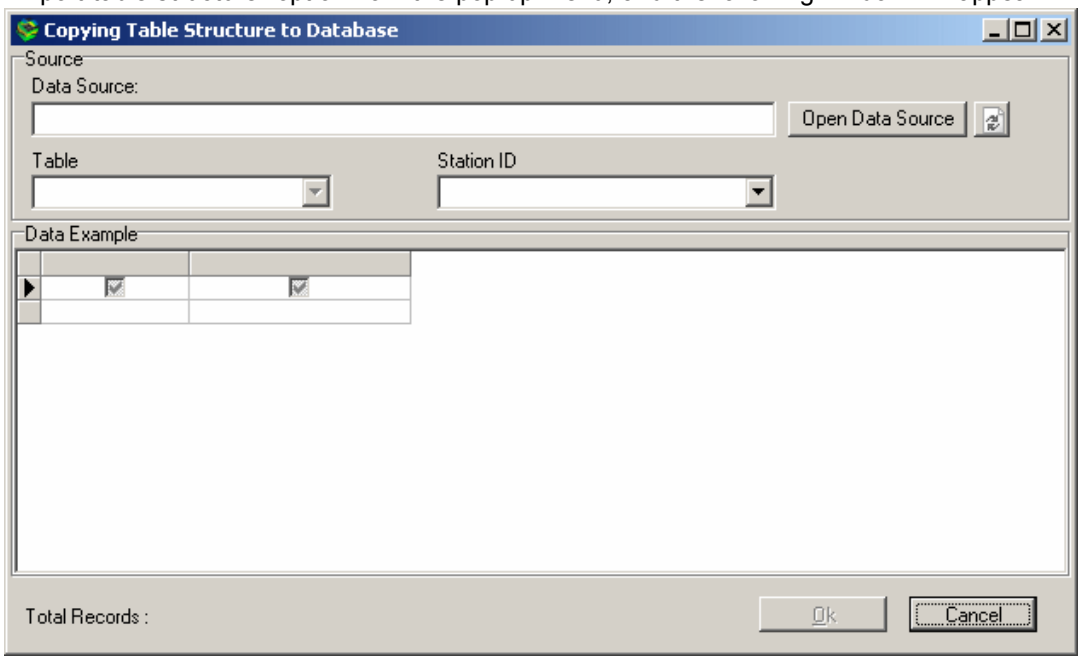
Importing Tables

A new table can also be created based on a table structure read from any OLE-DB supported database. To import a table source structure, right-click on a data category, select the "Import table structure" option from the pop-up menu, and the following window will appear.



Click on the Open Data Source button to build a connection string to an existing database or file. The Data Link properties dialog will be displayed. For assistance on using the Data Link Properties, please see Appendix B: Using the Data Link Properties for Importing.

Once the data source is selected, click on the Refresh button.

Select the Table from this database, and the field which should be used as the StationID, from the respective picklists. A preview will appear in the lower half of the window.

Click [OK] to begin the import.

The Template Manager creates the new table by importing all fields and their settings into Hydro GeoAnalyst. The created table will have the "General" structure. The Template manager does not attempt to capture primary key settings, so this must be defined after the table and its fields are imported. In addition, as with any table, the user has the option to modify the properties of the table. All newly imported tables automatically become child tables to the Stations table.

Deleting Tables

A table can be deleted by selecting it from the project browser, and then either by clicking on the (Delete) button at the bottom of the window, or by right-clicking, and selecting the "Delete table" pop-up menu item.

NOTE: The stations table is required in all projects, and may not be deleted. However, it is possible to modify some of the fields in this table, with the exception of the station ID, name, and X,Y co-ordinates

Defining Table Relationships

Once the primary key is set for the selected table, a relationship between the current table and other tables in the database can be established. To create relationships, in the "Table is PARENT to..." grid, select one or more tables to which the current table would be a parent table. Then for each table, select one or more fields that will serve as a Foreign key in each

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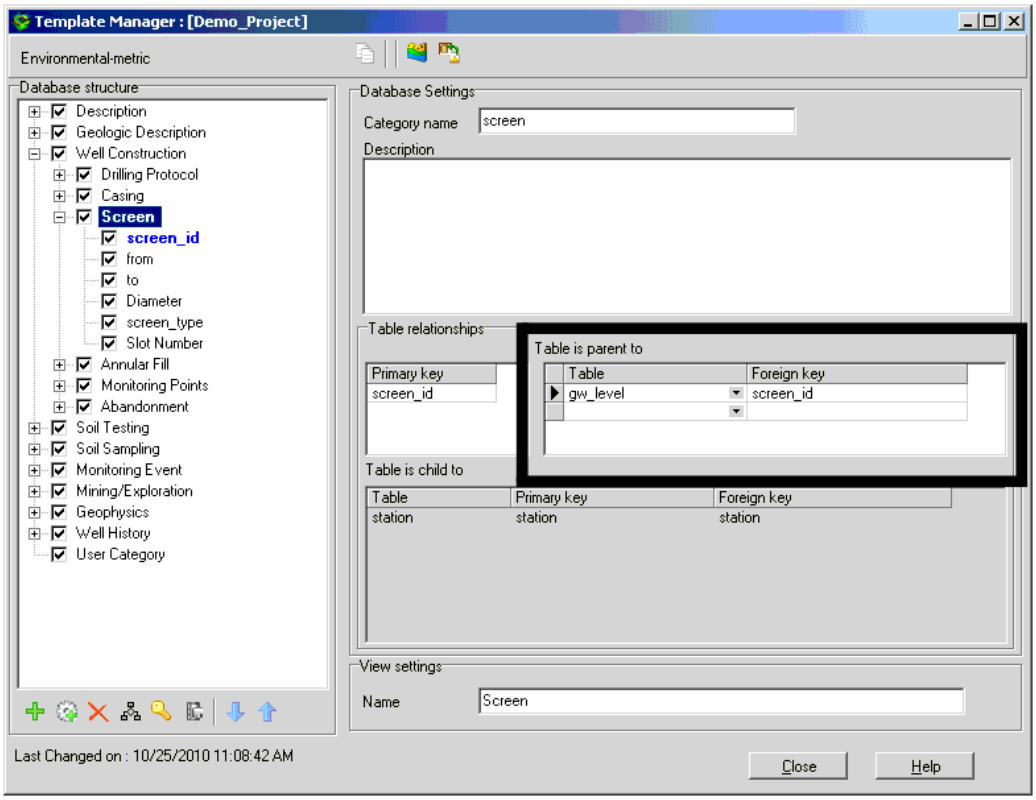
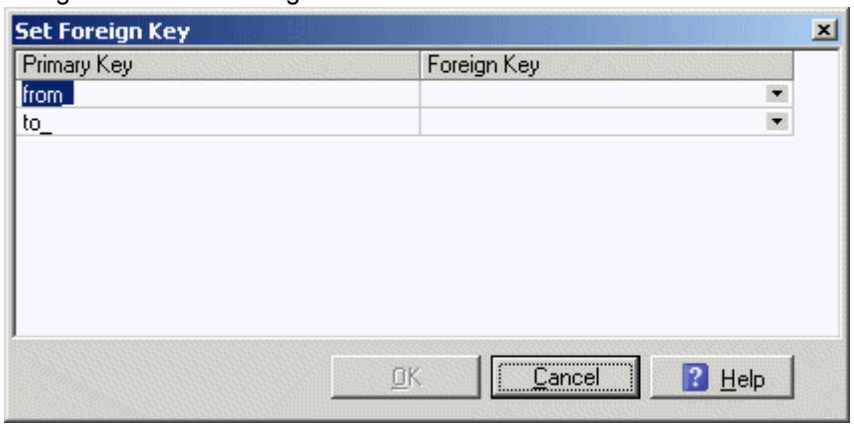
table. An example is shown below.



The number of fields that need to be selected as a foreign key depends on the number of fields making up the primary key in the current table. In tables where the primary key consists of only one field, the cell where foreign keys are to be entered displays a combo box with the list of all fields in the selected table that have similar properties to the primary key in the current table. Only one field from the list can be selected as a foreign key.
In cases where the primary key is composed of two or more fields, a button is shown in the cell where the foreign key is to be entered and clicking on this button launches a separate dialog similar to the one given below.



In the above dialog, a matching field must be provided for each field in the primary key of the current table. The selected matching fields will form a foreign key in the child table.
When entering data into child tables, Hydro GeoAnalyst limits the values for the fields in the foreign key to only those that are present in the primary key of the parent table. This is done by using the distinct list of values in the primary key as a pick list.

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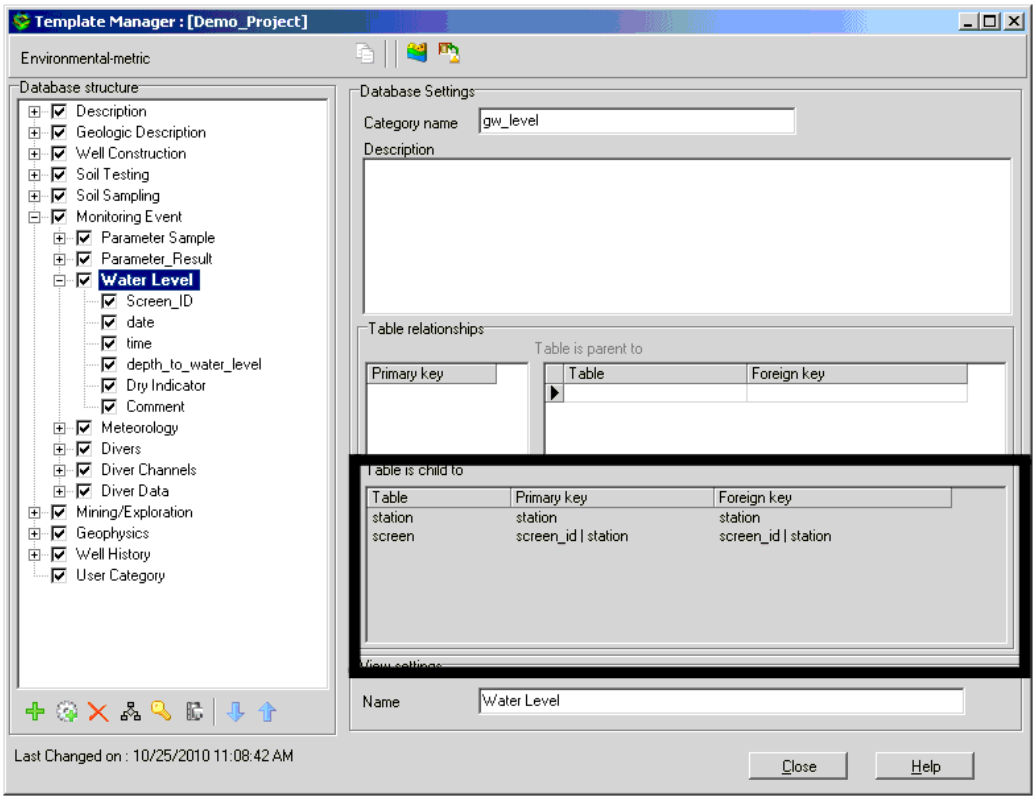
All parent tables to the current table, if any, are listed along with the primary and corresponding foreign keys, in the read-only grid "Table is CHILD to..." located towards the bottom of the main window. An example is shown below.



In this example, the Water Level table is child to the screen and station tables.
NOTE: The Template Manager does not allow changing the units for a primary key field. If this is necessary, you must first break the table relationship.

4.3 Modifying Fields

For any selected table, the Template Manager provides the necessary interface to specify the field properties. An interface similar to that shown below is displayed whenever a field is selected in the "database browser".

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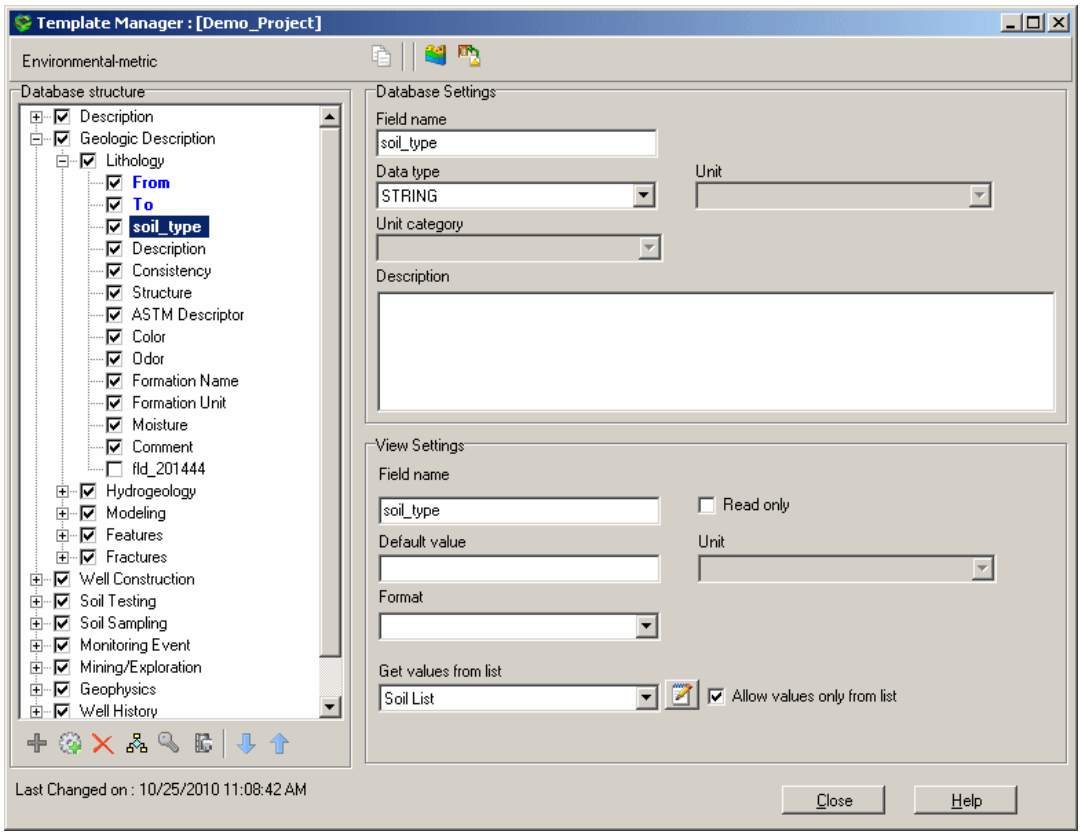

The "Database Settings" section of the interface allows all users to define:

- Field name (this name will be used only for identification in the SQL Server database)
- Data type
- Unit Category (applicable for "Double" data types only)
- Units (applicable for "Double" data types only)

The following field types are available:

- Long: Field must contain an integer value
- String: Text or numbers, use for descriptive items
- Double: Real numbers, used for storing measured values (such as measurements or concentrations)
- Bit: Field contains a tick box.
- Image: Field can be used to store a raster image
- Date: Field contains date value
- Time: Field contains a time value
- DateTime: Field contains a date and time value

The "View Settings" section of the interface allows all users to define:

- A name for the selected field
- A Default value
- Data display format
- Unit for data entry whenever applicable
- Validation (Depth) rules
- A list of values to be used for the field.

The name for the field provided in the View Settings is the one that will be displayed in Hydro GeoAnalyst. Whenever the field's data type allows, a unit for data entry can be set to

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something different from that which is in the database. For instance, if a well depth is set to use the British Imperial system of units (e.g. feet) in the database, and the new data to be entered is in the metric unit system (e.g. meters), the unit in the "View Settings" section can be set to be in the metric system. All data entered in this system will be converted to the appropriate unit system used in the database.
The Template Manager also allows providing validation rules for the selected field. If provided, these rules will be used to protect the user from entering erroneous data into the database. In Hydro GeoAnalyst, all data that does not comply with these rules is highlighted with a yellow background.
In some cases, it may be convenient to pre-define a list of values for some fields. For example, instead of typing chemical names for each record, you may want to pick from a pre-defined list. In order to link to a field's data source to a list:
Select the "General list" option from the "Get values from list" combo box;
Click on the "Edit List" button. This will display the "List Editor". The List Editor provides the tools for populating a list of potential values for the selected field. For more details, please see Chapter 2: List Editor.
Select the "Allow values only from list" option to strictly limit the values for the selected field to those in the list. If this option is not selected, then it will be possible to either pick a value from a list or manually enter a new one, for this field.

NOTE: Recall that if a field is defined as a foreign key, a pick list will automatically be created for it based on values in the primary key in the parent table. As such, any list created following the steps outlined in this section will be overridden.

Linked Fields

The Properties of linked fields can be modified through an interface provided in the Template Manager. Clicking any of the fields in the Linked Fields set activates an interface similar to the one shown in the following figure.

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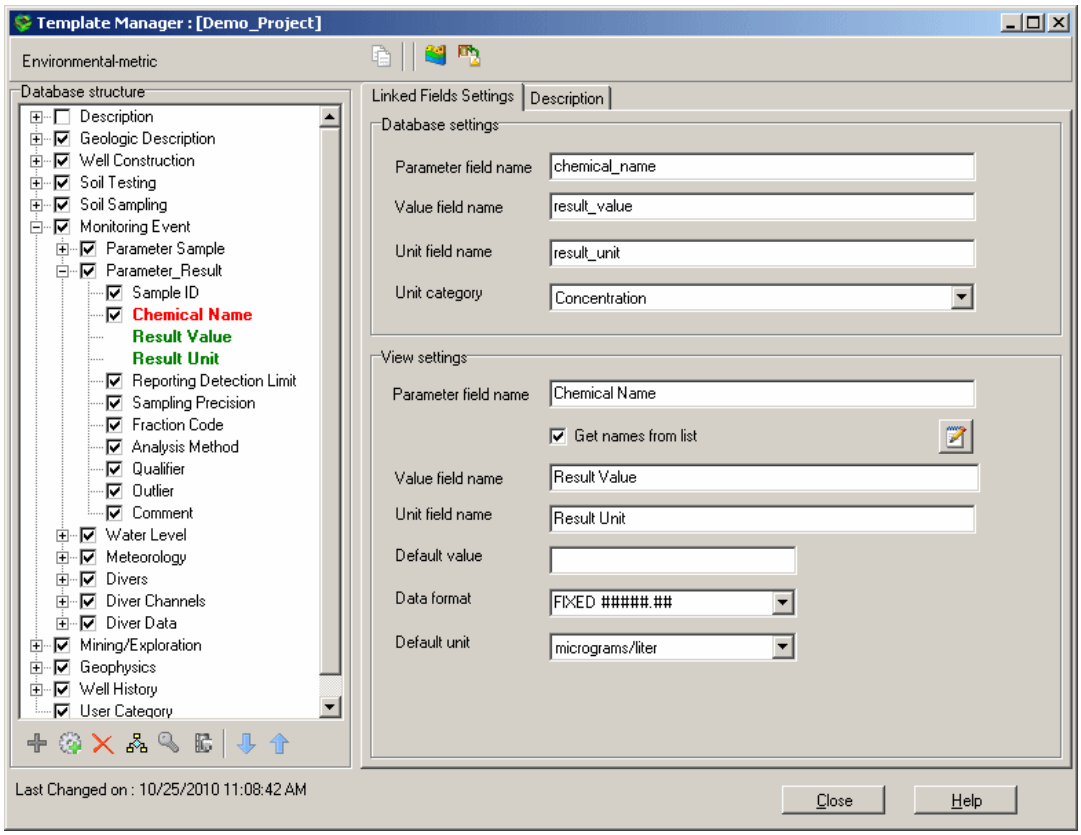

As with other standard fields, there is a number of view settings that can be modified by all users. These settings include:

- The names of one or more fields involved in the linked fields set;
- The default unit
- A default value
- Data display format
- An option to link the first field in a three-field linked fields to a list.

4.4 Managing Templates

Creating a new template

A new database template may be created during the project creation phase, using the Project Wizard. The new template will contain only the Stations table. The template can be further enhanced using the procedures listed above. It is not possible to create a new, blank template using the Template Manager.

Creating a copy of the current template

Once a project is created based on a selected database template, a copy of the database template will be added to the database for use as a user template. As such, the first time the Template Manager is opened it will only display this one user template.
As discussed earlier in this chapter, multiple user templates can be created from this copy. All users have the ability to make a copy of this template, modify, and save view settings in this newly created user template.

To create a copy of the current template, select the (Copy Template As) button at the

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top of the window. A dialog will appear prompting for a template name and description. Once a name is provided for the new template, all changes will be saved to this template.
Saving a template as default template
Saving a template as the default template makes that user template the default for all users. When Hydro GeoAnalyst opens your project, it will utilize this default template for view settings.
To set the template as default, select the "Use as Project Default" option at the top of the window.

Exporting the current template as a Database template

Any user template can also be exported to a database template. This feature allows you to modify the database schema and save it for future use.

To export the selected user template to a database template, click on the (Save as a database template) button. A dialog will appear prompting for a template name and description. Once a name is provided for the new template, all changes will be saved to this template. The template will be saved with the extension .XML, and the corresponding lists and templates will be saved in an .MDB file. The Templates are saved in the folder: .. \Program Files\HGAnalyst\Templates\.
In addition to the current database schema, the following entities are saved to the database template, upon exporting:

- Report templates
- BHLP templates
- Plot templates
- User-defined Soil Classification Systems (SCS)
- Lists (defined in the List Editor)

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Chapter

5 The Data Transfer System

The Data Transfer System (DTS) is a flexible tool used for importing and exporting data into and out of a HGA project. When starting a new project, it may be necessary to import data from other sources into the HGA database. Data may exist in such sources as Text Files, MS Excel or other spreadsheets, MS Access, SQL servers, or Oracle databases. The DTS is designed to import data from such sources into the HGA database.

In addition, data may be exchanged (import and/or export) between the HGA database and various other data sources during the lifetime of a project. Such imports/exports in most cases will involve the HGA database and other sources such as spreadsheets, delimited text files, and other database formats such as MS Access.

The DTS is designed to:
1) Import data into the database from such sources as:
Spreadsheets (e.g. Excel)
Delimited Text files (e.g. Comma separated text files)
Other databases (e.g. from one or more tables in a MS Access database)
2) Export selected data to destinations such as:
Spreadsheets (e.g. Excel)
Text files
Other databases (e.g. to a table in an MS Access database)
3) Export one or more HGA tables to an external database (MS Access, SQL Server)
This chapter describes in detail the Data Transfer System (DTS) provided with HGA.
Note: Depending on the performance capabilities of your computer, importing large quantities of data points can take a very long time and may cause HGA to become unresponsive. As such, SWS does not recommend importing more than 20,000 data points at one time.

Starting the DTS

The DTS can be used for both importing and exporting data. In HGA, the DTS may be launched as follows:

F Project / Import / Data from the main menu, or click on the Data Import button on the main toolbar

F Project / Export / Data from the main menu or click on the Data Export button on the main toolbar
The DTS Export Process is explained in "Exporting Data using the DTS" on page 125.

The first window in the DTS Import Process is shown in the figure below:

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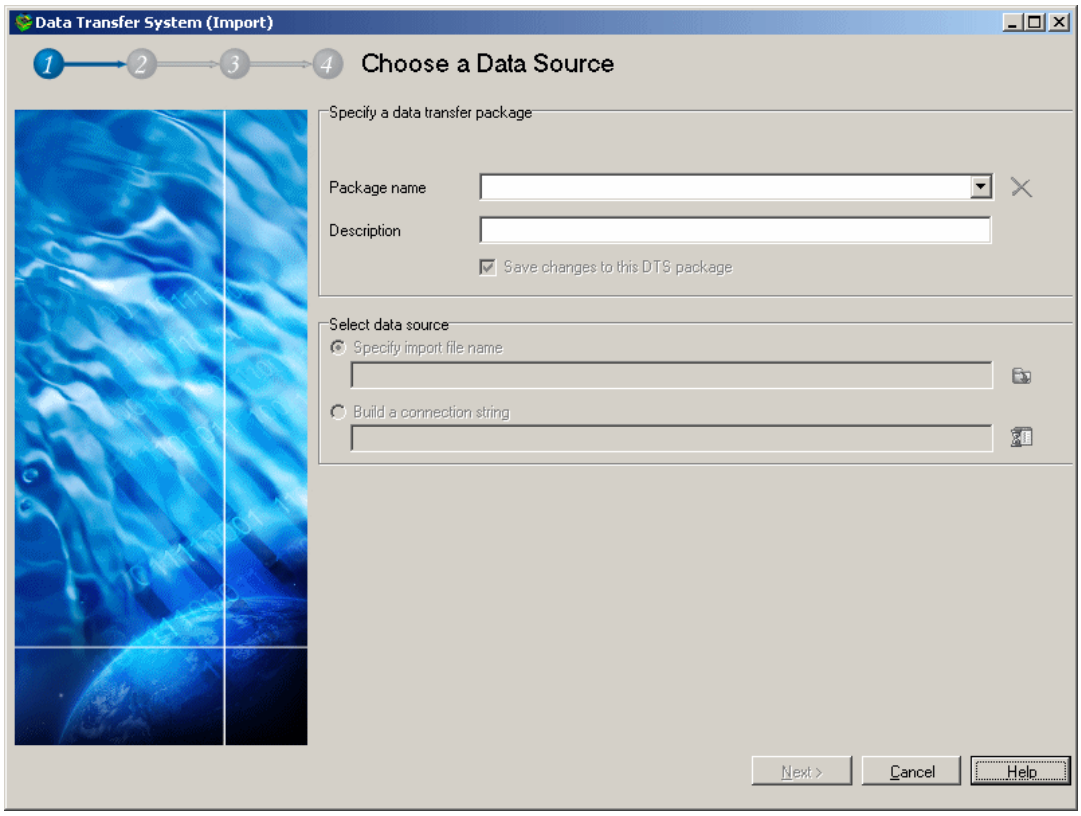

In most cases, the DTS Import procedure will include four steps:

Data Source: Specify the source file and package options
Data Mapping: Map source fields to destination fields
Station Related Settings: Specify projection system and units for the new stations being imported
Data Validation: Validate the source data, and provides an error analysis report

Each step will appear in a new window. After specifying the required settings in each step, click the [Next>] button in the bottom corner to proceed. The [Next>] button is activated only after the required information has been defined in the current window.

The following few sections present a detailed description of each window of the DTS.

5.1 Importing Data using the DTS

The DTS allows importing data from various sources into any HGA database table. The DTS allows importing data only for selected fields in the selected destination table; however some tables have required fields (such as ID, from, to, etc.) which must be mapped in order for each record to be imported.
To load the DTS for importing data,
F Project / Import / Data from the main menu
The first window of the DTS will be displayed as shown below.

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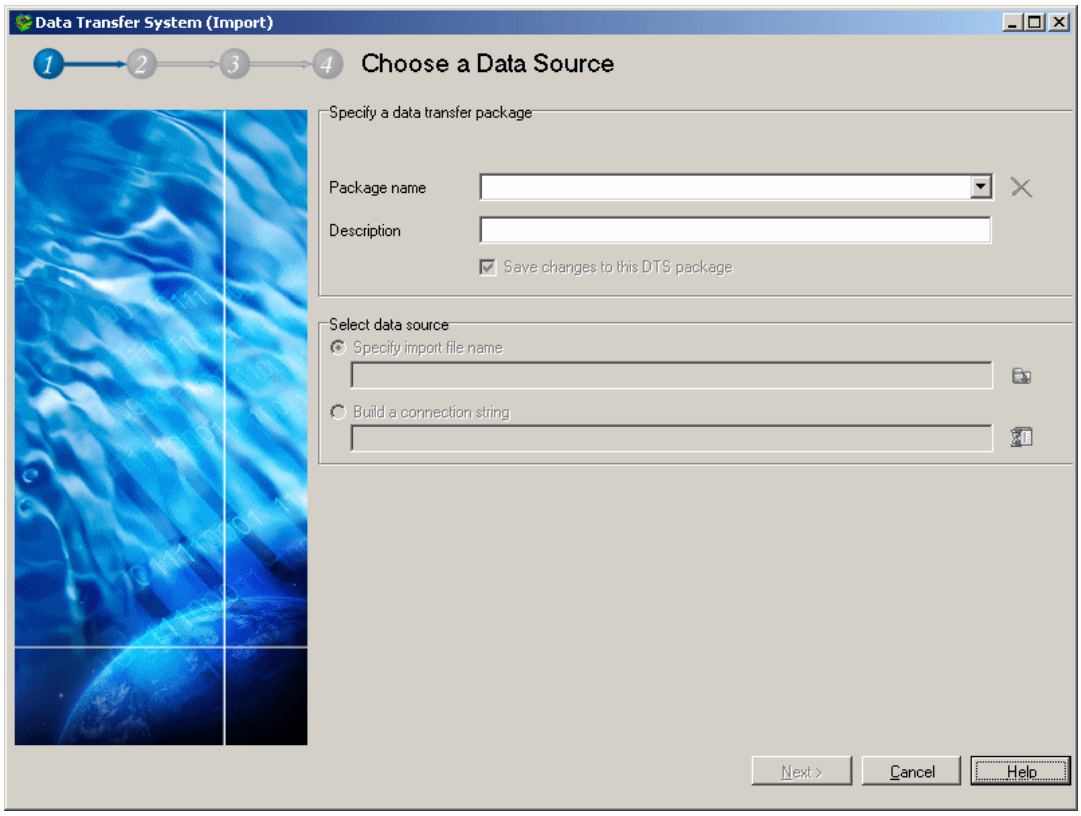
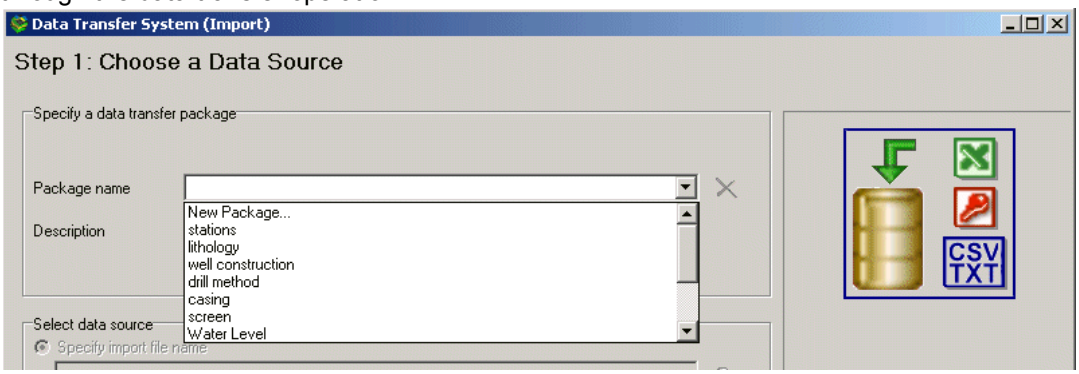


The figure shown above depicts the interface that is provided to specify the data source for importing.

5.1.1 Step 1 - Choose Data

The first step in the DTS Import process is to select a data package and the data source file. A Data Transfer Package (DTP) is designed to store all settings of desired import/export operations that may be repeated from time to time. For example, importing lab analysis results to the database, which follow a consistent format. The DTP contains information about the data source, the selected destination table, matching between source and destination tables and fields and a number of other settings.
All Data Transfer Packages (if any) are listed for selection at the beginning of all data transfer operations. If an existing package is selected, the DTS loads all information stored in the package. The information can then be reviewed and updated as desired before as you move through the data transfer operation.



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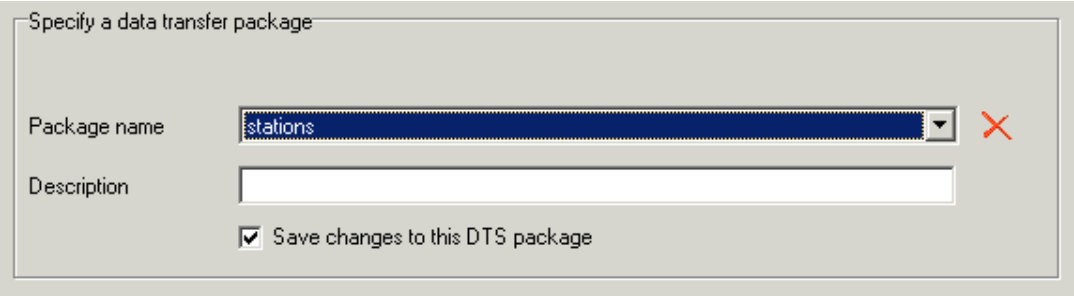
At the beginning of the import/export operation you can select the option which saves the changes you made to the package in each step of the procedure.



A new data transfer package can also be created in which case all information provided to the DTS during a specific data transfer operation will be saved to the package once the transfer operation is completed successfully.

Select the Data Source

Once a data package is selected or created, the data source can be defined. The format of the source file must be "Records as Rows", which means each new record must be in a new row; in addition, if the file contains Header information, the Header must be in the first row. If the source format is a database, then in most cases these requirements will be satisfied. However, if Excel or Text formats are used, ensure that the necessary formatting is completed before using the DTS. A few examples are shown below.

The following example demonstrates an Excel file containing station location data; note the format (records as rows), and the header information in the first row:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ID	Name	X	Y	Elevation	TOC
2	1	GB01	536012.7	4813630	333.5	334.5
3	2	GB02	535956.7	4813650	336	337
4	3	GB03	535879.7	4813670	336	337
5	4	GB04	535753.7	4813620	332	333
6	5	GB05	535648.7	4813660	334	335
7	6	GB06	535543.7	4813670	340.5	341.5
8	7	GB07	535452.7	4813630	343	344
9	8	GB08	535298.7	4813640	339.5	340.5
10	9	GB09	535186.7	4813660	339.5	340.5
11	10	GB10	535095.7	4813630	348	349

The following example demonstrates a .CSV file, containing lithology information for a few stations; note the format, and the header information in the first row:

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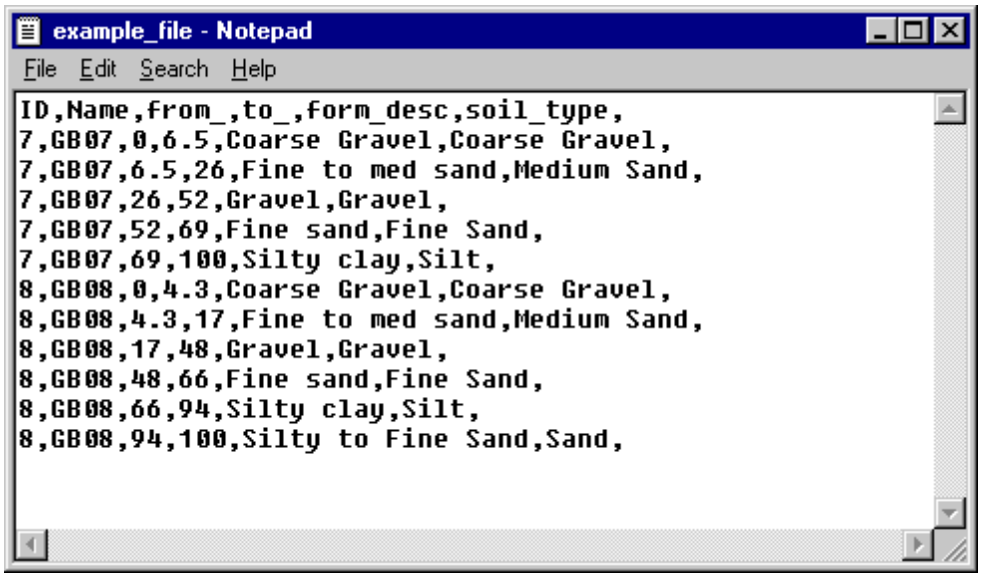


NOTE: It is recommended that you have a header in the first row of your source file, to simplify data mapping in Step 2.

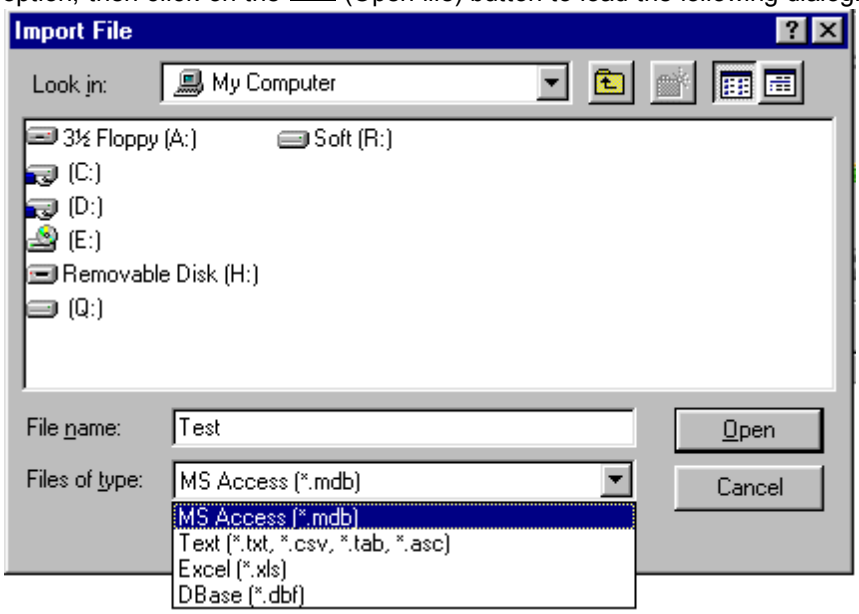
The method of selecting a data source mainly depends on the type of the data source. There are two options:

Specify Import File Name (quick and easy for text files, spreadsheet, and MS Access Database data sources on a local or network machine); OR

Build a Connection String to a file using the standard Universal Data Link (UDL) properties dialog. (More appropriate for data sources on a server or network computer).

Specify Import File Name

To specify a file directly, select the radio button beside the "Specify Import File Name" option, then click on the (Open file) button to load the following dialog:



Select the appropriate file type

Browse to the folder containing the file

Highlight the desired file

Click [Open]

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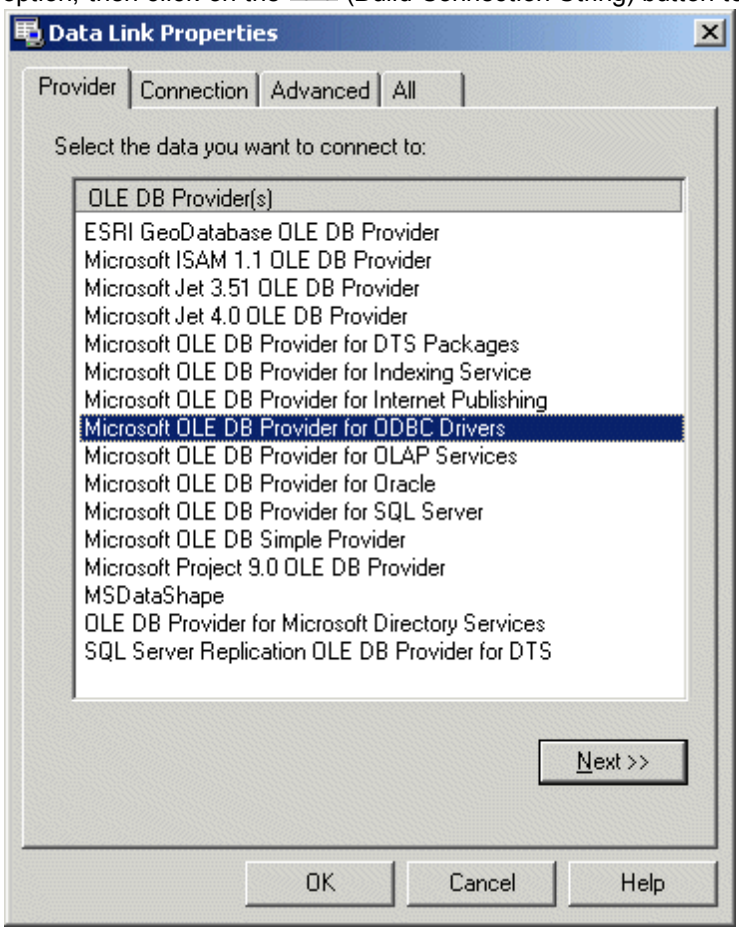
Click the [Next>] button in the lower right corner to proceed to the next step

Build a Connection String

To build a connection string, select the radio button beside the "Build Connection String" option, then click on the (Build Connection String) button to load the following dialog:


Data Link Properties
Provider
Connection
Advanced
All
Select the data you want to connect to:
OLE DB Provider(s)
ESRI GeoDatabase OLE DB Provider
Microsoft ISAM 1.1 OLE DB Provider
Microsoft Jet 3.51 OLE DB Provider
Microsoft Jet 4.0 OLE DB Provider
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for DTS Packages
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for Indexing Service
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for Internet Publishing
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for OLAP Services
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for Oracle
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for SQL Server
Microsoft OLE DB Simple Provider
Microsoft Project 9.0 OLE DB Provider
MSDataShape
OLE DB Provider for Microsoft Directory Services
SQL Server Replication OLE DB Provider for DTS
Next >>
OK
Cancel
Help

The Data Link Properties dialog box is the standard Windows system interface for configuring connection strings to data sources. This dialog box exposes all of the properties that the selected OLE DB provider supports.

The Data Link Properties dialog box contains four tabs: Provider, Connection, Advanced, and All. The settings available on the latter three tabs depend upon the Provider selected.

The Provider tab of the Data Link Properties dialog box is used to select the appropriate OLE DB provider for the type of data you want to access.

Use the Connection tab of the Data Link Properties dialog box to specify where your data is located, and how to connect to it using an OLE DB provider. The connection information can be represented using a common string format. This tab opens by default when you double-click a data connection in Server Explorer.

Note that the fields displayed on this tab depend upon the OLE DB Provider selected. For example, if you select the OLE DB Provider for Oracle, the Connection tab displays fields for the server name and login. If you select the OLE DB Provider for SQL Server, then the server name, type of authentication, and database must be furnished.

For more information about the Data Link API, visit msdn.microsoft.com (open the MSDN Library Online and then the Platform SDK to find the MDAC SDK, which contains the Data Link API Reference) or see "Appendix B: Using the Data Link Properties for Importing".

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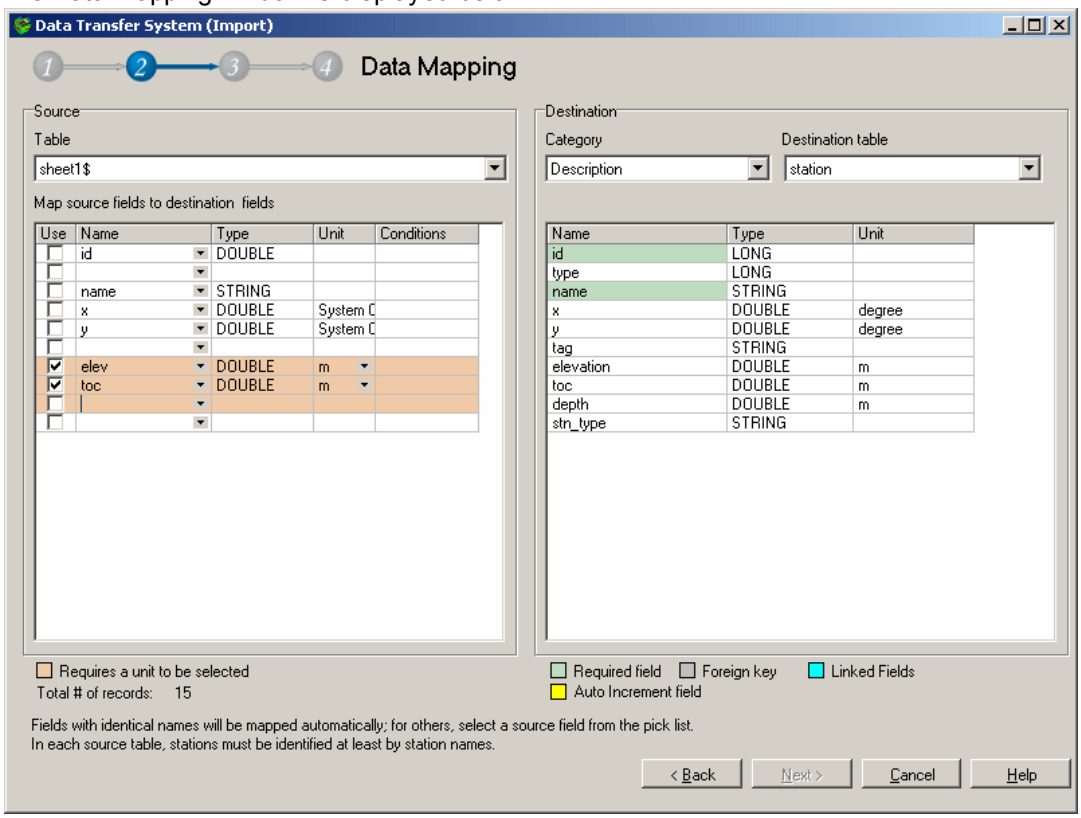
Once the connection string has been defined, click [OK] to accept it
Click the [Next>] button in the lower right corner to proceed to the next step.
The next step is Data Mapping.

5.1.2 Step 2 - Data Mapping

The next step in the data transfer operation is to match a source table with a destination table.
The Data Mapping window is divided into two frames:

- The Source table and fields, found on left side of the window; and
- The Destination tables and fields, on the right side of the window

The Data Mapping window is displayed below.



The Source database table (which contains the data to be imported) can be selected from the list of tables, available on the left side of the window. Note that if the data source is a text file or a spreadsheet, only one table will be available for importing. The DTS makes an effort to automatically map fields from this table with those in the selected destination table. If the field names are identical, then the fields will be matched automatically. Unmapped fields will appear blank; this indicates that the DTS was unable to match the source field to a field in the HGA database template. Therefore, a field must be manually selected from the available list, and mapped to the appropriate source field.
The Destination frame contains the data categories and tables in the current database structure. From this frame, select a Category, then a Table from this category, and a list of fields will be displayed in the grid on the right side of the window.

Data Requirements

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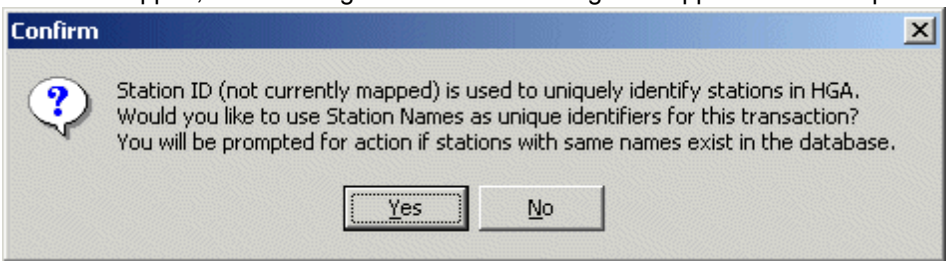
In the previous version of HGA, the DTS required all source tables to contain a numeric Station ID, in order to map data to the correct stations in the stations table. The benefit of this design is that the database could support duplicate station names; the disadvantage was that in many situations, numeric station ID was not available, and had to be manually added to the source tables, either by-hand or through the use of queries.
Although numeric Station IDs are still the ideal unique identifiers for stations, this is no longer a requirement. You may now use Station names as a unique identifier in source tables, in order to map data to the correct stations. When you import stations, and only the Station Name is mapped, the following confirmation message will appear before Step 3 in the DTS:


Confirm
Station ID (not currently mapped) is used to uniquely identify stations in HGA.
Would you like to use Station Names as unique identifiers for this transaction?
You will be prompted for action if stations with same names exist in the database.
Yes
No

When importing additional data from child tables, and the source files contain only the station names, the DTS will search for the appropriate Station IDs in the station table (based on station names) and map the data to appropriate stations.

Import Order
NOTE: When importing, be sure to import data for the parent tables before the child ones. For example, Stations must be present in the database, before you can import chemistry or lithology data for these stations. Likewise, for soil or groundwater chemistry data, you must first define or import the sample id codes, in the parent table, then run through the DTS again to import the sample results into the correct fields.

How to Map Fields
Follow the directions below to map fields in the source table to a destination table:
Select the Destination Category from the list on the right side of the window
Select a Destination Table from the list on the right side of the window
Select the Source Database Table from the list on the left side of the window
Under the Source Table,
Click once in the Name column of a blank field across from the destination field where you wish to import the data. A list of available fields will appear, as seen in the example below:

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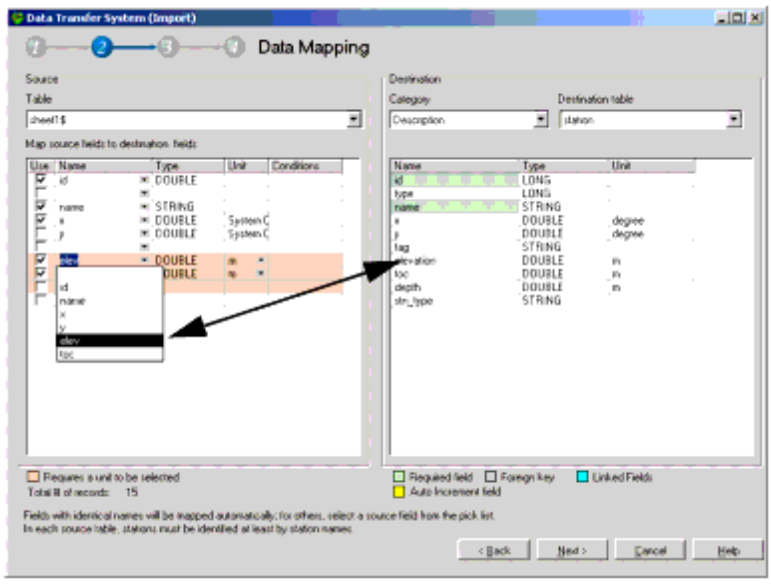

Select the appropriate source field from the list. In the example shown above, the appropriate field is Elev, since it should be mapped to the field Elevation in the Station destination table.
Select the appropriate Unit for the field, if applicable. Fields that are shaded orange require a unit selection.
NOTE: The units for station X,Y co-ordinates will be defined in Step 3 of the import routine.
Check the Use box beside the appropriate field, to include this field for importing.
Repeat this for other fields, until all necessary fields have been mapped to fields in the Destination table.
NOTE: As a minimum, one field in the source table must be mapped to the primary key field in the destination table. The primary key field is shaded in green, and is typically the first field in the destination table. The primary key is the Station ID (ID)
[Next] to proceed to the next step in the DTS.
Some of the additional features and options available in the Data Mapping window are explained below.

Unit Conversion
The DTS allows conversion of data from source units to the unit specified for each corresponding destination field. If a destination field with a matching source field has a unit, the DTS requires that a unit be selected for the source field before proceeding with the data import operation. A unit can be selected from the list of units available for the specific unit category.

Importing Criteria
The DTS allows specifying a simple criteria (condition) for each field that is selected to be imported. The criteria will be used to filter the source data. For example, you can import data only for a specified station (i.e. Elevation > 300 or Name == OW-1 and so forth). If a criterion is specified based on a field with numeric data types, it should be compared against values that have been converted to the destination field's unit.
This version of the DTS supports only one condition per field. The condition should be provided through an operator (==, <, >, != or <>) followed by the value for the condition. For instance in the above example, if importing data only for the station `OW-1' is desired, the condition should simply be stated as `== OW-1'. Similarly, if data for all stations except `OW-1' are to be imported, the criteria should be provided as `<>OW-1' or `!=OW-1'.
NOTE: For the "equals" operator, you must enter a double equal sign, with no spaces (i.e.

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==).
The DTS understands the syntax described in the following table:

Operation	Operator	Comments
Equal to	==	
Not equal	!=	
Greater than	>	For numeric fields only
Less than	<	For numeric fields only
Greater than or Equal to	>=	For numeric fields only
Less than or equal to	<=	For numeric fields only

Rules
Spaces are allowed before and after the operators. For example:
<= 10
>= 10
== 10 (note that the equal sign is two equal signs together with no spaces in between)
However, spaces between operators is not allowed. For example:
<= 10 is correct
== 40
< = 10 is not correct
= = 40 is not correct (there is a space between the two = signs.
Those records not satisfying the import criterion will be highlighted in yellow under the preview window and a warning message will be shown at the top. In order to filter these records, select the corresponding warning and click on the "Reject" button just below the control that lists warnings and errors.

5.1.3 Step 3 - Station Related Settings

If the data to be imported contains information for new stations, some additional information may be required in order to allow proper data transfer. The Station Related Settings window (as shown below) will only be displayed if data is imported to the Stations table.

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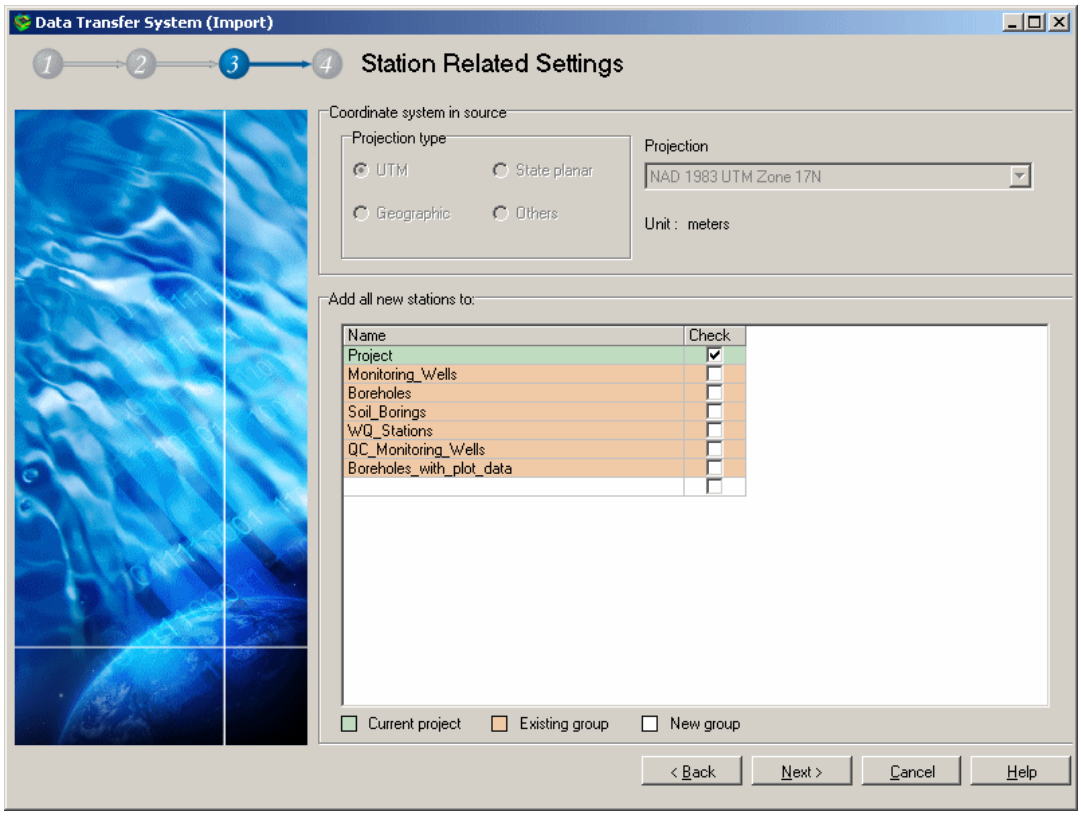

Projection Settings

The DTS requires you to define the coordinate system, the projection system, and the units for the stations in the source file. Following successful import, the new stations will be converted to the projection system and units defined in the HGA project. A detailed description of the coordinate and projection systems available in HGA is provided in Chapter 4. see "Step 3: Set Project Properties and Location" on page 103

NOTE: It is important to know and select the correct project system during the import, to prevent erroneous station co-ordinates.

Coordinate Exclusion Filter

The DTS also provides the option to indicate excluded coordinates. Excluded coordinates could be coordinates used as place holders in the source file, in cases where coordinates are unknown. For example, the value -9999 may be entered if the X or Y coordinate does not exist or is unknown. If this is the case, these coordinate values should be entered in the appropriate field. In the screen shot shown above, the value -9999 is entered for both X and Y coordinates. In this case, stations with these values will be excluded from the import. These coordinates could also represent erroneous coordinates.

Add Stations to Group

Another feature provided in the "Settings" tab of the DTS is that of grouping new stations as desired. The DTS lists all station groups available for the project. All newly imported stations will be added to the "Project" station group by default. If selected these stations will also be inserted in one or more of the station groups listed in this tab. You can also enter a name of a new station group in the last row, and the stations will be inserted to this new group, if desired.

Duplicate Stations

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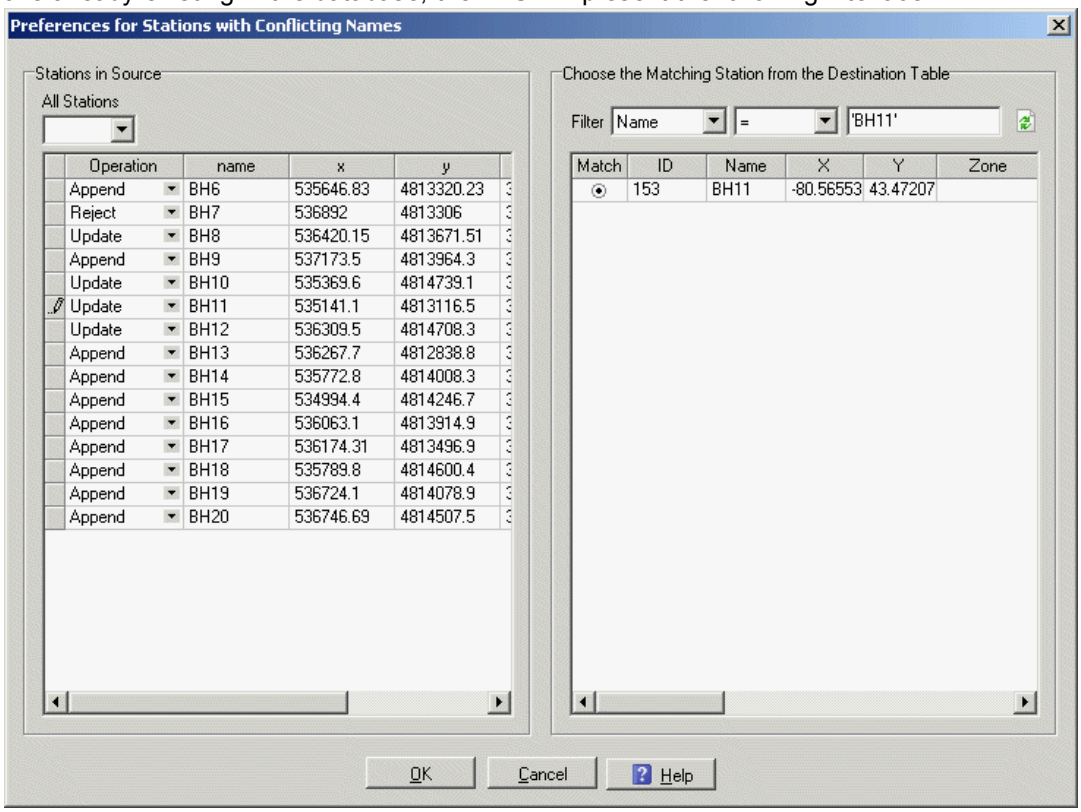
Since Stations can use an ID as the unique identifier, the DTS allows you to store stations with duplicate names in your database. Duplicate Station names are common in larger projects, that may involve stations from various sites.
If you attempt to import duplicate station names, or import a station name which duplicates one already existing in the database, the DTS will present the following interface:



If the DTS finds one or more stations in destination with same name as in source, they will be displayed and managed in this table.
All Stations in the Source table with conflicting names in destination will be listed in the left grid, sorted alphabetically by station names. The right grid displays all stations in the Destination (in your project database) whose names are the same as the station selected on the left; Stations will be sorted by ID in ascending order. In the right side of the table, you can select only one station to match to the station selected on the left side.
The left grid will contains the column Operations that will display combo boxes for each row. The combo boxes contain three options:
Append: Import the station as a new station in the destination table
Update: Map the correct station ID in the destination table to a Station name in the source table
Reject: Reject the station. The DTS will not import rejected stations
By default, the operation will be set to Append (i.e. duplicate stations will be imported as new stations).
If Update is selected for a station on the left grid, the right grid will display the first potentially duplicate station. Using the right grid, you may select the appropriate destination station to be updated. If the destination contains more than 1 station with the same name, you must choose the appropriate one, by selecting the appropriate radio button.
Above the left grid, you will see the All Stations combo box with four items (Append, Update, Reject and blank). This combo box will control the group operations, and allow you to apply the same operation to all stations listed on the left grid. The default selection in this combo box will be the Append option.

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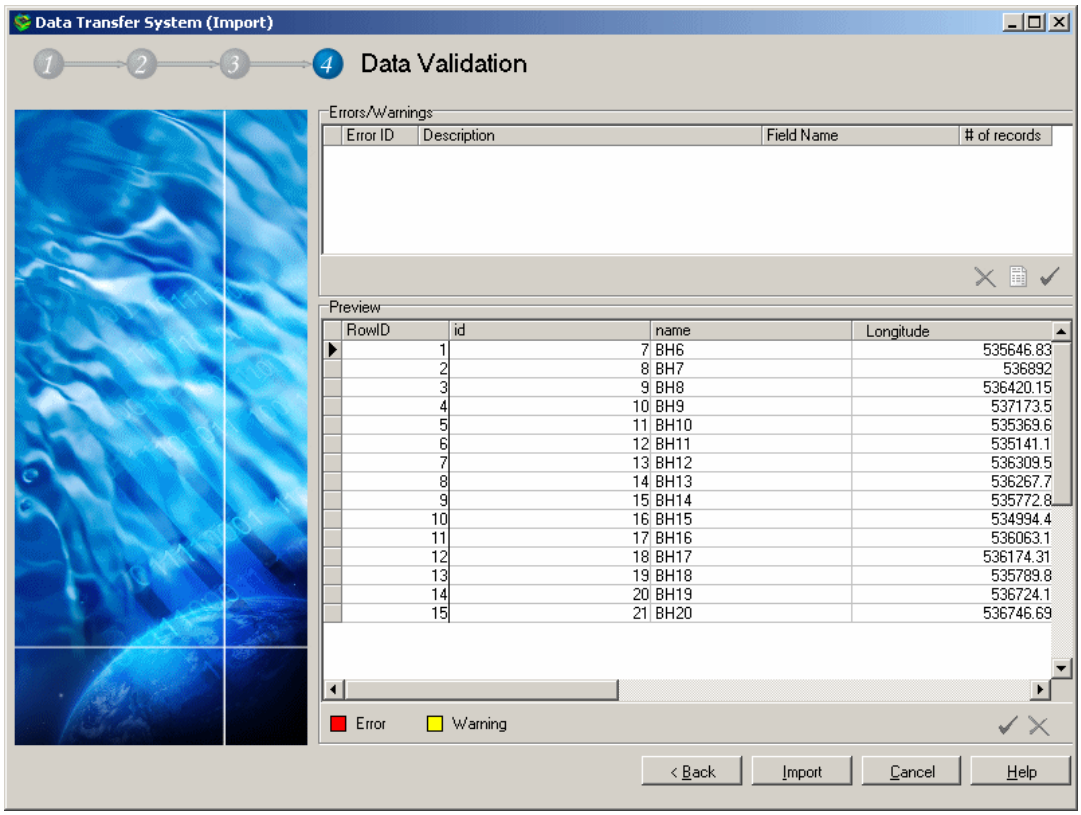
Above the right grid, the Filter controls can manipulate what stations will be displayed in the destination (right grid). By default, all stations with the same name will be displayed. However, you may select any field, an operation (e.g. =, >, Like, Is Not,...) and a criteria that will be used to retrieve stations from the destination. This feature allows you to locate Stations that may be already in the database, but with names that were misspelled or entered incorrectly (e.g. MW-1, MW_1, MW1, etc.).

5.1.4 Step 4 - Data Validation

The last step in the DTS involves previewing the data to be imported, and taking appropriate actions with regards to erroneous data. The Data Validation window (as shown below) displays all data ready to be imported. Errors or warnings, if any, will be listed along with the data.



The data is checked against three conditions, namely:

- Proper Station Locations
- Specified conditions for each field (if any)
- Data type compatibility

NOTE: All coordinates in the database are stored in latitude-longitude format, regardless of the projection system in the source file and project. The Preview in this window displays the converted station co-ordinates. However the station co-ordinates may be displayed in HGA in any projection system desired.

Accepting or Rejecting Errors/Warnings

The records that fail to satisfy each of the above conditions will be indicated in the "Errors

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and Warnings" table. By default all data marked as erroneous will not be imported. However, all warnings are ignored by default. One or more of these error messages can be selected, and the data affected by those errors can either be rejected or accepted. Note that only data with a warning message may be accepted. Erroneous records will not be accepted for importing unless the errors are fixed. The values that cause the errors are highlighted in different colors.
Records shaded red indicate Errors that must be addressed before the Import can continue.
Records shaded yellow indicate a Warning or Caution, with a corresponding message.
To accept the posted warning messages, and import these records, select the items and click the (Accept) button.
To reject the posted warning messages, and ignore these records from the import, select these items and click on the (Reject) button.
To view the error report, click on the (Display log file) button.

Accepting or Rejecting Records

Any of the records in the preview window may be accepted or rejected.
To accept the selected records, click on the (Accept) button.
To reject the selected records, click on the (Reject) button.

Finalizing the Import

Once you have removed or verified the errors,
[Import] button to import the data to the project.
After successfully importing the data, a confirmation window will appear, similar to the one shown below.

If all desired data transfer operations are done, the DTS can be closed by clicking on the [Close] button. If, however, that is not the case the [Back] button can be selected to go back to previous tabs and specify a new data source and/or table for importing.
To close the DTS, and return to HGA,
[Close] button at the bottom of the DTS window.

5.2 Exporting Data using the DTS

HGA supports exporting data to other destinations in two ways:

- The first and more direct way of exporting data uses a gridded data format. This option is available under the Project menu, Export / Grid. The current active grid can be saved in . CSV, .XML, .MDB, .SHP, or .HTM formats.
- The second method of exporting data allows data transfer from a selected table to practically any OLE DB supported destination. These destinations may include MS

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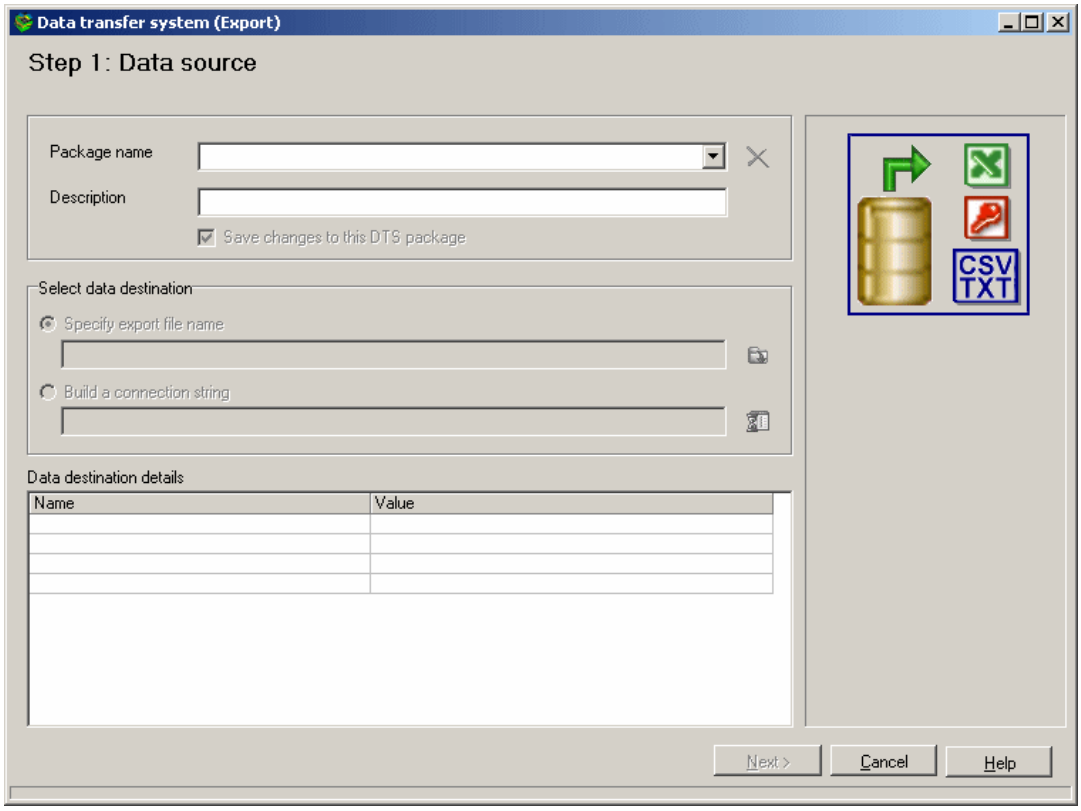
Access database, SQL Server database, Oracle databases and many others. A dialog similar to that used for importing data into HGA database is launched whenever this feature is requested.

To export data using the DTS, select the menu option Project / Export / Data, and the following window will appear:



Specify Data Source and Package

Similar to data importing, the first step in the data transfer operation is to provide the desired destination. The Destination can be provided either as a file name (wherever applicable) or as a connection string. First a data package must be selected, or a new one created, from the Package Name field in the first line. Then, select a folder, a file format, and enter a filename. Once this has been defined,

[Next] to proceed to the next step in the DTS.

Select Tables to Export

The second window (as shown below) requires you to select the tables to export.

In addition to selecting the source and destination tables, this interface also allows selecting the desired destination fields to which data from the selected table will be exported.

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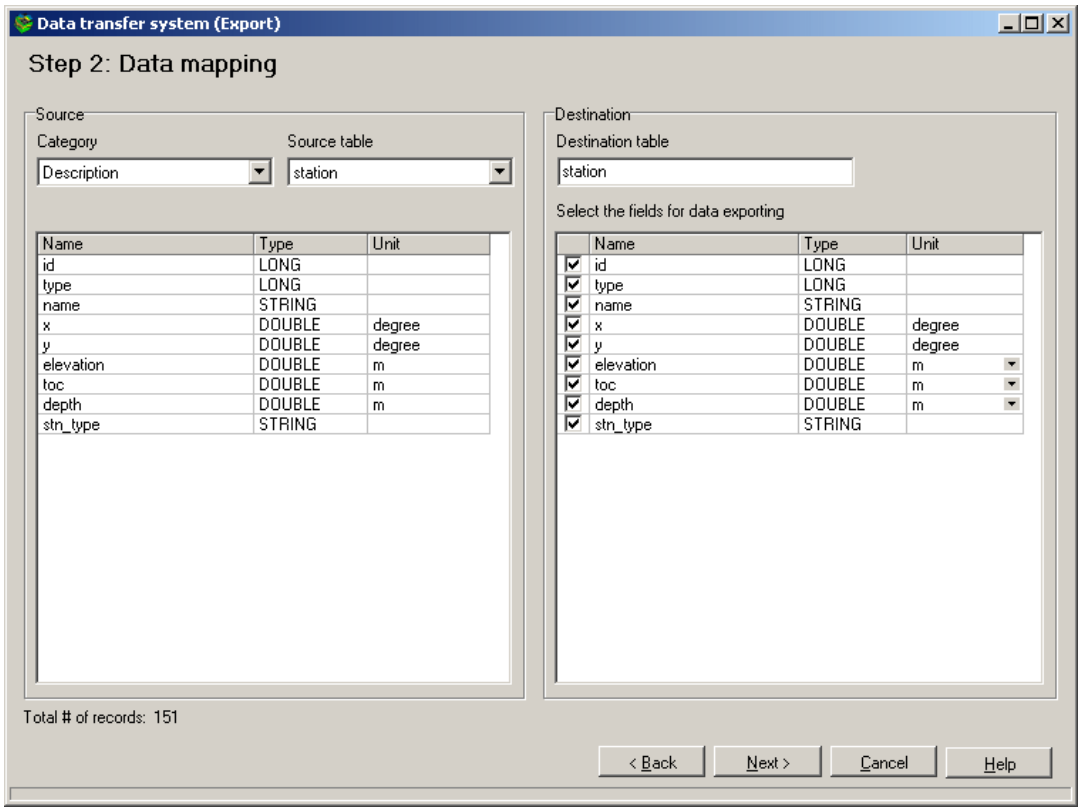

Unit Conversion

By default, the data from those fields with units will be exported in the same units as the source. However, any unit from the same unit category can be selected, and the appropriate conversions will be made by the DTS. For instance a ground surface elevation that is stored in metres in the database can be exported in feet in the destination table.

Once the mapping is complete,

[Next] to proceed to the next step in the DTS.

Station Related Settings

Similar to the import procedure, if you export station data, you must specify the projection type and projection for the stations in the exported file.

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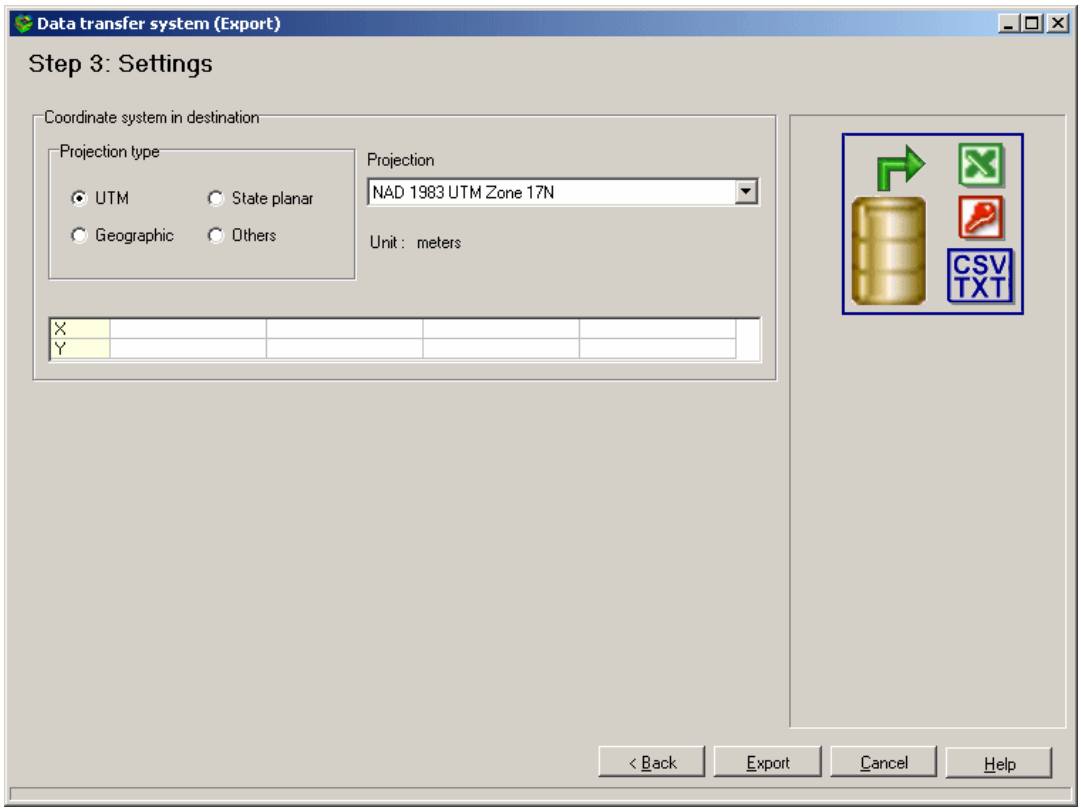

Once this is complete,
[Export] button, and
[Close] button to complete the process.

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Chapter VI

6 Queries

This chapter provides a detailed description of the Query Builder and Crosstab queries. Within a HGA project, it may be necessary to perform different types of queries for data filtering, reporting, and management. A few examples of data queries are provided below:

- Select wells drilled later than 1995 and earlier than 2000
- Select wells with discharge over 500 gpm
- Select boreholes deeper than 150 feet
- Select boreholes where the overburden thickness exceeds 20 feet
- Locate groundwater concentration exceedances for BTEX

In the Query Builder window, the query fields and conditions can be quickly defined. Once the queries have been created, they may be easily accessed from the Project Browser, where each new query will appear as a new node. Using the Query Builder, it is possible to create two types of queries:

- Station Group Queries, and
- Data Queries

Each query type is discussed later in this chapter.

6.1 About the Interface

The Query Builder may be loaded from HGA in several ways:
Select Tools > Query Builder from the main menu;
In the toolbar, click on the (Query Builder); OR
In the Query branch of the Project Tree, right-click on an existing query, and select New or Edit.
The Query Builder window is shown below. This display shows the options for a Data Query.

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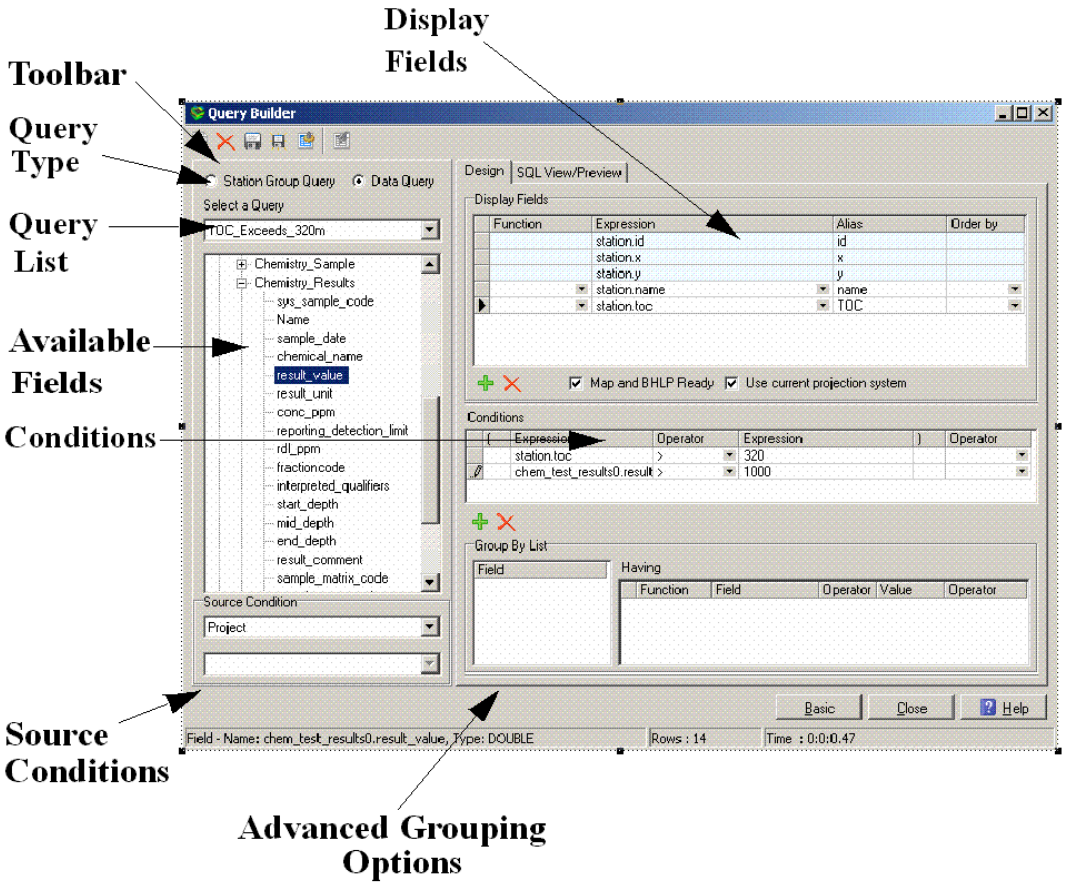

NOTE: The Query Builder window is context sensitive. The window will contain different settings depending on the selected Query type.

The Query Builder window contains the following items:

- Display Fields*: Select the display fields for the query
- Toolbar: Contains short-cut buttons to most of the functions in the Query Builder
- Query Type: Choose from a Station Group Query or a Data Query
- Query List: Select an existing query from the list
- Available Fields: Select fields for the query from the tables in the database.
- Conditions: Displays the Query conditions
- Source Conditions: Select the source options for the query.
- Advanced Grouping Options*: Specify grouping and sorting options.

NOTE: *These options are available for Data Queries only.

Description of Toolbar Items

The toolbar provides access to most functions of the Query Builder. Toolbar buttons are context sensitive; if there are no options available, the respective toolbar button(s) will become inactive, indicated by a "greyed-out" appearance.

New button creates a new query.

Delete button deletes the selected query.

Save Query button saves the query.

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Save As button saves the query under a new name.

Generate SQL Statement button generates the SQL statement and tests the query.

Execute SQL Statement button executes the selected query string.

6.2 Query Types

Data Queries

Data Queries can provide a more detailed look at the data, and can be used for quantifying and qualifying any field in the database.
In addition, many of the visualization and data analysis components require data sources as data inputs. Using the Query Builder, you can generate Data Queries that provide the data sources for:
Map Layers
Cross section interpretation results
Quality Control Analysis
BHLP columns in Borehole Log Plots
Crosstab reports
3D plume projects
Time Series Plots
Customized Reports
To create a Data Query, select the Data Query radio button from the upper-left section of the Query Builder window. Then, define the necessary conditions, generate the SQL statement, and execute the query. Once the query has been created and saved, the query will appear as a new node in the project browser, under the Queries node.

Station Group Queries
Station Group Queries provide the foundations for new Station Groups; these queries can be built and executed for the purpose of organizing the stations into specialized groups.
To create a Station Group Query, select this option from the upper-left section of the Query Builder window. Then, define the necessary conditions, generate the SQL statement, and execute the query. Once the query has been created and saved, the query will appear as a new node in the project browser, under the Station Groups node.
NOTE: Station Group Queries do not have options for modifying the display fields, or advanced grouping options.

6.3 Data Query - Example

Follow the steps below to create a data query.
If the Query Builder is not yet loaded, select the Query Builder option from the Tools menu.
Select Data Query as the type, in the upper left corner of the window.

In the toolbar, click on the (New) button, and the following window will appear:

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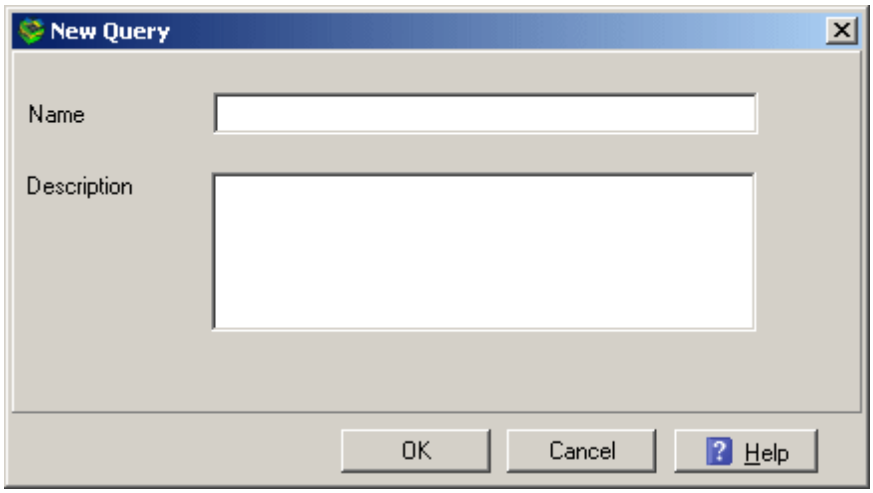
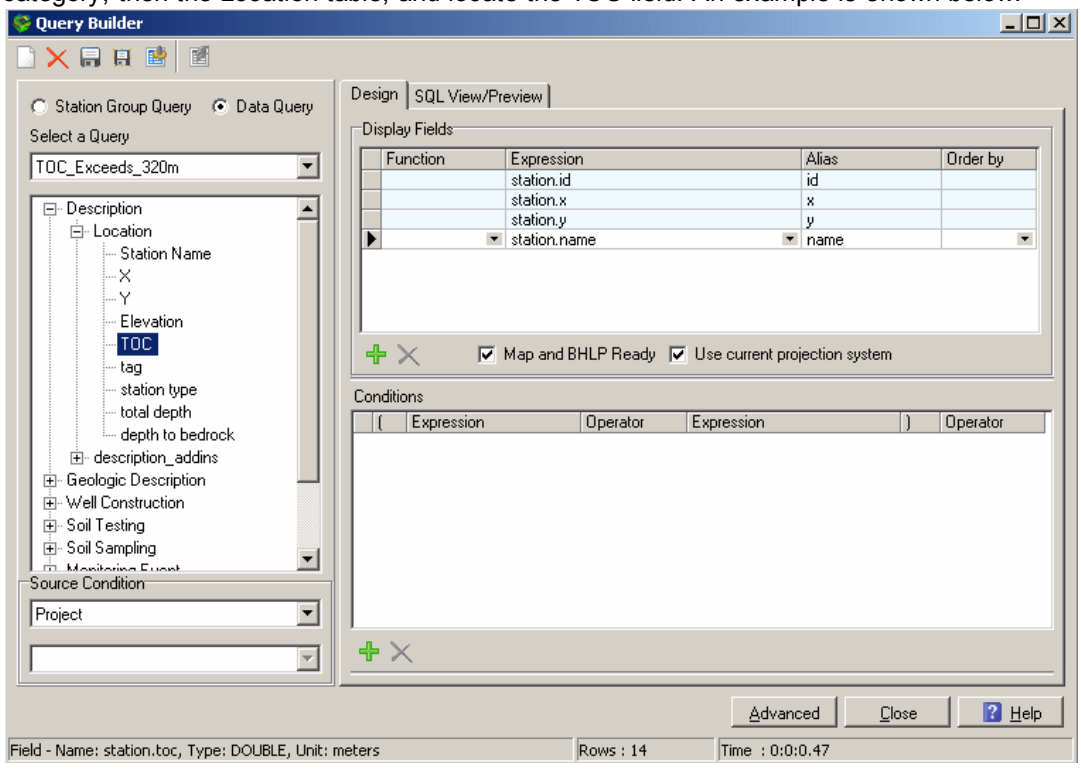


Enter a Name for the new query (e.g. "TOC Exceeds 320m" for this example), and a Description (optional).
Click [OK]
NOTE: Query names should contain alphanumeric characters only. Do not use characters such as <, >, \, (,), etc.
In the lower-left corner of the Query Builder window, select the Source Conditions. The options are Station Group, Project, and Database. If Station Group is selected, then a second combo box will become active. From here, select the appropriate station group to query. If Project is selected, then all stations in the current project will be queried. If Database is selected, then the query will be applied to the entire database.
Expand the tree on the left side of the window.
Locate the desired data category, table, and field. For this example, select the Description category, then the Location table, and locate the TOC field. An example is shown below:



Click once on the field, and drag this field into the blank Conditions field, under the

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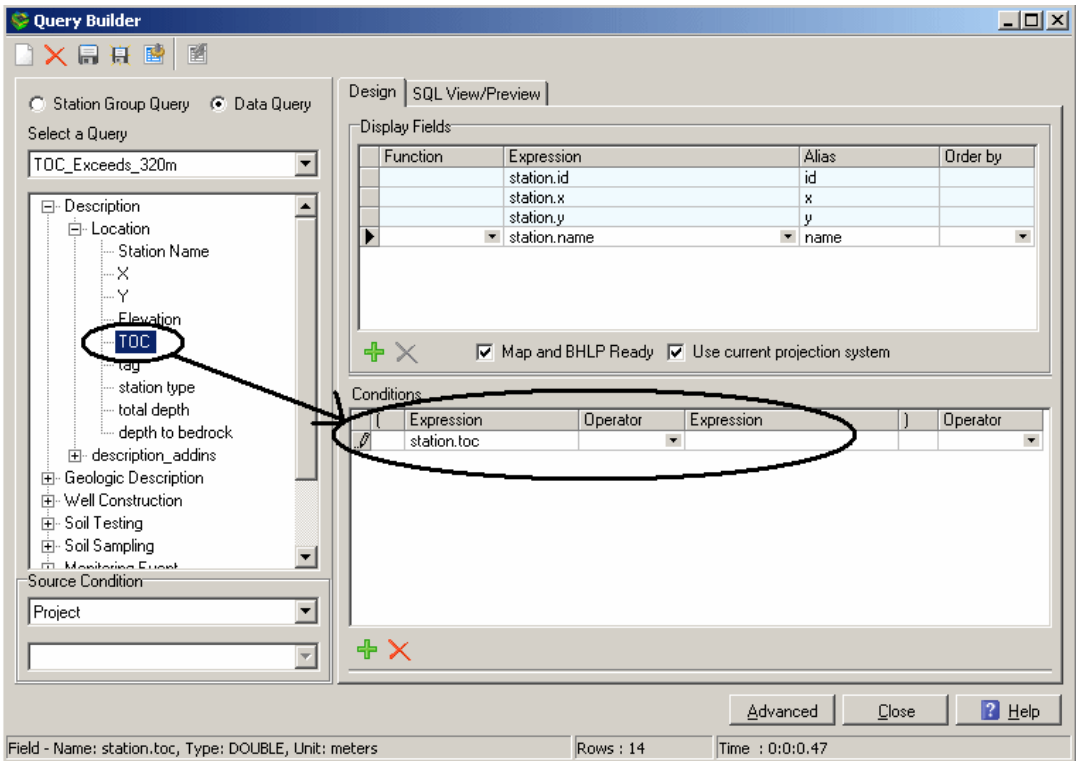
Expression column. The selected field will be added automatically to the Query Conditions. (Alternately, you may use the (Add) button (on the bottom half of the window) to add conditions, then define them manually).



Under the Conditions, select an Operator for the field. A combo-box with several options will appear: >, >=, <=, <, =, <>, !=, !<, !>, LIKE, IS, IS NOT, &, !. For this example, select ">".
Enter a value in the second Expression field. For this example, type 320.
Next, add this field to the Display Fields. To do so, double-click on the TOC field in the Project Tree, and it will be added automatically as a new row in the Display Fields. Or, press the (Add) button (located below the Display Fields). Then, select the TOC field, and drag this field into the blank field.
For each Display Field, there are Aggregate sorting Functions. Select from AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, STDEV, STDDEVP, SUM, VAR, VARP (These functions are explained on page 141). Otherwise, leave blank to apply no aggregate options.
For each Display Field, Order options may be specified. Select from ASC (Ascending) or DES (Descending), or none.
Once the fields have been added, the Query Builder display should be similar to the one shown in the figure below.

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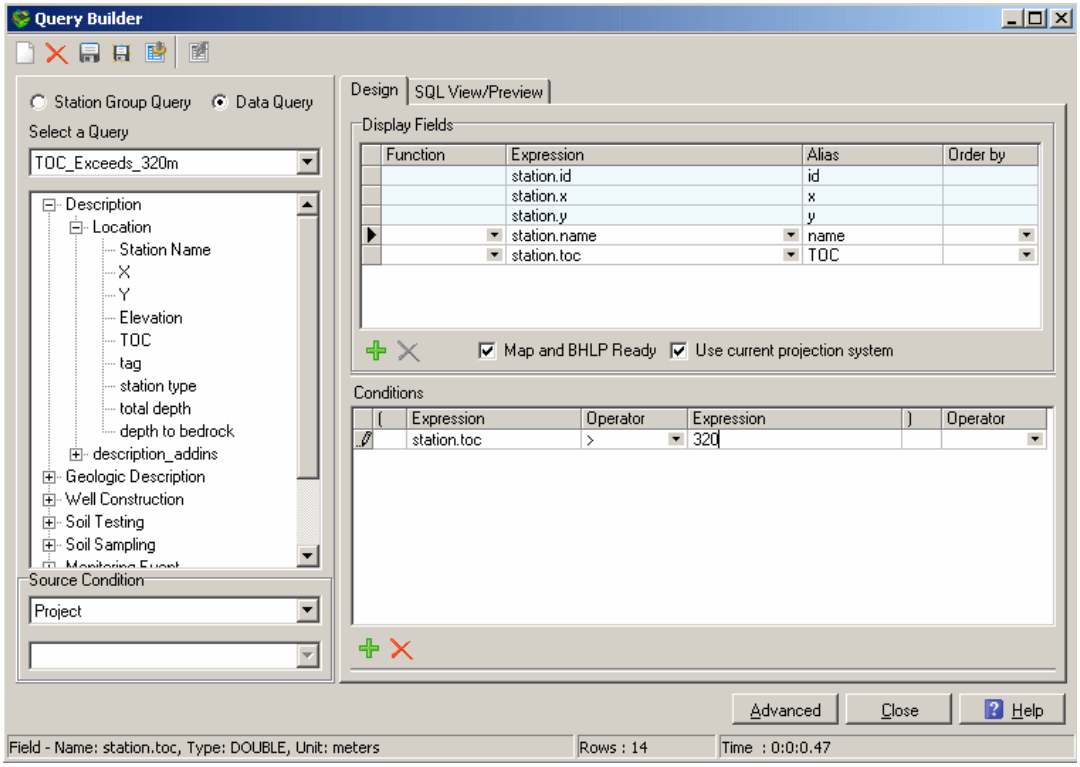

NOTE: The Map and BHLP Ready option ensures that the query will contain the required fields, enabling it to be plotted on a Map Manager/BHLP project. The required fields are Station ID, X and Y, and Station Name. If this option is checked, the required fields must be added, and cannot be modified.

NOTE: The Query Builder allows you to create map-ready queries in the project's projection system. When the queries are executed, X and Y coordinates are displayed in the lat-long format; however when the query is executed (through the main HGA window), or exported (to CSV, MS Access or .XML), the X and Y coordinates will be displayed in the current projection system.

Press the (Generate SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to Generate the SQL string. If the query string is invalid, the violating rows will be highlighted red (indicating error) or yellow (indicating warning).

Press the (Execute SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to execute the query string.

Select the SQL View / Preview tab to see the results of the query. The results of this query are shown in the window below:

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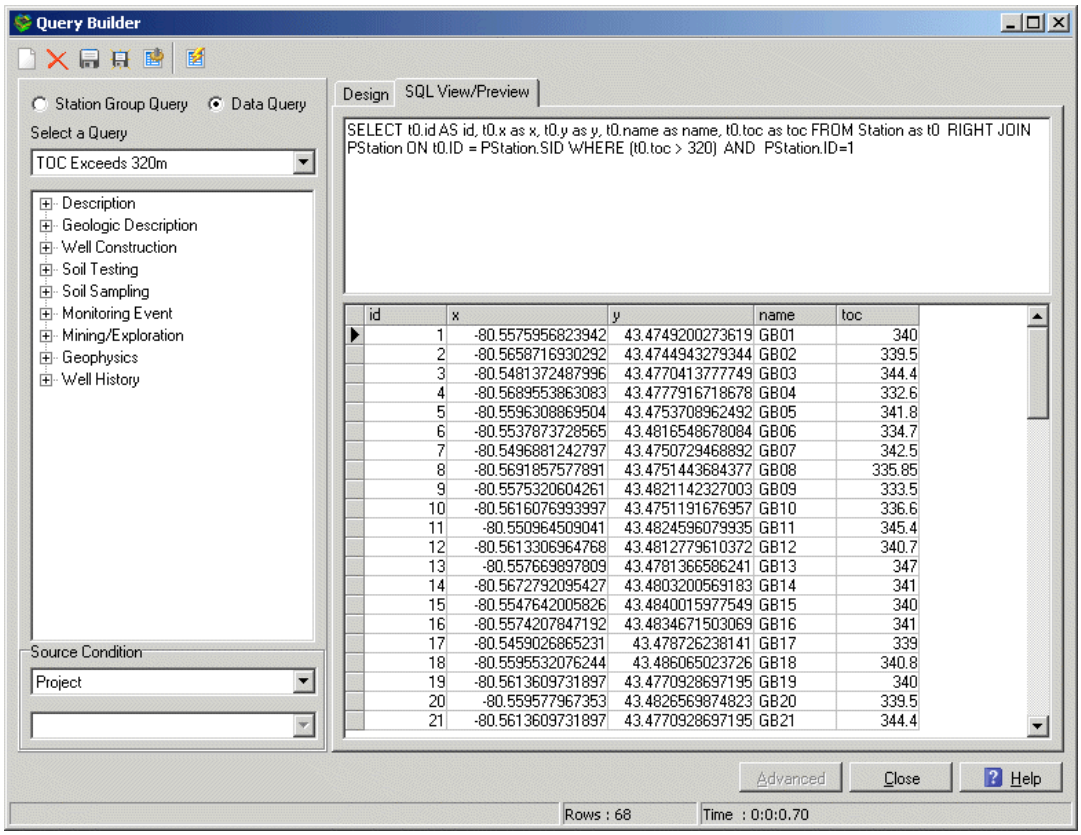

Press [Close] to return to the main HGA window.
Click [Yes] when a prompt to save the query appears.
The new data query will now appear as a new node under the Queries node in the Project Browser.
If additional Conditions are required for a more advanced query, follow the steps below:

Create a new Query

Under Conditions, press the (Add) button. Using the same procedure described above, select a field from the tree, and drag and drop this into the new Expression field.
Select an Operator and Expression value for the Condition.
Repeat this step until all Conditions have been specified.
The Conditions must now be linked with an additional operator. On the right side of the window, the Operator column can be expanded, and one of the following options may be selected: AND, OR.
If it is necessary to enclose one or more conditions, double click in the outer fields surrounding the query condition, and parentheses ( ) will be added to the query condition. An example is shown below:

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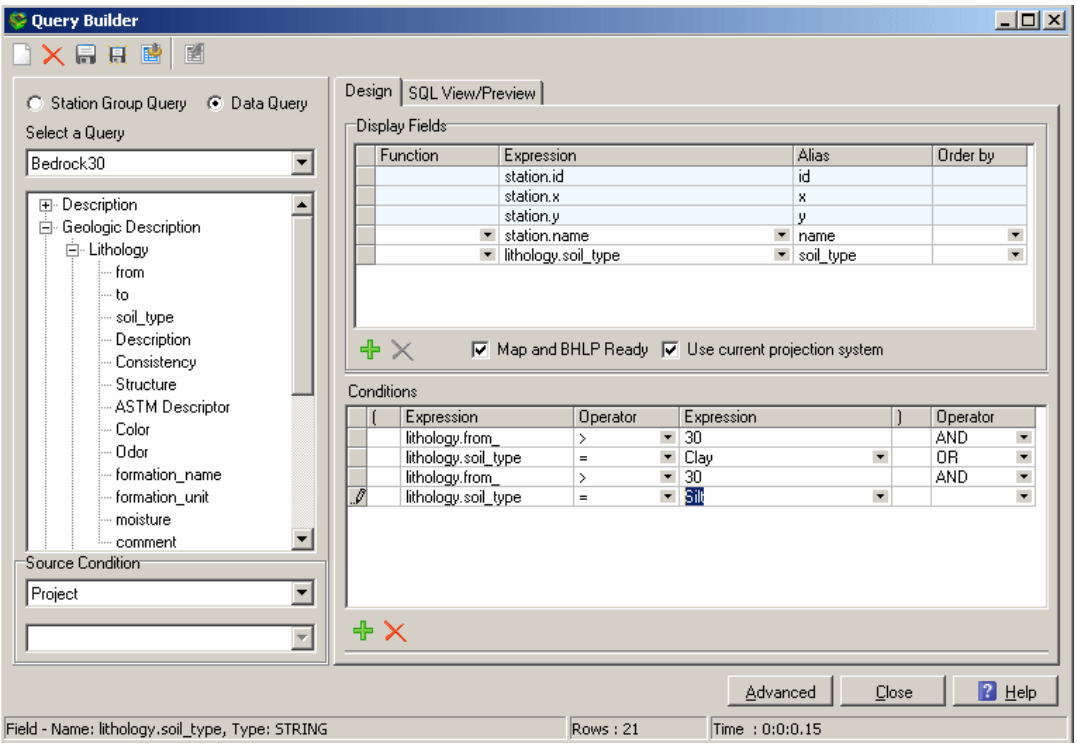

Enclosing the two or more conditions in parentheses allows you to further refine the query criteria. Use AND or OR operators inside and outside the groupings to combine the conditions so as to obtain the best results. For the example above, the query will return all stations in which at least one lithology interval begins below 30 meters AND contains clay, OR if the stations have at least one lithology interval that begins below 50 m AND contains Silt.

Press the (Generate SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to Generate the SQL string. If the query string is invalid, the violating rows will be highlighted red (indicating error) or yellow (indicating warning).

Press the (Execute SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to execute the query string.

Press the (Save) button to save the query.
Select the SQL View / Preview tab to see the results of the query. The results of this query are shown in the figure below:

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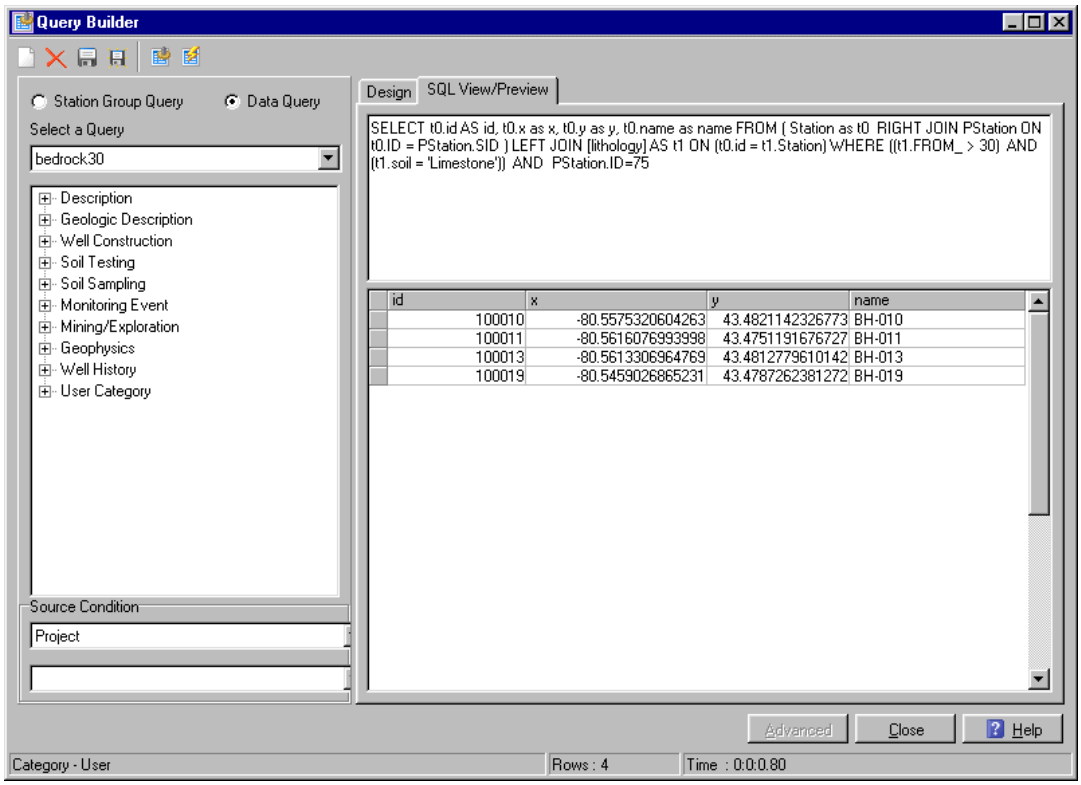

You will see that the display fields show only the ID, Name, X, and Y. If desired, additional fields may be added to the display fields, using the steps listed above.
The query may now be accessed from the project tree, under the Queries node.
If the user is familiar with SQL string structure, the query string may be directly edited in the SQL View / Preview tab. Follow the steps listed above to execute the query.

6.3.1 Adding a field which contains a Linked List

If a field is added to the Conditions which contains a Linked List, then the Expression field for the Condition may be chosen from a linked list. An example is illustrated below.
For example, it may be necessary to do a chemical exceedance query, such as Vinyl Chloride > 10 ug/l. The chemical name Vinyl Chloride may be selected from the combo box, since this chemical name is part of a linked list. See the example shown below.

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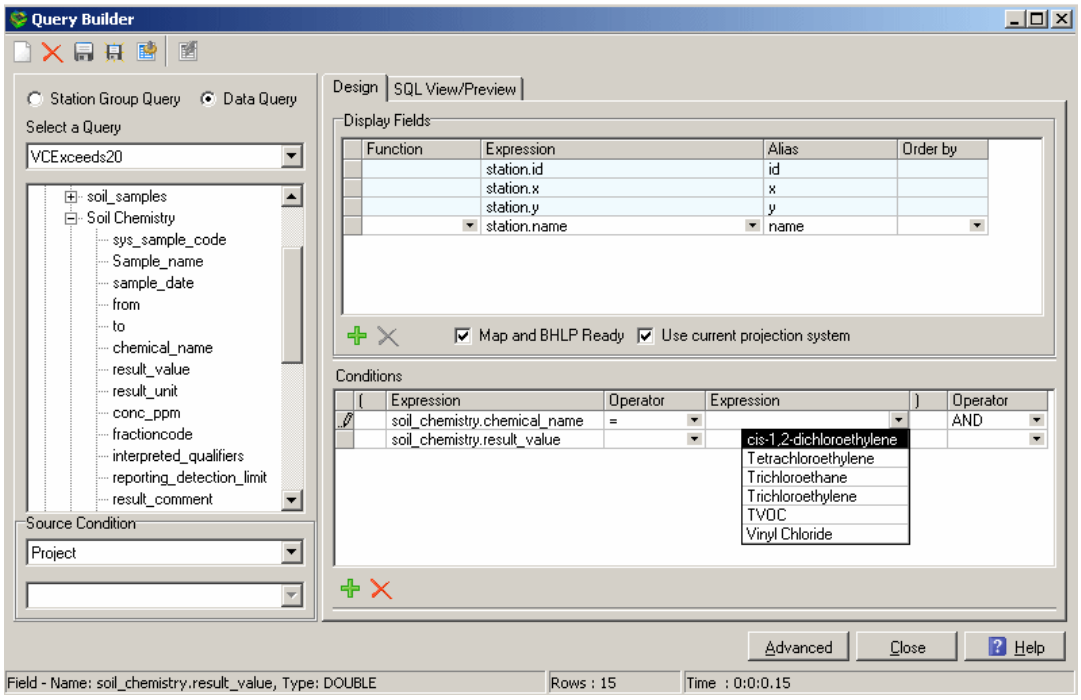
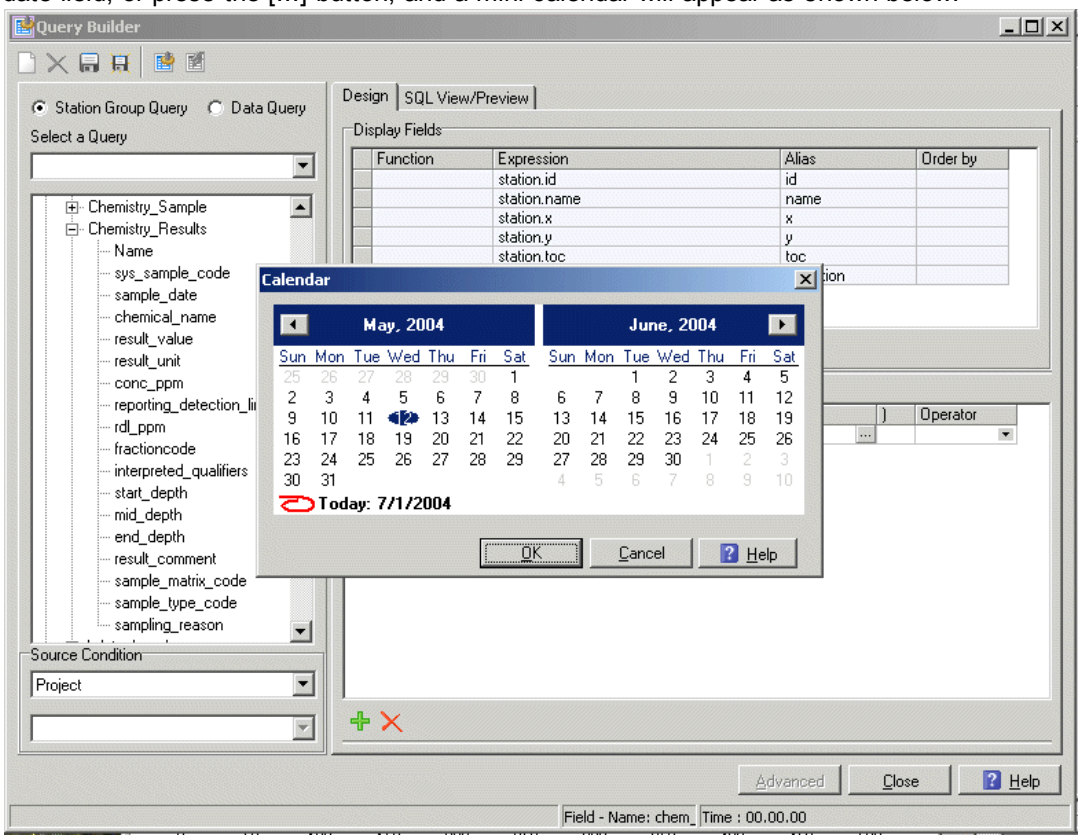


Likewise, if a date is necessary for one of the Expression fields, simply double click on the date field, or press the [...] button, and a mini calendar will appear as shown below:



Select the appropriate date, then click [OK] and the date will be added to the conditions.
NOTE: To add the date to your query you can scroll through the calendar in increments of

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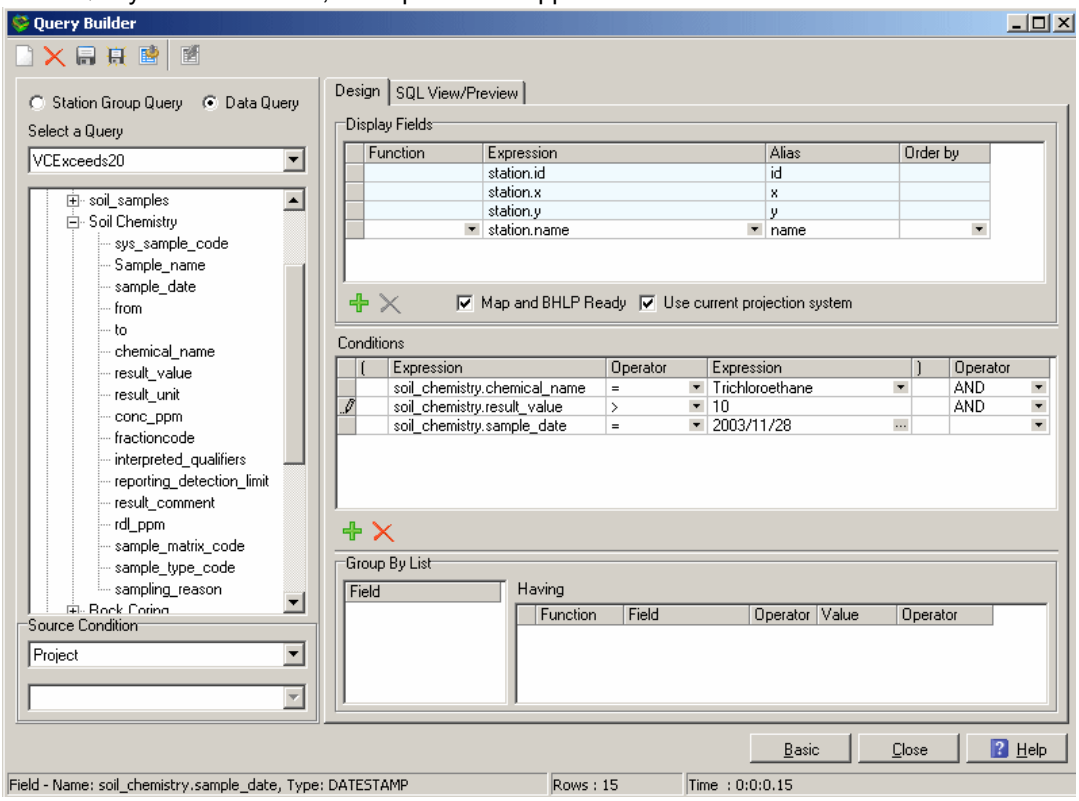
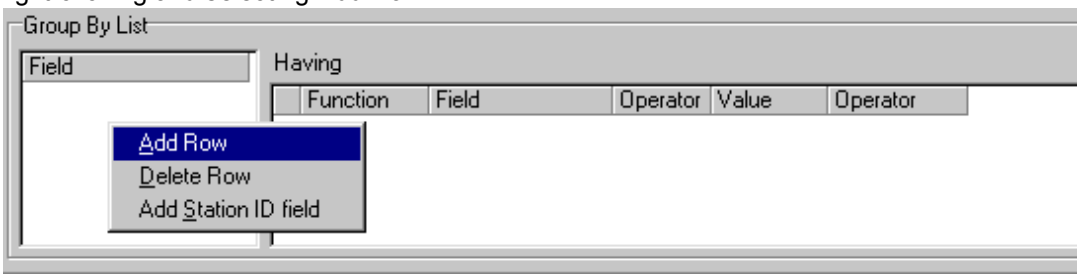
months. If the date you desire is too far in the past, it may be easier to type in the date manually, in the format compliant with your regional settings.

6.3.2 Advanced Data Query Options

Data Queries may contain Advanced Grouping and Sorting options, providing a more detailed search of the database. To add grouping options, press the [Advanced] button at the bottom of the Query Builder window, and options will appear as shown below:



Under Group by List, any field may be added for additional grouping options. For example, if the Query Results are to be grouped by County or City, simply select this field, and drag and drop the field into the Group By List. Additional rows may be added to the Group options, by right-clicking and selecting Add Row.



Once the Group By conditional options have been specified, an aggregate function must be defined for the Display Fields; a common aggregate option must be selected for each Display Field, as shown below:

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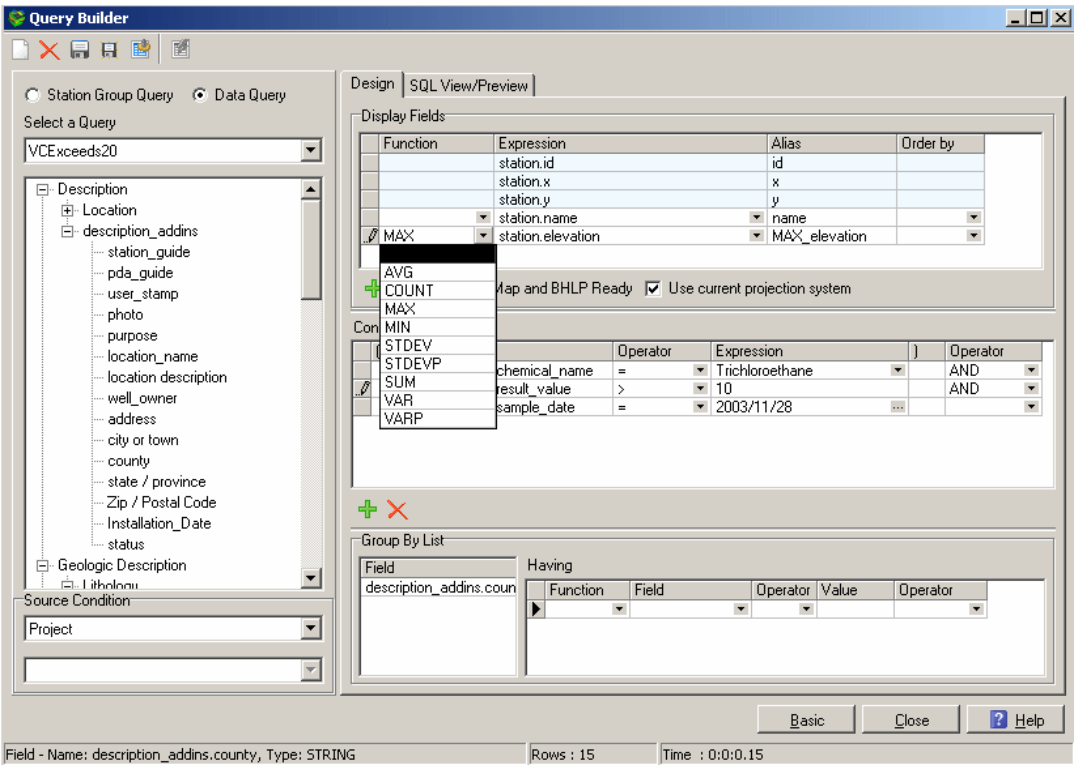
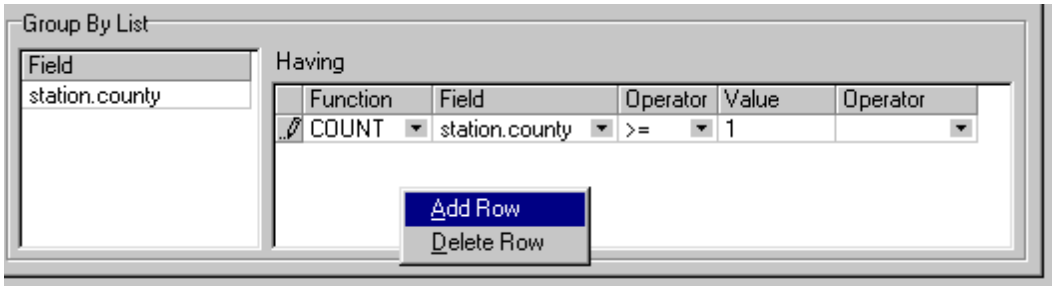


Under the Having frame, a condition may be applied to the Group By field. For example, if the query results are grouped by the field County, it may be necessary to locate the MAX result in each county, or the total COUNT in each County. To do so, right-click in the Having frame, and select Add Row



Specify a Function (select from Aggregate options listed below):

- AVG: Returns the average value of a numeric expression evaluated over a set.
- COUNT: Returns the number of items in a collection.
- MAX: Returns the maximum value of a numeric expression evaluated over a set.
- MIN: Returns the minimum value of a numeric expression evaluated over a set.
- STDEV: Returns the sample standard deviation of a numeric expression evaluated over a set.
- STDDEVP: Returns the population standard deviation of a numeric expression evaluated over a set.
- SUM: Returns the sum of a numeric expression evaluated over a set.
- VAR: Returns the sample variance of a numeric expression evaluated over a set, using the unbiased population formula.
- VARP: Returns the population variance of a numeric expression evaluated over a set, using the biased population formula.

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Specify a Group Field; the group field must be selected from one of the fields specified in the Group By List.
Select an Operator and a corresponding Value.
Repeat for additional conditions.
Multiple conditions must be linked by selecting an appropriate Operator: AND, OR.

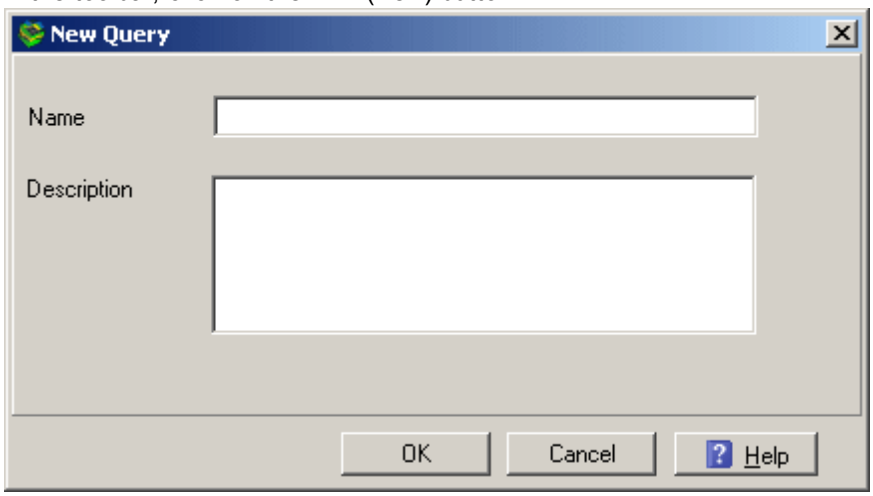
Press the (Generate SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to Generate the SQL string. If the query string is invalid, the violating rows will be highlighted red (indicating error) or yellow (indicating warning).

Press the (Execute SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to execute the query string
Select the SQL View / Preview tab to see the results of the query.
Click [Close] to exit the Query Builder and click [Yes] when prompted to save changes
NOTE: For Data Queries, if aggregation options are selected, then the same fields in the Display Fields must also appear in the Group By options.

6.4 Station Group Query - Example

A Station Group query is used to segregate stations that meet specified criteria into a separate station group. The stations groups that are generated using a query are called "Dynamic" because the station compliment of these groups may change as new data is entered for the stations. The stations groups that are user defined are referred to as "Static" because they do not change unless the user makes the changes manually.
Follow the steps below to create a Station Group query.
If the Query Builder is not yet loaded, select the Query Builder option from the Tools menu.
Select Station Group Query as the type.

In the toolbar, click on the (New) button.



In the dialog that appears, enter a Name for the new query (e.g. TOC Elevation Exceeds 325 m)
In the lower-left corner of the Query window, select the Source Conditions. The options are Station Group, Project, and Database. If Station Group is selected, then the combo box below will become activated. From here, select the appropriate Station Group to query. If Project is selected, then all stations in the project will be queried. If Database is selected, then the query will be applied to the entire database.
Expand the tree on the left side of the window.

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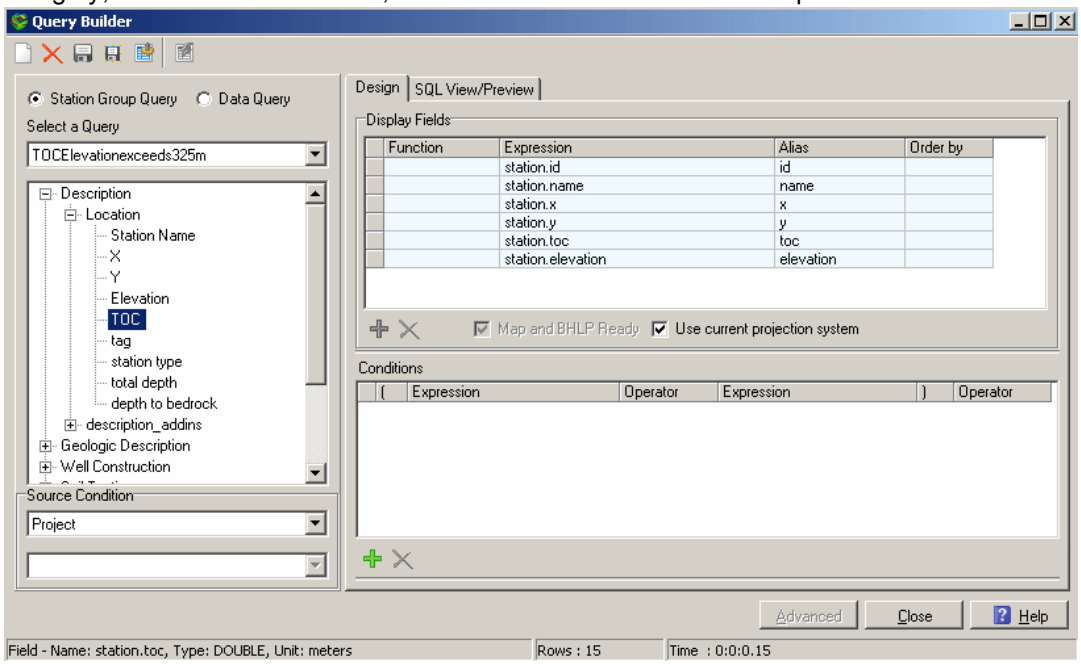
Locate the desired data category, table, and field. For this example, select the Description category, then the Location table, and locate the TOC field. An example is shown below:



Click once on the field, and drag this field into the blank conditions field, under the Expression column. The selected field will be added automatically to the Query Conditions.

(Alternately, you may use the (Add) button (on the bottom half of the window) to add conditions, then define them manually).

Under the Conditions, select an Operator for the field. A combo-box with several options will appear: >, >=, <=, <, =, LIKE, IS, IS NOT, etc. For this example, select >.

Enter a value in the second Expression field. For this example, type 325.

Repeat this step for additional conditions. Link multiple conditions by specifying an additional Operator; choose from AND, OR.

Press the (Generate SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to generate the SQL string. If the Query string is invalid, the violating rows will be highlighted red (indicating error) or yellow (indicating warning).

Press the (Execute SQL Statement) button at the top of the window to execute the query string.

Select the SQL View / Preview tab to see the results of the Query. The results of this query are shown in the window below:

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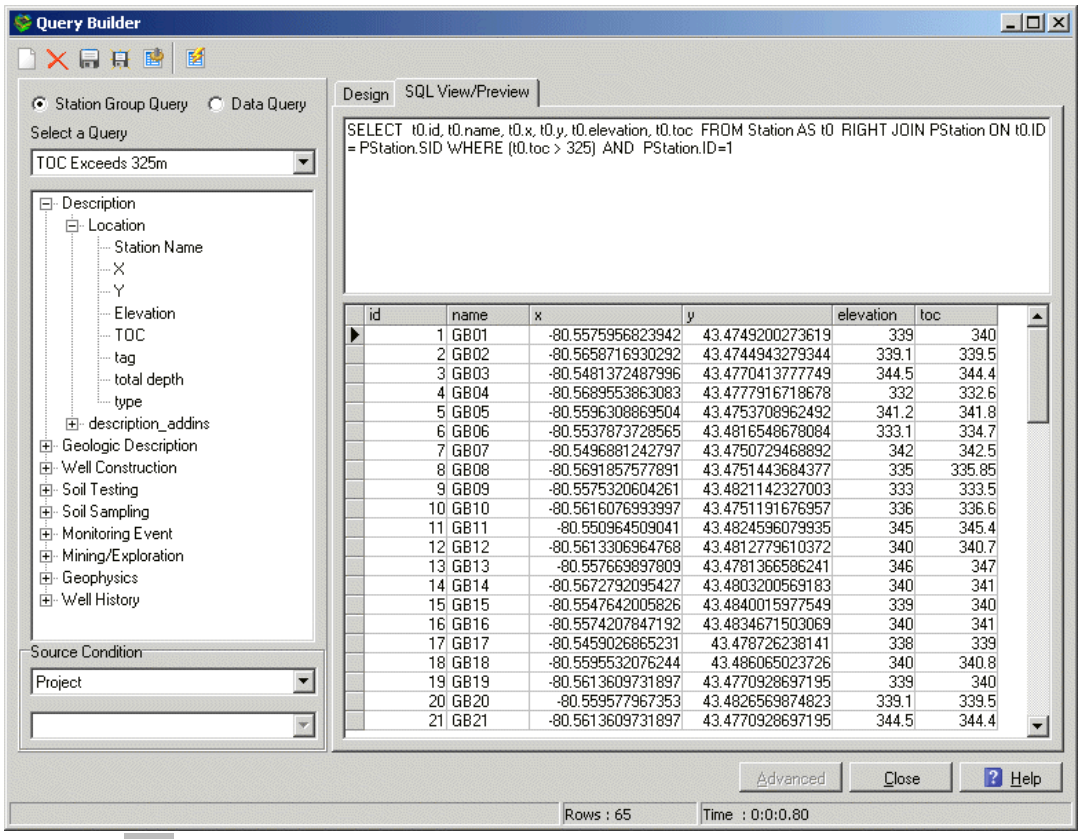

Press the (Save) button to save the query
Press [Close] to return to the main HGA window.
The new station group query will now appear as a new node under the Station Group node in the Project Browser. The stations group query (dynamic station group) can be distinguished from a user-defined station group (static station group) by a modified icon .
NOTE: There are no options to modify the list of Display Fields for Station Group queries. The default display fields are: ID, Name, X, Y, Elevation, and TOC. In addition, there are no advanced options for Station Group queries.

6.5 Using SQL Commands - Example

If you are familiar with Structured Query Language syntax commands, you can retrieve, manage and manipulate your data through the SQL View/Preview tab, using SQL statements. For example, two commands that are commonly used include the Select command and the Delete command. Both of these commands are described below.

Select Command

The Select Command retrieves data from tables in a database and is usually followed by a "where" clause. For example, if you want to create a query to show all chemistry results where the chemical name is benzene, you would enter the following SQL statement into the SQL View/Preview tab:
SELECT * FROM parameter_result WHERE chemical_name = `Benzene'
Next, click the Execute Query button to display the query results (shown below).

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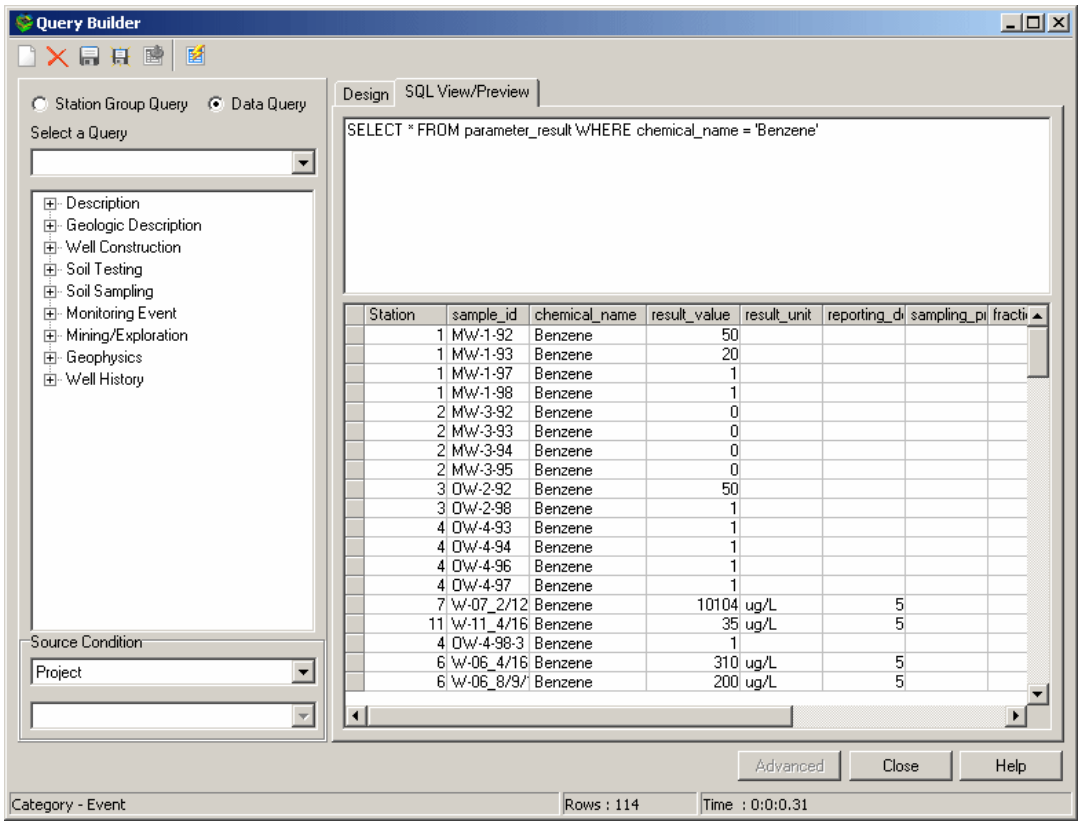

NOTE: The table names (e.g Parameter Result) specified in the SQL statement must be entered as they appear in the database (e.g parameter_result). You can check the table names by referring to the Template Manager .

Delete Command

The Delete Command can be used to remove records from the database. For example, if you want to delete all records from the Parameter Result table with the chemical name benzene, enter the following SQL statement into the SQL View/Preview tab:
DELETE FROM parameter_result WHERE chemical_name = `Benzene'

Next, click the Execute Query button to display the query results (shown below).

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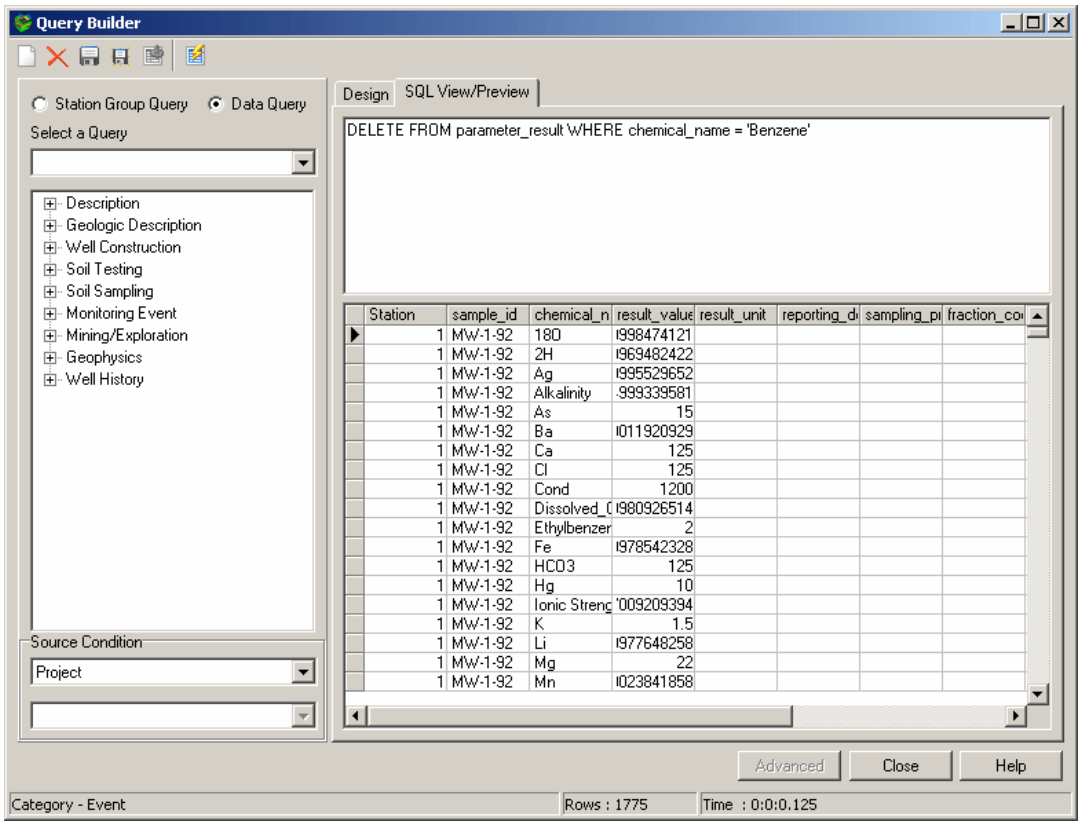

NOTE: Once you click the Execute Query button, all the data that is specified in the SQL statement will be permanently deleted from the database. Because there is no undo function, it is recommended that you use the select command before a delete command, to ensure that you have the selected the correct records.

6.6 Managing Queries

After queries have been created, they may be easily modified, saved, or deleted within the Query Builder. As mentioned previously, once a query has been created, it will appear in the appropriate node in the Project Browser.

Editing

To quickly load a Data Query into the Query Builder, right-click on an existing query in the Project Browser (under the Queries node or Station Group node), and select Edit or Edit (Dynamic).
Once in the Query Builder, make the necessary changes to the query, generate a new SQL statement, execute it, and Save.

Saving As...

One method of quickly creating multiple queries with similar conditions, is to use the Save As option, (press the (Save as) button in the toolbar). To do so, define all the necessary inputs for a query. Then, Save As the query under a new name. Then, simply make the

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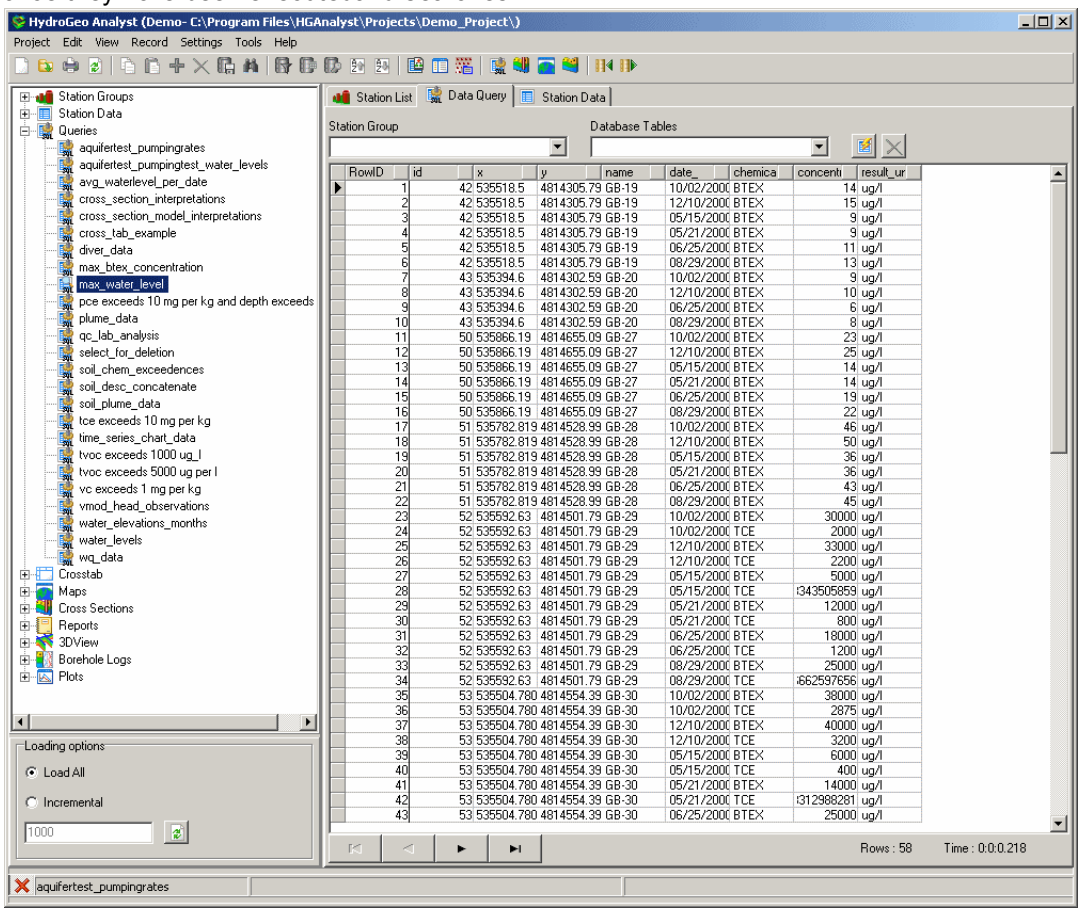
required changes to the new query, and execute and Save. This is convenient for many cases. For example, if the only difference between the queries is in the Value field. (Query #1, find all stations where Vinyl Chloride > 10 ppm. Query #2, find all stations where Vinyl Chloride > 500 ppm). By duplicating the first query using the Save As option, the second query can quickly be created by making a small change to only the Value field.

6.7 View Queries

Once queries have been saved, they will be available from the main HGA interface.
A Station Group query will appear as a new branch under the Station Group node in the project browser. The stations which satisfy the query will be automatically added to this new Station Group.
A Data query will appear as a new branch under the Queries node in the project tree. To see the results of the selected query, right-click on the query and select Execute Query option. The query results will then be displayed in the Data Query tab, as described below.

Data Query Tab

The Data Query tab in the HGA main window provides an interface for viewing saved queries once they have been executedand searches.



In the Data Query window, the following options are available:
To execute an existing query,
Select the desired query from the Queries node in the tree

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Right-mouse click on this query, and select Execute
To see desired data from a selected table,
Select a Station Group from the combo box, and any table from the Database Tables combo box

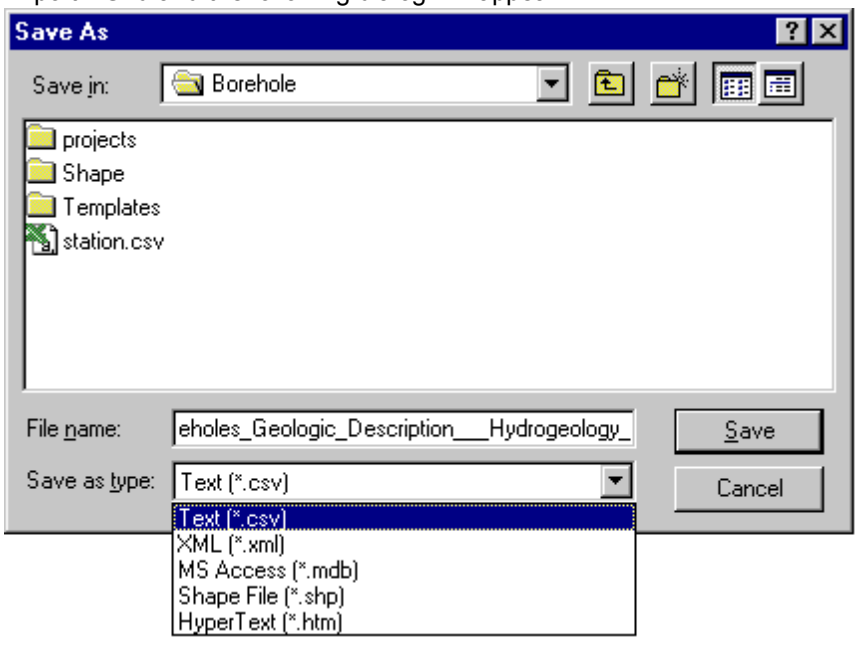
Press the (Execute Query) button at the bottom of the window, and the grid will be populated with all records which satisfy this query. For example, select the Boreholes station group, and view all Lithology data that belong to this group.
In addition, through this interface, you may delete all records from a selected table. This is useful if you mistakenly import numerous records to the wrong table.
To delete records from a selected station group and table,
Select a Station Group from the combo box, and any table from the Database Tables combo box

Press the (Execute Query) button at the bottom of the window, and the grid will be populated with all records which satisfy this query.

Press the (Delete) button.
Note: Use this feature with caution, as records will be permanently deleted from your database.

6.8 Exporting Query Results

Data Query results may also be sent to the Map Manager or to a Report.
The data displayed in the grid may be exported to an external file, or to the Report Manager.
Right mouse click on the grid and select Export Grid, or use the menu command Project / Export / Grid and the following dialog will appear.



Select the appropriate file format and enter a file name, then press [Save].

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6.9 Printing Query Results

Using the SWS Report Editor, you may insert Query results into a report template, for fast and easy printing. To send the query results to the report editor:
Select Project / Report from the main menu; or

Click on the print button on the toolbar.
In the Reporting component, the query may be saved or printed.
For more information, please refer to Chapter 14: The Report Editor.

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Chapter

7 Crosstab Queries

Crosstab queries are special types of queries that allow you to store your data in a normalized manner in your database, but generate and display pivoted, denormalized outputs from that data. In other words, crosstab queries let you format existing data queries, by rotating rows to columns to see different summaries of the source data for easier analysis and reporting.

Suppose you want to display a pivoted view of your chemistry results, whereby each row represents a different sample at each station, and each column represents results for each analyte. Another common example within the environmental industry is to show analyte names, reporting units, and regulatory limits along the left column, while sample names, date and/or depth ranges are shown along the top row, and result values and qualifiers shown in the intersecting cells. Storing your data in such a way in a table would break the first normal form, which disallows repeating groups. Crosstab queries provide a solution to this problem.

HGA uses a state-of-the art crosstab component that is easy-to-use to produce dynamic crosstab queries and reports. The data in your crosstab reports can be highlighted with the format you specify, allowing you to flag values that are outside user-defined range values (for example above guideline levels). Once you are satisfied with the crosstab query you created, you may save the query for later use, send it to a printer, or export it to either an Excel spreadsheet, PDF or an HTML format. All formatting details will also be printed and/or exported.

7.1 Creating a Crosstab Query

The crosstab query starts with a data query, which can be designed using the Query Builder. The data query should contain the desired data set, along with the desired fields you want to display in crosstab format. For example, if you want to generate a crosstab report of groundwater chemistry results over time, at several stations, you may want to include the following fields:

- station name
- sample name or code
- screen location
- sample date
- chemical parameter(s)
- result value (concentration)
- units
- method detection limit

Once you have created a data query, you are ready to create a Crosstab query. This can be done in several ways:

Select the desired Data Query from the Queries node in the HGA project browser, then select Tools / Crosstab Report from the main menu; or

Right-mouse click on the Data Query, and select Crosstab Report from the pop-up menu.

A dialog will appear prompting you for a name for the Crosstab report; enter a name then click [OK].

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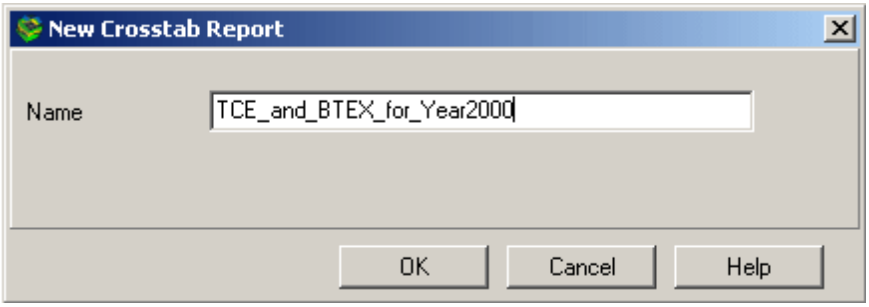
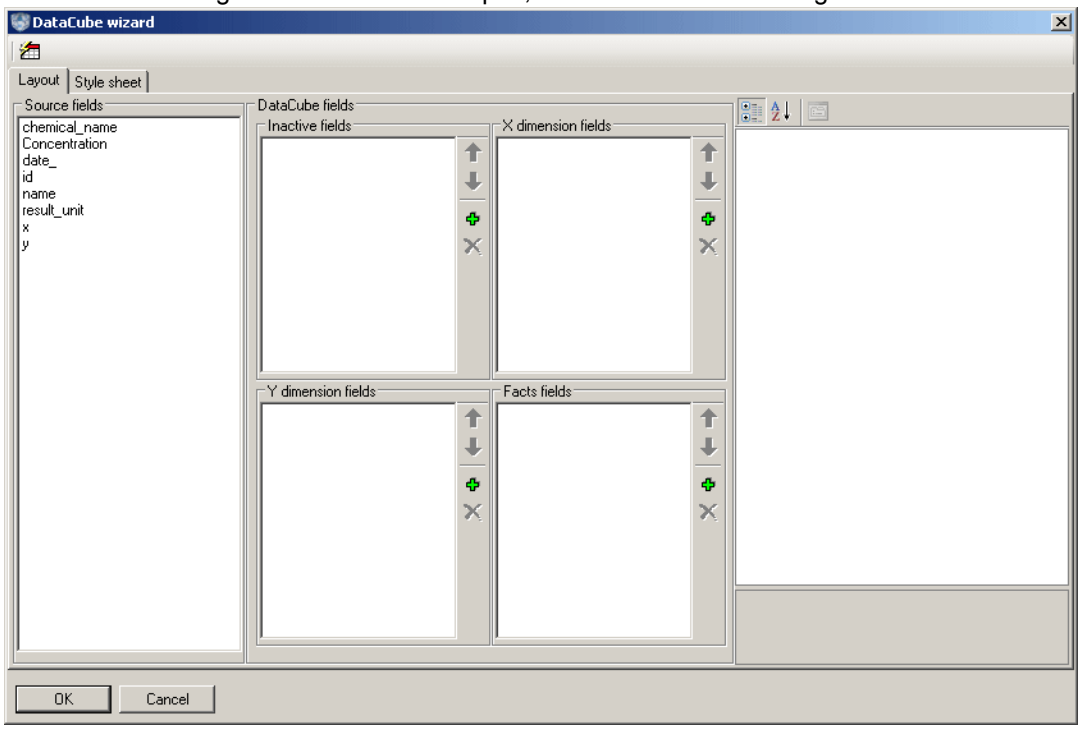


The Crosstab Designer window will then open, as shown in the following screenshot:



The DataCube Wizard window contains two tabs with options that can be configured.
Layout: Select which fields from your data query should be used in the crosstab report.
Style Sheet: Specify the style settings for the crosstab report.

Each tab is described in detail below.

7.1.1 Layout

The layout tab consists of a Source field list which contains all the fields from your data query. There are also four DataCube fields: Inactive Fields, X dimension Fields (rows), Y dimension fields (columns) and Facts fields.
X Dimension Fields are the fields selected from a data source or created by a user for column dimension formation
Y Dimension Fields are the fields selected from the source field list or created by the user for row dimension formation
Facts fields are those fields that will be used to produce the values in the pivot table cells. Fact fields can be selected from the source field list or created by the user.
Note: Only numeric fields can be displayed in the facts fields of the cross tab query
Inactive fields will appear as headers in your crosstab report, but will not affect pivot table formation. Use these headers to apply filters to your crosstab data.

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You can organize the crosstab report by dragging fields from the Source field list and dropping them into the DataCube fields, where they will appear in the view at runtime. Multiple source fields can be added to any frame.

You can modify each field list, using the following buttons:

Move a field up one position in the list

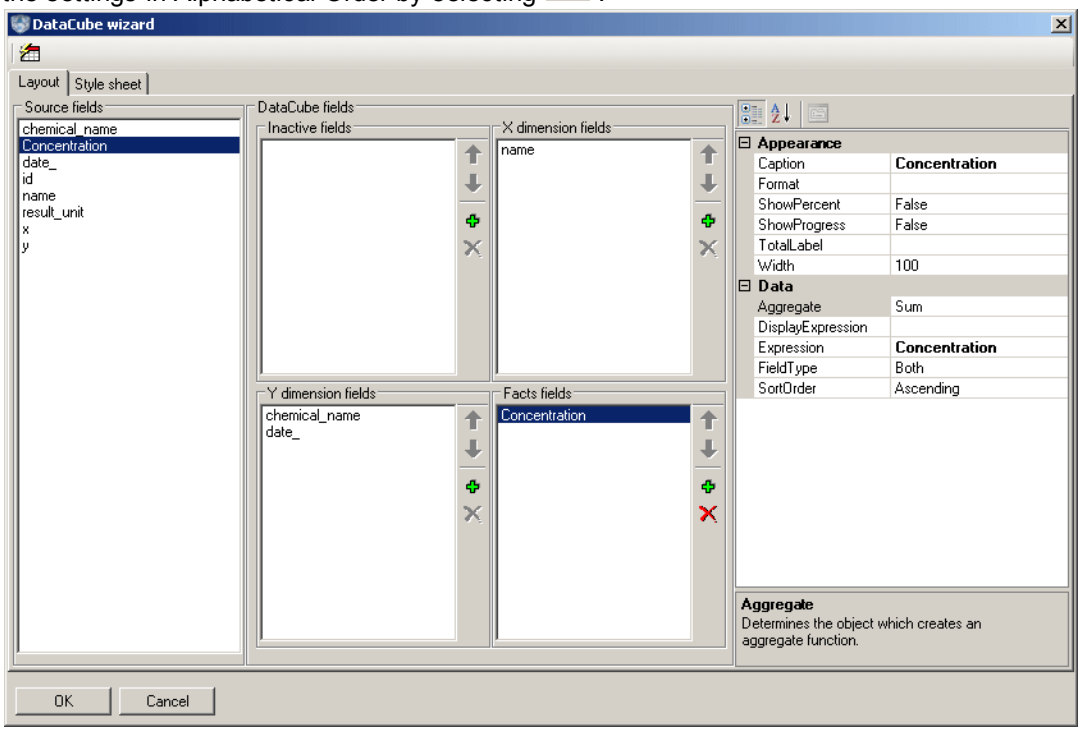
Move a field down one position in the list

Add a field to the list

Delete a field from the list

Field Property Editor

You can change the properties of each field, using the Field Property Editor (shown below). By default, the editor is divided into two sections: Appearance and Data. You can organize the settings in Alphabetical Order by selecting .



Each property is described below:

- Caption: Change the caption of a field item.
- Format: Assign a field data output format string. For example, you can use this property to specify the number of decimal places to show (e.g. Type 0.00 to show values to two decimal places).
- ShowPercent: Show field data as percent.
- ShowProgress: Represent field data as a progress bar for each cell. In order to set this property, the ShowPercent property must be enabled.
- Total Label: Assign a header for a field total.
- Width: Change the cell width of the field.
- Aggregate: Assign a data aggregation type for a field. This property only applies to the Fact fields. The following aggregation types are available: Sum, Count, Min, Max, Avg, Standard Deviation, Estimate of Standard Deviation, Variance, Estimate of Variance,

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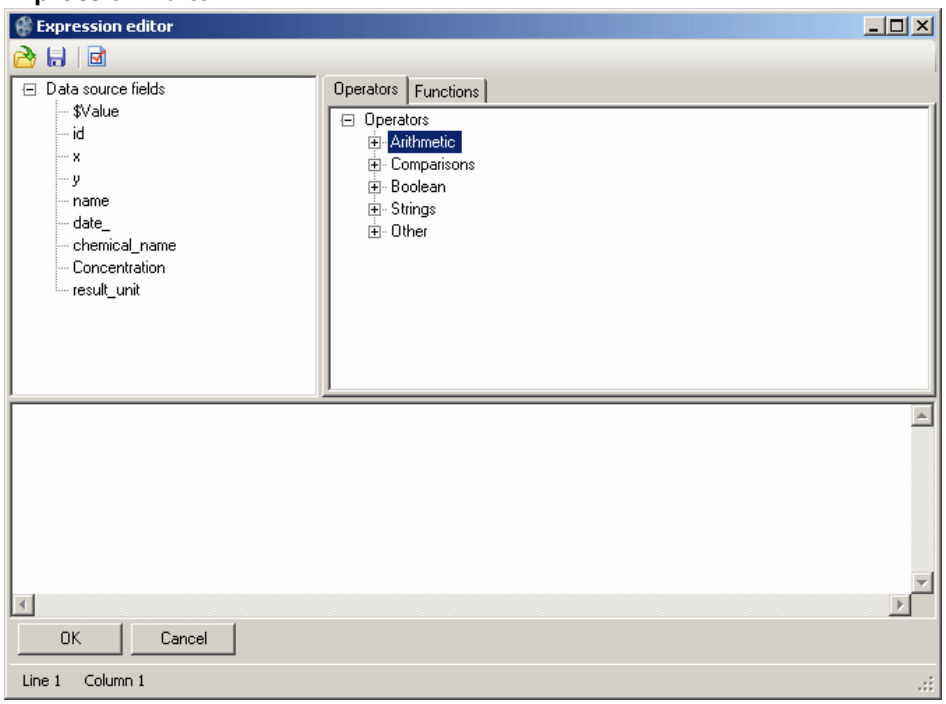
Median, Skewness, Kurtosis.

- DisplayExpression: Use the Expression Editor (shown below) to create an expression property for a field header.
- Expression: Use the Expression Editor to create an expression property for a field.

Expression Editor



The Expression Editor allows you to construct logical and arithmetic expressions for determining values for both facts fields and dimension fields, in your cross-tab report.
The editor provides a list of source fields from the data query, and various Operators and mathematical Functions. You can define the expression by simply arranging the source fields and operators/functions into the space below, using the drag-and-drop with the mouse.
Once the expression has been defined, click [Ok].
The following buttons are available in the Expression editor.

Check Expression: Use this button to Verify that the expression does not contain any syntax errors.

Open Expression : Use this button to Open an existing expression from a text file.

Save Expression: Use this button to Save an expression in text file format.

FieldType: Assign a field type to a field. Choose from Fact Only, Dimension only and Both.
SortOrder: Assign a field data sorting order. Choose from Ascending or Descending.

7.1.2 Style Sheet

The Style Sheet tab in the DataCube wizard allows you to define the appearance properties for the crosstab report.

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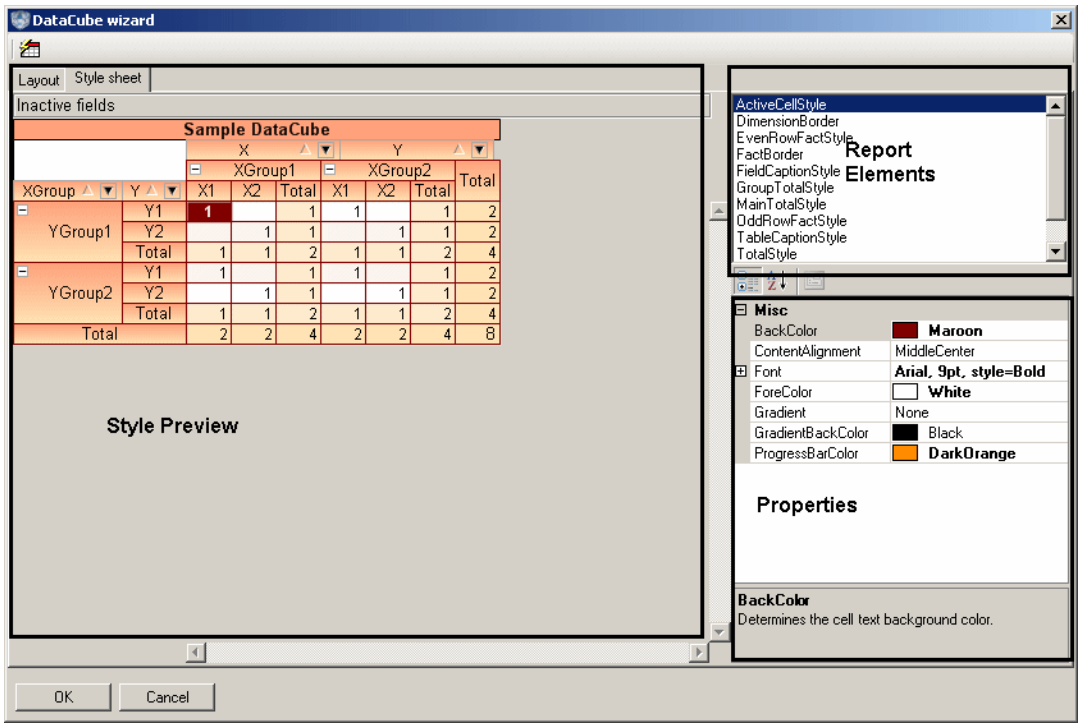

The Report Elements list contains all the report elements that can be customized. The Properties dialog is context sensitive and allows you to change the appearance properties for the selected report element. The changes made will then be shown in the Style Preview frame.
Click [Ok] to accept the style settings.

7.1.3 Auto Format

The crosstab component contains a variety of color scheme templates that can be applied to your crosstab report. To access the color scheme templates, open the Auto Format dialog (shown below) by clicking on the Auto Format button , located above the Layout tab. Here you can select a color scheme template from the Styles list and preview its properties.

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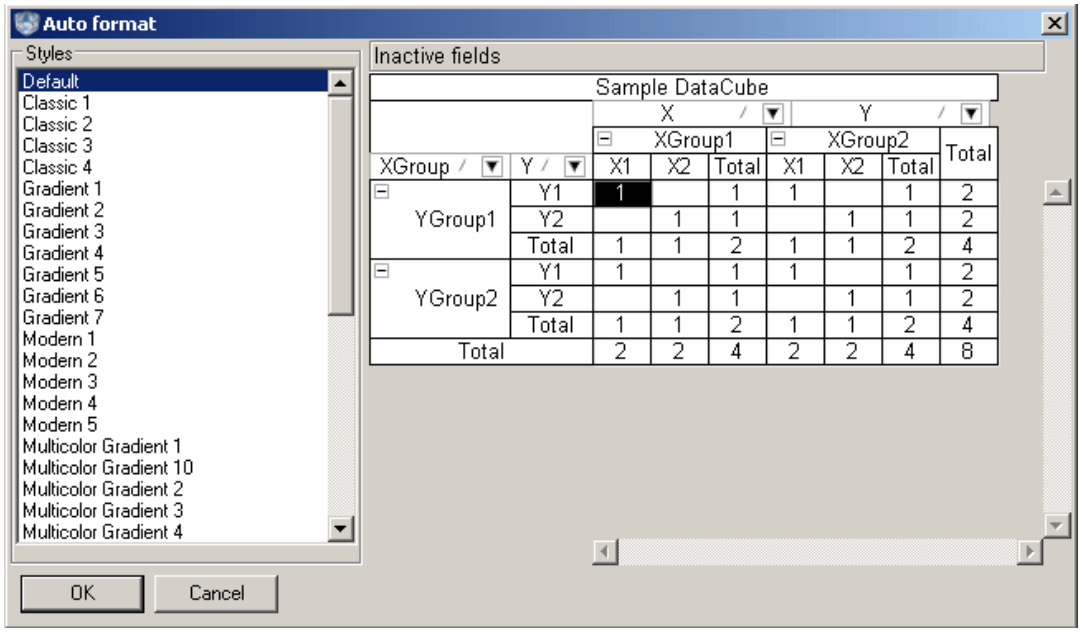
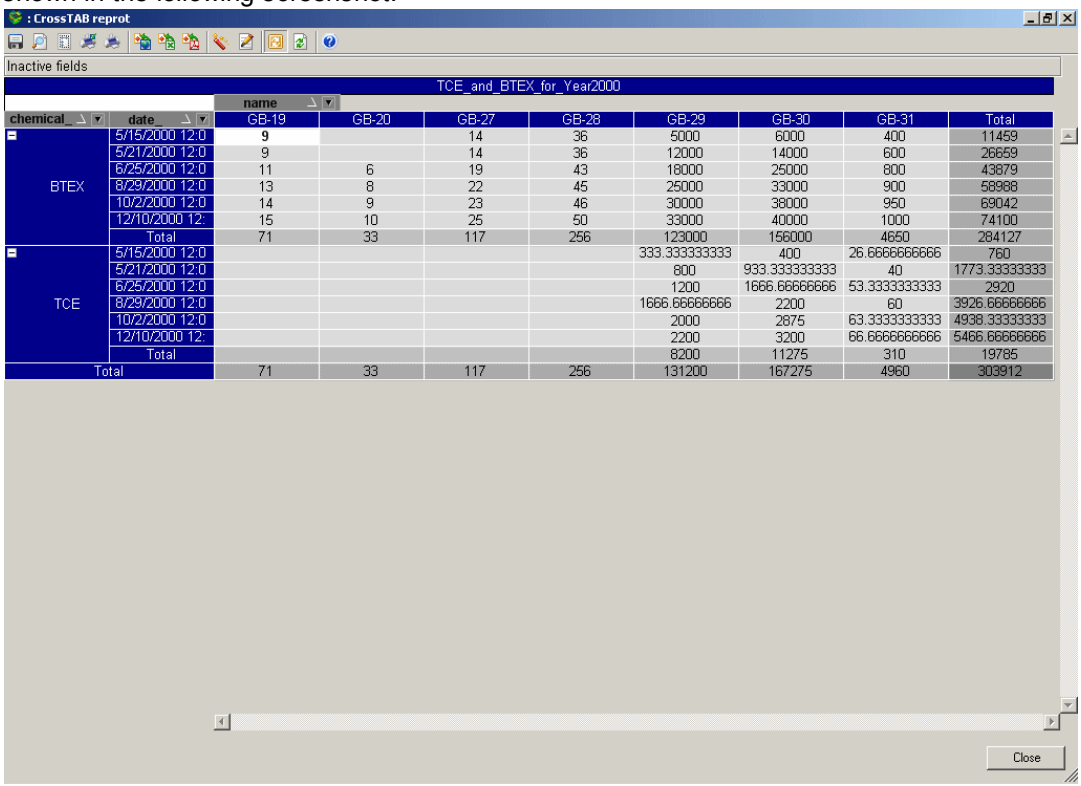


Once you have selected a template, click [Ok] to apply the template to your crosstab report.

7.2 Generating the Report

Once the layout and style settings have been defined, click the [OK] button in the DataCube Wizard dialog to generate the report. A table will be generated with the query results, as shown in the following screenshot:



At the top of the crosstab results table window, there is a toolbar with several buttons that

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control options for editing, printing, exporting, and modifying the display properties of the query. Each button is described below:

Use the button to save the crosstab report.
Use the button to print preview the report.
Use the button to define the page settings.
Use the button to set the printing options.
Use the button to print the crosstab report.
Use the button to export the report to an HTML file. A dialog will appear, where you can specify a directory and filename for the .HTML file.
Use the button to export the report to an MS Excel file. A dialog will appear, where you can specify a directory and filename for the .XLS file.
Use the to export the report to an PDF file. A dialog will appear, where you can define the page and export settings, and the filename for the .PDF file.
Note: HTML, Excel and PDF export features do not support gradient coloring. As a result, report elements that contain a gradient appearance will export as a solid color.
Use the button to open the DataCube Wizard. Here you can modify the crosstab query format and style, as described in the previous section.
Use the button to define/modify data markers for the data points. See "Data Marker Settings" on page 161 for more details.
Enable the button to have the crosstab report automatically refresh when changes are made to the format or style.
Use the button to manually refresh the crosstab report when the automatic refresh is disabled, and changes are made to the format or style.
Use the button to access the electronic help document.

The Crosstab results window provides flexible management of the columns and fields.
Click on the + button to expand the full results
Click on the - button to collapse the view, for an overview of the results.
Using conventional drag-and-drop, you can shift columns to the left or right, or rows up or down, or move fields from rows into columns, or from columns into rows.
Right-click on a field header to access additional options. These options are contextual and affect only the field that was selected.
Accent - Sort results in ascending order
Decent - Sort results in descending order
Collapse All - Collapse the view
Expand All - Expand the view
Align Field Width - Automatically align a field width to the widest display value within the field.
Move to facts - Move a field into facts
Move to rows - Move a field into the rows dimension
Move to columns - Move a field into columns dimension
Move to ignore - Ungroup a field from pivot table calculation.
Group settings - Open the Groups Editor widow (see below).

Groups Editor

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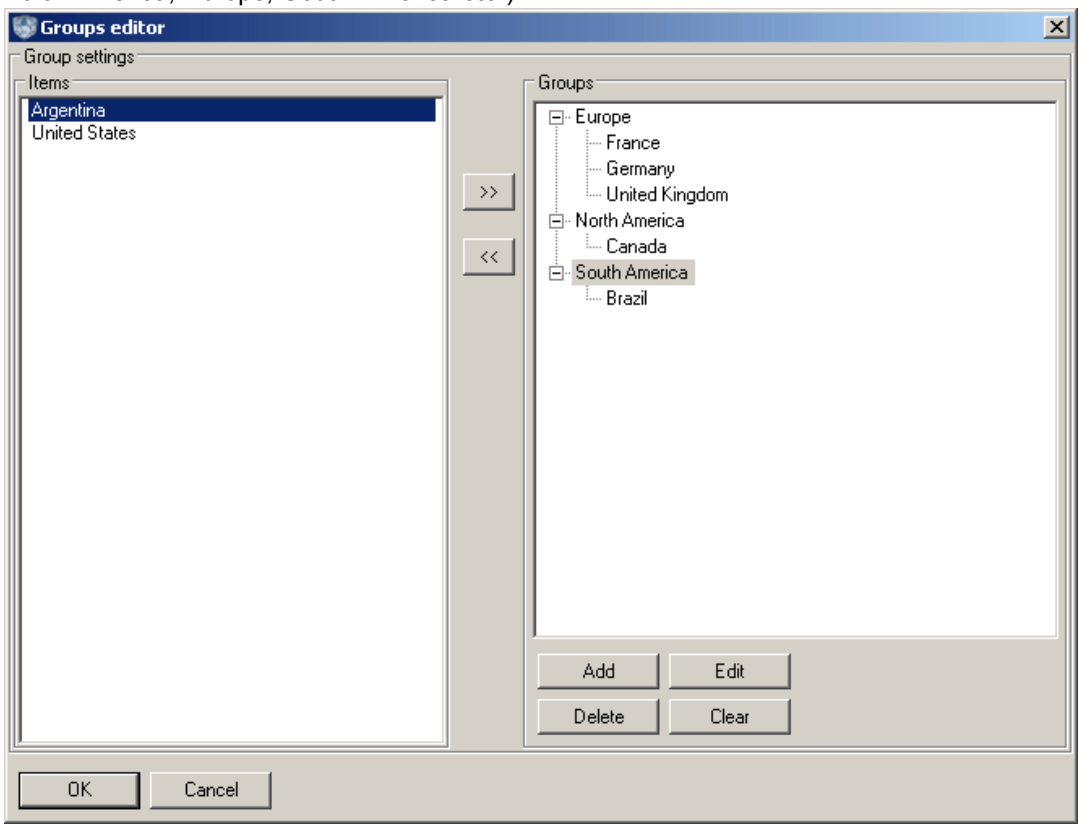
The Groups Editor window (shown below) allows you to combine multiple field items, and display them as a single field item in the cross tab report. For example, if your crosstab report contains a "countries" field, you may wish to group its field items by continent (e.g. North America, Europe, South America etc.).



To create a group,
Click the Add button to insert a new group item. The group item will appear as a tree node under the Groups frame. Here you can specify a group name.
From the Items frame, select a field item and click the [>>] button to add the field item to the group. Similarly, you can use the [<<] button to remove an item from a group. Note: A field item can only belong to one group.
The [Edit] button allows you to modify the name of a selected group. Use the [Delete] button to remove a group from the groups list. Clicking the [Clear] button will remove all groups from the groups list.
Once the groups have been defined, select [Ok].

7.2.1 Crosstab Table Display Settings

You may show/hide data from the crosstab report, using tools built into the crosstab component. Each data field that is displayed as a row or column, includes this functionality. Click on the ▼ button beside the field, and you will see options similar to those shown below:

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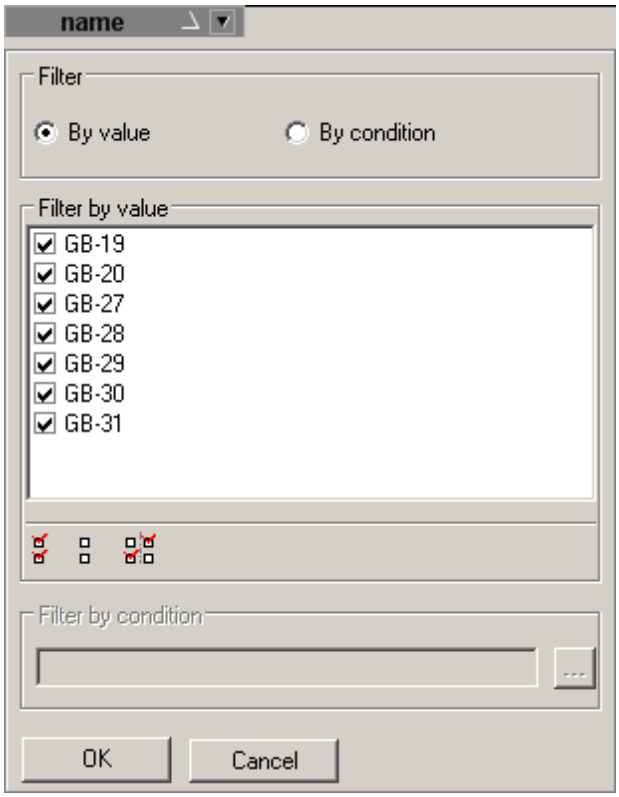

For each data field, you will see the results returned. In the example above, the query returned seven instances of station name, but if the selected field was chemical names, then you would see all the chemical names that are included in the data query results.
You can show/hide data from the selected field, using one of two methods: By Value or By Condition. Each method is described below.

Filter By Value
When this filter option is selected, you can manually specify which field values to show/hide by selecting/unselecting the desired value checkboxes. The following buttons are available:

Select all field values

Unselect all field values

Invert selected field values

Filter by Condition
When this filter option is selected, the Filter by Condition frame will become active. Here you can access the Expression Editor by clicking on the button. Within the Expression Editor, define a filter condition. For example, this method would be useful for a Date field when you would like to only show the dates that fall within a particular time period (e.g between Jan 1 and June 1).
Once the filter settings have been defined, click [Ok] to apply them to your crosstab report.

7.2.2 Data Marker Settings

Use the button to load the Data Markers Editor, where you can highlight data in the crosstab report.

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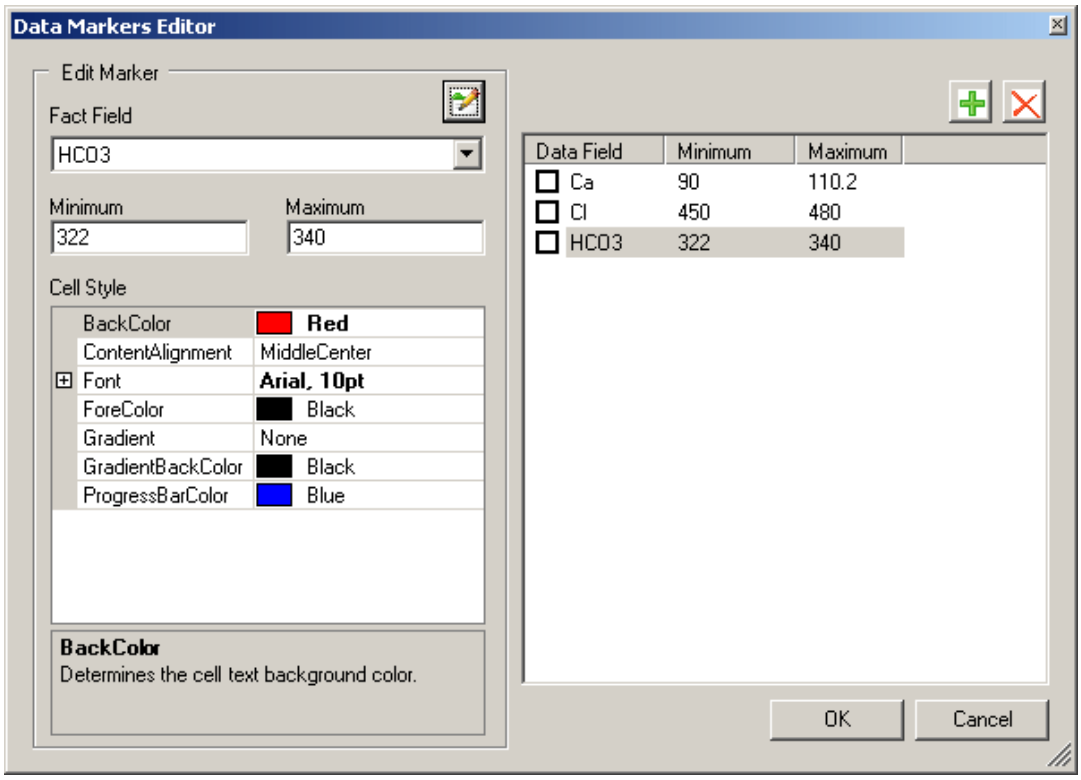

In the Data Markers Editor window, there are several options available for setting the display properties of data fields, and defining colors for conditions.

Click the (Add) button to add a condition. Next, define the condition and specify the color scheme in the following fields:

- Fact Field: select a data field from the list.
- Minimum: define a value for the lower limit
- Maximum: define a value for the upper limit
- Cell Style: define the display properties for the condition, including the BackColor, Alignment, Font Styles, ForeColor, Gradient Style, GradientBack Color and Progress Bar Color.

When you have defined the settings, press the Apply Changes button.
To delete an existing condition, simply select the appropriate row in the table, and click on the (Delete) button.
When you are finished, click on the [OK] button.
The values should then be colored accordingly in the crosstab report.
Edit Value Markers
To edit a value marker, simply double-click on the desired item from the list of markers. Now you may make changes to the cell style properties or the Min/Max values.

Once the changes have been made, click the Apply Changes button.

7.3 Printing Crosstab Reports

Crosstab reports can be easily printed directly from the crosstab component. Before printing, you may want to first define the page and print settings. These settings are described below.
Page Settings

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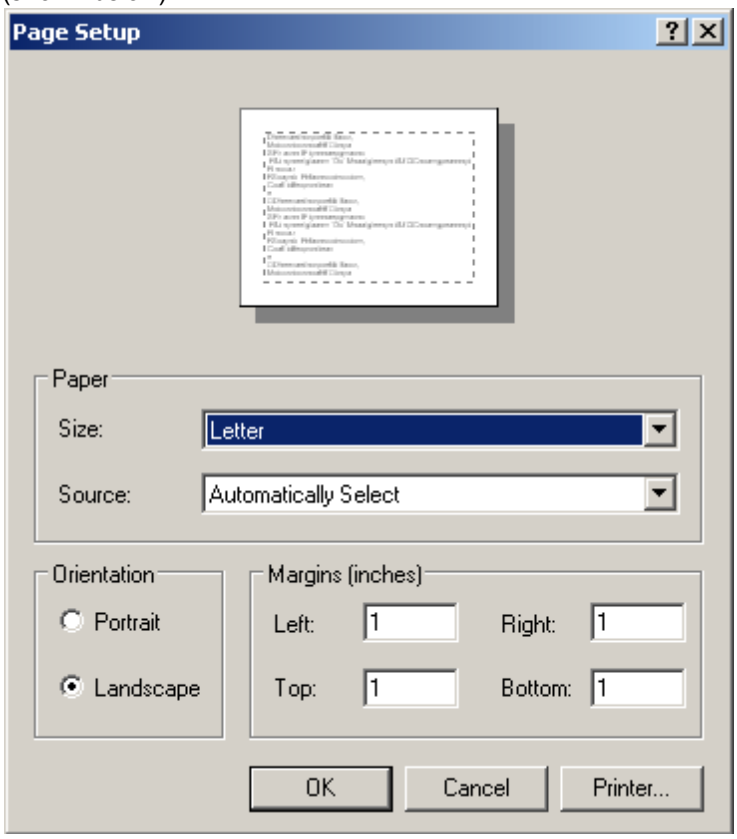
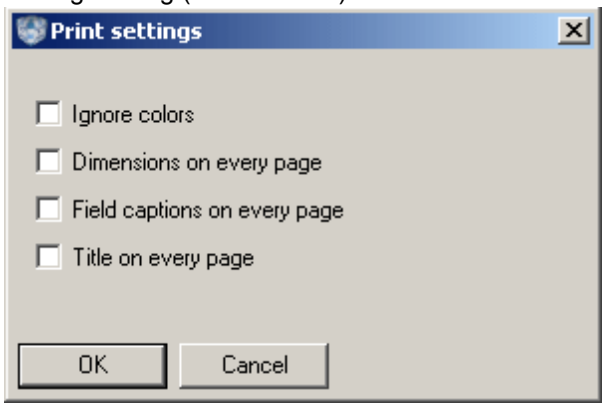
From the report window, click the Page Setup button to open the page setup dialog (shown below).



Here you can define the paper size, paper source, page margins and page orientation. Once these settings are defined, click the [Ok] button to return to the report window.

Print Settings

From the Report window toolbar, click the Print Options button to open the Print Settings dialog (shown below).



The following options are available:
Ignore Colors: Show/Hide report color scheme. If selected, the report will print in grey-scale.
Dimensions on every page: Show/Hide row and column headings on all pages after the first page.

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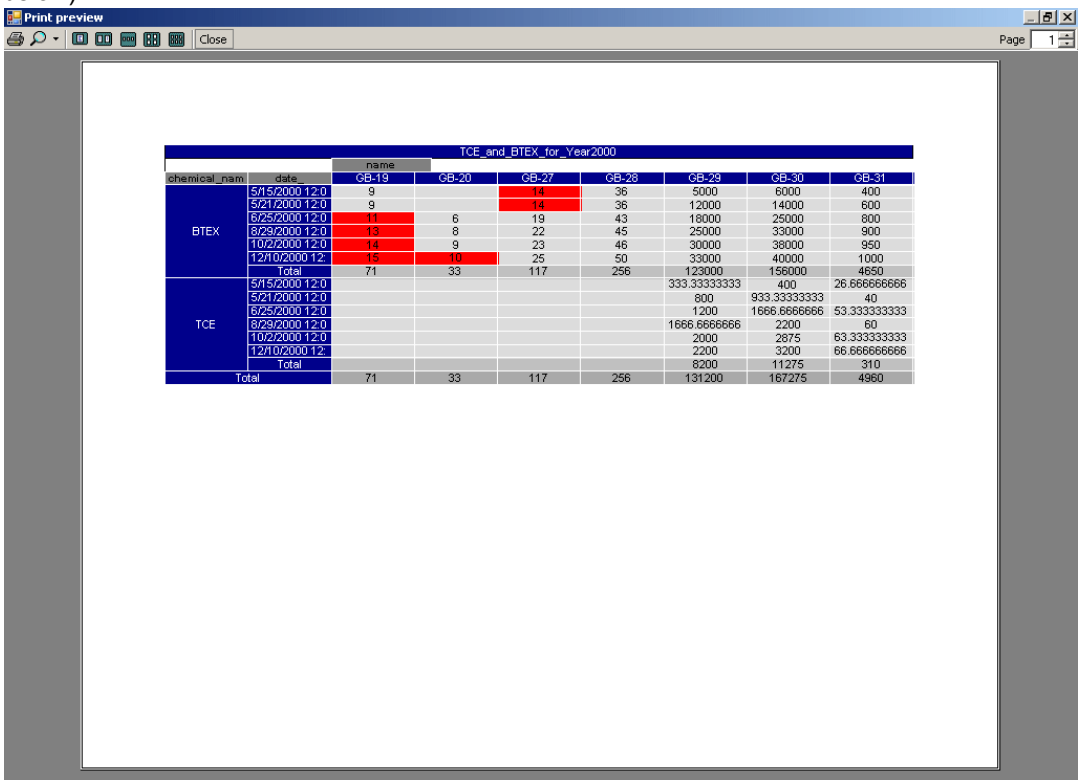
Field captions on every page: Show/Hide field captions on all pages after the first page.
Title on every page: Show/Hide report title on all pages after the first page.
Click [OK] to save the settings and return to the report window.

Print Preview

Finally, you can preview the page settings for your crosstab report using Print Preview. From the report window, click the Print Preview button to the open the preview window (shown below).



The Print Preview window contains a toolbar that allows you to modify the view settings. The following buttons are available:

Use the button to print directly from the Print Preview window.

Use the button to zoom in and zoom out of the Print Preview window.

Use the button to view just one page

Use the button to view two pages at once

Use the button to view three pages at once

Use the button to view four pages at once

Use the button to view six pages at once

You can scroll through the pages, using the Page vertical scroll bars, located in the top-right corner of the print preview window.
Click [Close] from the Toolbar to return to the Report window.

Printing Report

To send your report to a printer, click on the Print button.

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Chapter VII

8 Lab Quality Control

When collecting, analyzing, and interpreting environmental data, Quality Control (QC) can come in many forms and fashions. Hydro GeoAnalyst supports a Lab Quality Control component, that allows users to verify the accuracy of the analysis results reported by a laboratory.
As part of a data collection process, duplicate samples, blank (control) samples, and spiked samples are added to sample sets; these samples are sent to a laboratory, along with the original field samples, to be analyzed in a controlled environment, using constant techniques, instruments, and personnel. The objective is to identify any sources of contamination that may originate from the lab analysis, and provide some assurance to the client, that the data is valid, and representative of your site conditions.

HGA has integrated a Lab Quality Analysis component that allows users to:
- Define one or more lab quality assessment templates
- Analyze Duplicate, Spiked and Blank samples
- Compare Relative Percent Difference and Coefficient of Variation for Duplicate samples (for more details, see "Check Duplicates Settings").
- Analyze Percent Recovery for Spiked samples (for more details, see "Check Spiked Settings").
- Compare Blank samples to method detection limits (for more details, see see "Check Blanks Settings").
- Analyze Dilution Factor, Detection Limit, and Holding Time
- Compare the dilution factor in your results with the maximum allowed dilution factor that you set in your template (for more details, see "Check Dilution Factor Settings").
- Compare the detection limit in your results with the standard detection limit (for more details, see "Check Detection Limit Settings").
- Compare the holding time in your results with the standard holding time (for more details, see "Check Holding Time Settings").
- Execute a Quality analysis on a selected dataset
- Display and retrieve assessment results; records not meeting assessment criteria will be highlighted
- Save assessment results to a MS Excel spreadsheet

8.1 Preparing Your Data for QC Analysis

Your QC Blank, duplicate, and spiked samples should be entered in the same table and fields as your original samples.
If a Duplicate sample was collected at an existing station, then create a new sample ID, and assign the appropriate Quality Code (D). You must also define a common batch ID for duplicates to indicate that they belong together. If you want to compare the duplicate to its original sample, you must add the appropriate Original Sample Quality Code (O), to each original sample.
If a Blank sample was collected, it can be added as a new station and sample, or as a new sample, to an existing station. Create a new sample ID, and assign the appropriate Quality Code (B).

For Spiked samples, you must add two types of samples codes and results:
The first will be a sample that contains the known spiked concentration, for each parameter. Create a new sample ID, and assign the appropriate Quality Code, ST (for Theoretical Spiked concentration). Create a new sample for every spiked sample and enter the amount of

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constituent that has been added for every spiked parameter.
Next, add the analyzed spiked sample as a new sample. Create a new sample ID, and assign the appropriate Quality Code, SM (for Measured Spiked concentration). Create a new sample for every spiked sample and enter the measure amount of constituent that was recovered, for every spiked parameter.
Both the measured sample and the sample holding the theoretical concentrations should be assigned a common batch # (Batch ID), which relates the samples to each other.

Defining Quality Codes for Data
When importing/adding sample data, quality codes need to be added to indicate the type of sample, in order to be used in a Lab Quality Analysis. The following are the codes required by HGA:

Sample Type	Quality Code
Duplicate Original	O
Duplicate Measured	D
Spiked Theoretical	ST
Spiked Measured	SM
Blank measured	B

Using the Template Manager, you can create a field that will store the quality codes. This field may be added to any table, but typically it is found in the Parameter Sample table, with the Sample ID.
These quality codes are saved in the file: ...\Program Files\HGAnalyst\Whi.QualityAC.dll.config
If necessary, the codes may be changed to reflect the codes used in your data. Simply use a text editor to open the .config file, and modify the quality codes under the section: <QualityCodes>.

Data Requirements
Quality Control starts with a data set; before you can apply a quality control template, you must generate a data set, by building and executing a data query with the Query Builder. The data query should contain the data set your are interested in analyzing, along with the fields required by the Quality Control component.

The following are required fields for the Lab Quality validation, and as such, must be fields that are present in your data query:
- Station ID: located in the Station table
- Sample ID: this is typically found in the Monitoring Event > Parameter Sample table, or the Soil Sampling > Soil Sample table.
- Batch Identifiers: Samples that are prepared and/or analyzed together with the same process and personnel, using the same lot(s) of reagents, within a specified time period, should be assigned the same Batch ID. Both the measured sample and the sample holding the theoretical concentrations should be assigned a common batch number, which relates the samples to each other.
- Detection Limit: Method detection limit, typically found in the Chemistry_Results or Soil_Chemistry table.
- Parameter Name: contains the parameter being analyzed; typically found in the Chemistry_Results or Soil_Chemistry table with the results
- Parameter Identification Information: contains meta data about the parameter; typically found in the same table as the parameter name
- Parameter Values: The measured or observed value for the selected chemical or

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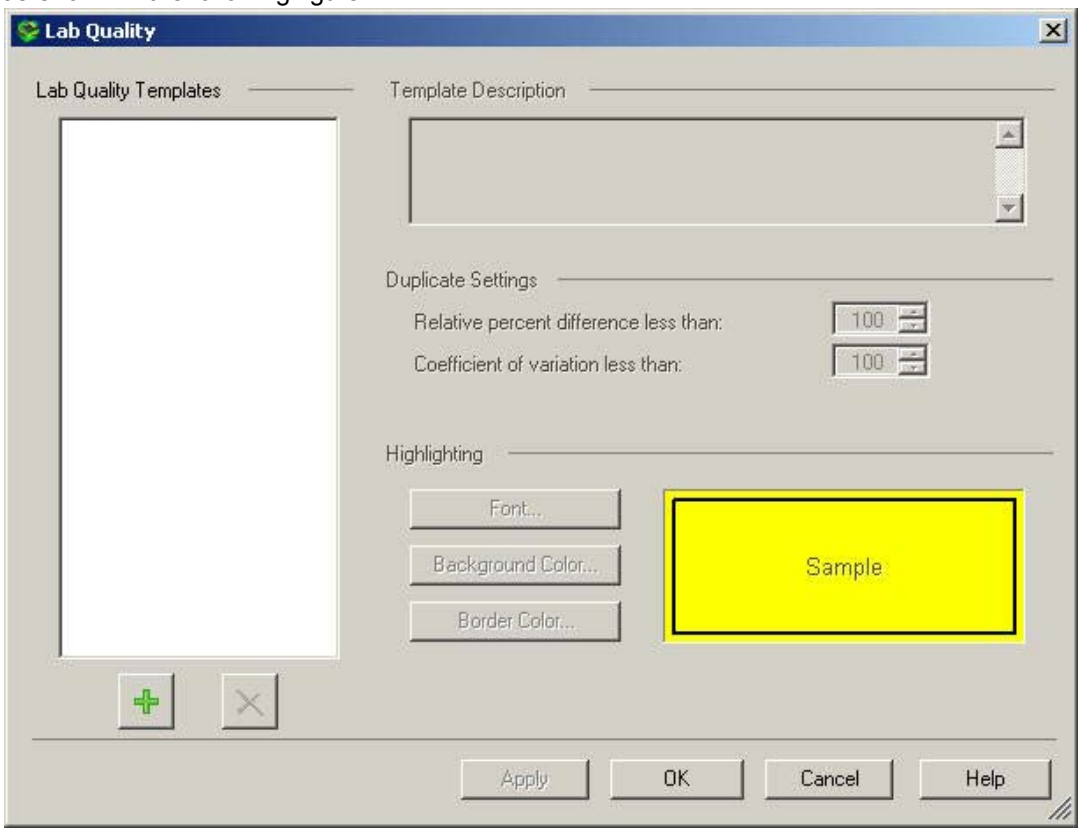
parameter. Typically found in the Chemistry_Results or Soil_Chemistry table
- Quality Code Identifiers: Used to identify the sample type. Typically found with the Sample ID, in the Monitoring Event > Chem Sample table, or the Soil Sampling > Soil Sample table.

The following fields are not required, but are helpful for easily identifying samples in the results page:
- Station Name: located in the Station table
- Sample Name: this is typically found in the Monitoring Event > Chem Sample table, or the Soil Sampling > Soil Sample table.
- Sample Date
- Units
- Unit conversion factors

8.2 Define A New Lab Quality Template

To create a new lab quality analysis template, click Tools > Quality Control from the Main Menu, then select the Manage Lab QC Templates option. The Lab Quality window will open, as shown in the following figure:



To create a new template, click the [Add] button, and enter a name for the template. The newly created template will then appear in the Lab Quality Templates list. To configure your template, click on the [+] to expand the template tree. As shown in the following example screenshot, the three Check types (Duplicate, Spikes, and Blanks) will be listed. To activate a Check type, click in the checkbox beside it.

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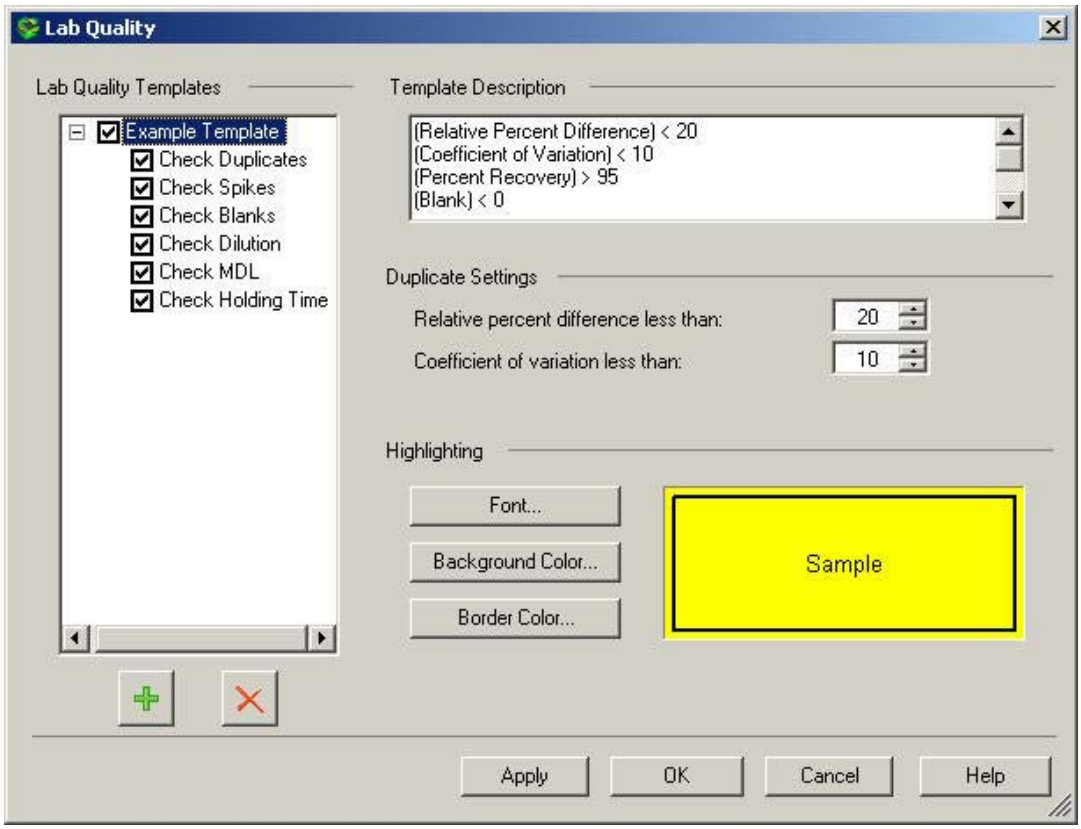

The Template Description field is filled in by default with a verbal description of the Settings used for the template. You can modify the Template Description with any text you would like to use by simply typing over the existing text.
Each Check type has its own Settings, which can be adjusted by clicking on the Check type to highlight it. The Settings will then appear to the right. Settings for each Check type are described in the following sections.

8.2.1 Check Duplicates Settings

A field duplicate is a QC sample which is used to determine the precision associated with all or part of the sample collection and measurement process. Field duplicates are two independent samples which are collected, as nearly as possible, from the same point in space and time. The two field duplicate samples are collected from the same source, using the same type of sampling equipment. Ideally, analyte concentrations in the duplicate sample should be identical, or very close, to the original sample to which it is being compared. The following settings are available:

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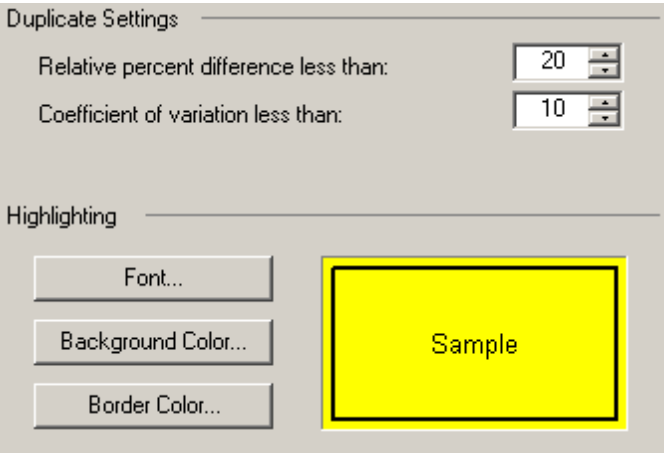

Relative percent difference less than: This criteria is used to compare how close the result from a duplicate sample (D) is to the true, original field sample (O). It is expressed as either a positive difference (the sample result is higher than the true value) or negative difference (the sample result is lower than the true value). When used with duplicate samples, the Relative Percent Difference measures precision - the lower the value, the more precise the results must be to be considered acceptable. It can also measure accuracy, when one of your results is the true value (such as the quality control lab results for a split sample), or the actual concentration of a known or unknown sample.
Coefficient of Variation (CV) less than: The standard deviation as a percentage of the average. The CV is a unitless quantity indicating the variability around the mean, in relation to the size of the mean. When used with duplicate samples, the CV measures precision - the lower the value, the more precise the results.
Highlighting: If a record is identified as not meeting the Template criteria specified above, it will be highlighted according to the settings entered in this frame. By default, the record's Background Color will be changed to yellow. However, the user has the option to modify the Font, the Background Color, and the Border Color of the record by clicking on the appropriate button(s).

8.2.2 Check Spiked Settings

A matrix spike is an aliquot of sample that is spiked with a known concentration of target analyte(s) prior to sample preparation. Ideally, there should be 100% recovery of the spiked concentration (or very close to this). The following settings are available.

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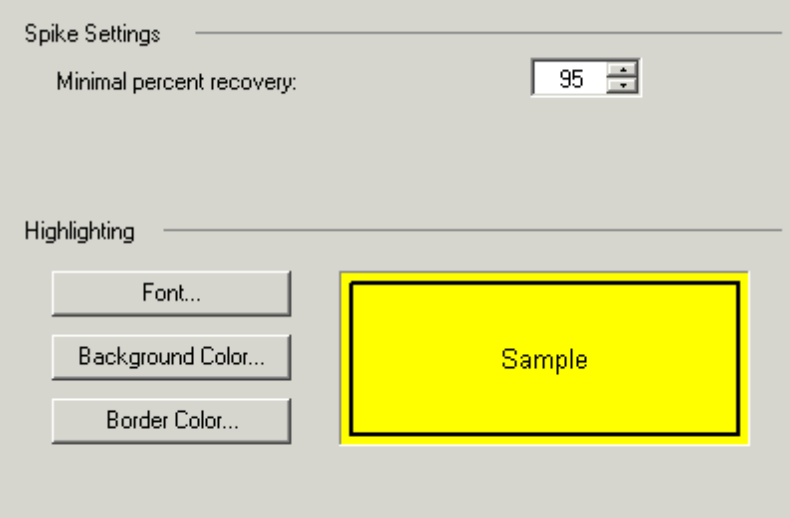

Minimal Percent Recovery:You can find this option by selecting Project / Export. In this first step of the workflow you can create a template (which can be opened in Excel) for others to use to validate their data. In the EDD Template Designer you select which fields you wish to have in your template by simply dragging and dropping them onto the Template Format.

Highlighting: these are also bolded. These are fields that are required to be able to import the data into the select table.

NOTE: The analysis assumes that the sample that is being spiked is a blank, and does not contain any detectable concentrations of any of the contaminants. You may not use a field original sample for a spiked sample analysis.
Highlighting: The options are the same as described in the previous section.

8.2.3 Check Blanks Settings

A blank is a quality control sample used to detect and identify contaminants introduced to samples during the measurement process. A laboratory blank is an analyte-free matrix that is carried through all or part of the analytical process for identifying contamination introduced during analysis. Types of laboratory blanks include method blanks (carried through the entire preparation and analysis sequence), calibration blanks (matrix-matched reagent water used for calibration), and storage blanks (placed in sample storage areas). In the field, an analyte-free matrix is carried through a portion of the field process to identify contamination introduced during field or transportation operations. Types of blanks associated with the field are trip blanks (these accompany samples through the transportation process), equipment rinsates (collected after decontamination), and field blanks (collected on-site during the sampling event).
Ideally, analysis of the blank samples should return no detectable concentrations of any of the analytes; i.e. concentrations are below the method detection limit (MDL).

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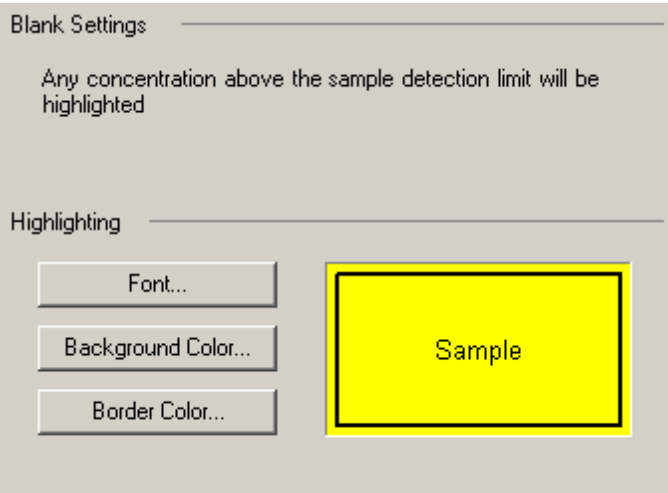
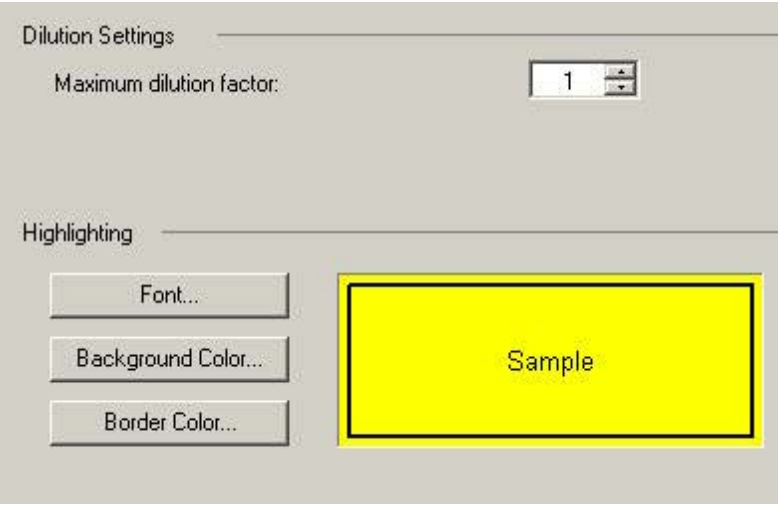


The detection limit for contaminants can be specified in HGA, and must be added to your data query.
Highlighting: The options are the same as described in previous section.

8.2.4 Check Dilution Factor Settings

A dilution factor is calculated by dividing the final volume by the aliquot volume.
Aliquot volume is the measure of sub volume of original sample.
Final volume is the total volume.
This QA/QC check will look for exceedances in the dilution factors in your result records. You simply need to set the Maximum allowed dilution factor. Any reported Dilution Factors above what you have specified as the maximum will fail this check.



8.2.5 Check Detection Limit Settings

This QA/QC check will compare the Standard Detection Limit in the QA/QC reference table with your detection limits reported within your results. If your reported detection limits are greater than the Standard Detection Limit in the reference table they will fail this check.

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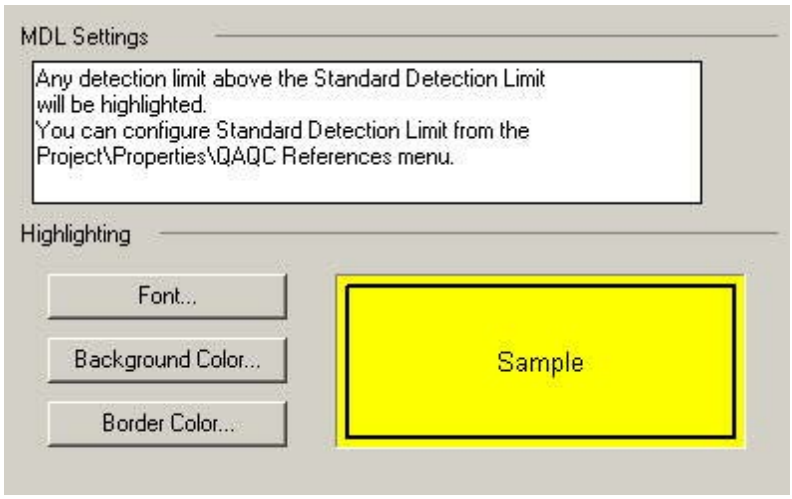
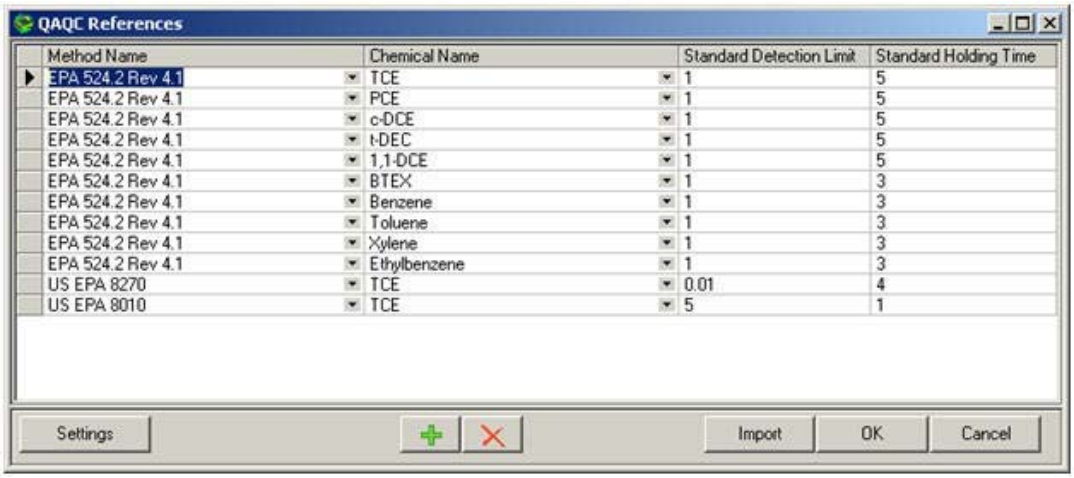
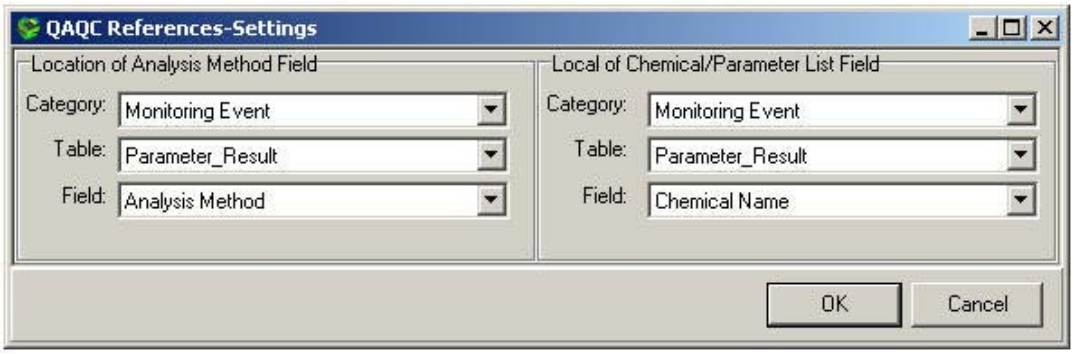


You can enter your QAQC references (Standards) by selecting Project/Properties/QAQC References


QAQC References
Method Name | Chemical Name | Standard Detection Limit | Standard Holding Time
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | TCE | 1 | 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | PCE | 1 | 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | c-DCE | 1 | 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | t-DEC | 1 | 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | 1,1-DCE | 1 | 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | BTEX | 1 | 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | Benzene | 1 | 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | Toluene | 1 | 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | Xylene | 1 | 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 | Ethylbenzene | 1 | 3
US EPA 8270 | TCE | 0.01 | 4
US EPA 8010 | TCE | 5 | 1
Settings
Import
OK
Cancel

Here you can manually enter or import the reference values used for running the associated checks.You will notice that the Method Name and Chemical Name have drop down lists you can pick from - this is based on your selections from the Settings:



8.2.6 Check Holding Time Settings

Holding time is the length of time a sample can be stored after collection and prior to analysis without significantly affecting the analytical results. This QA/QC check will compare the Standard holding time with the holding times of your results. The holding time of your

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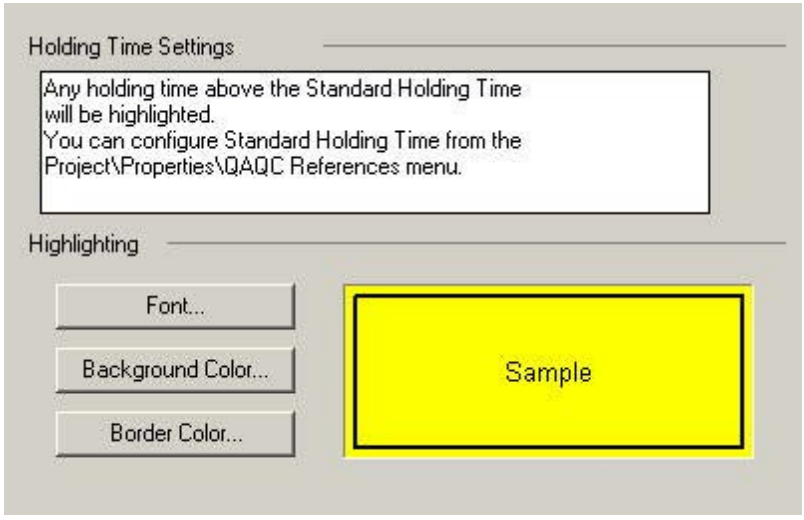
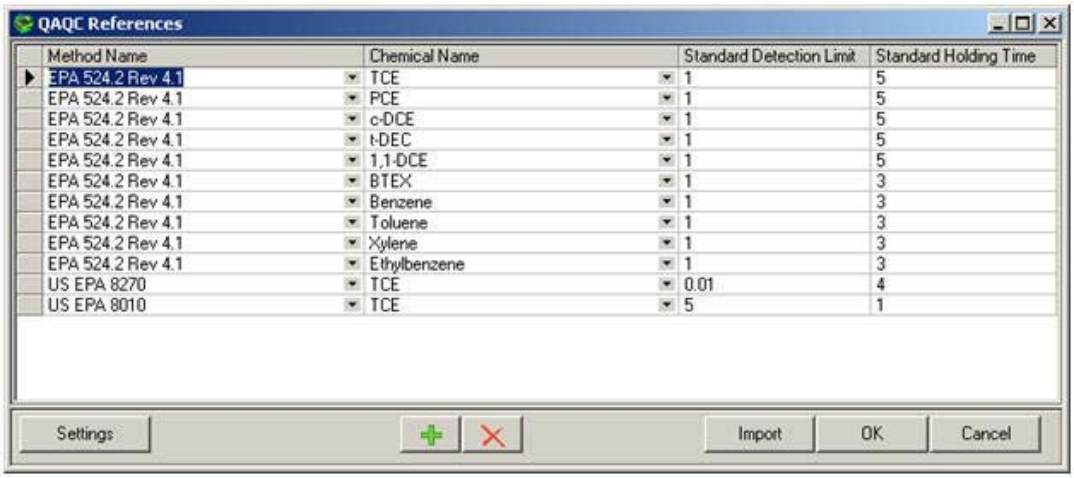
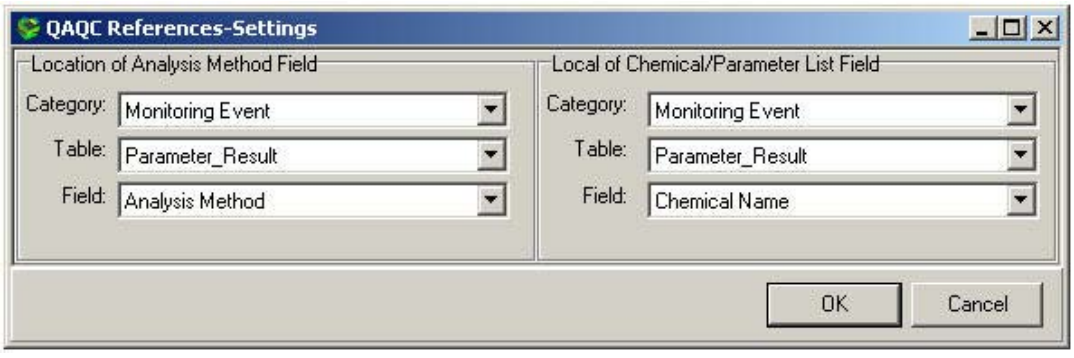
results will be calculated by comparing the difference between the Sample Date and the Analysis date. Any results that have a holding time greater than what is specified in the QAQC Reference table will fail this check.



You can enter your QAQC references (Standards) by selecting Project/Properties/QAQC References


QAQC References
Method Name
Chemical Name
Standard Detection Limit
Standard Holding Time
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 TCE 1 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 PCE 1 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 c-DCE 1 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 t-DEC 1 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 1,1-DCE 1 5
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 BTEX 1 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 Benzene 1 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 Toluene 1 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 Xylene 1 3
EPA 524.2 Rev 4.1 Ethylbenzene 1 3
US EPA 8270 TCE 0.01 4
US EPA 8010 TCE 5 1
Settings
Import
OK
Cancel

Here you can manually enter or import the reference values used for running the associated checks.You will notice that the Method Name and Chemical Name have drop down lists you can pick from - this is based on your selections from the Settings:



Once you have defined the settings for your Template, you can create another template by clicking the [Add] button, delete an existing template by clicking the [Remove] button, or

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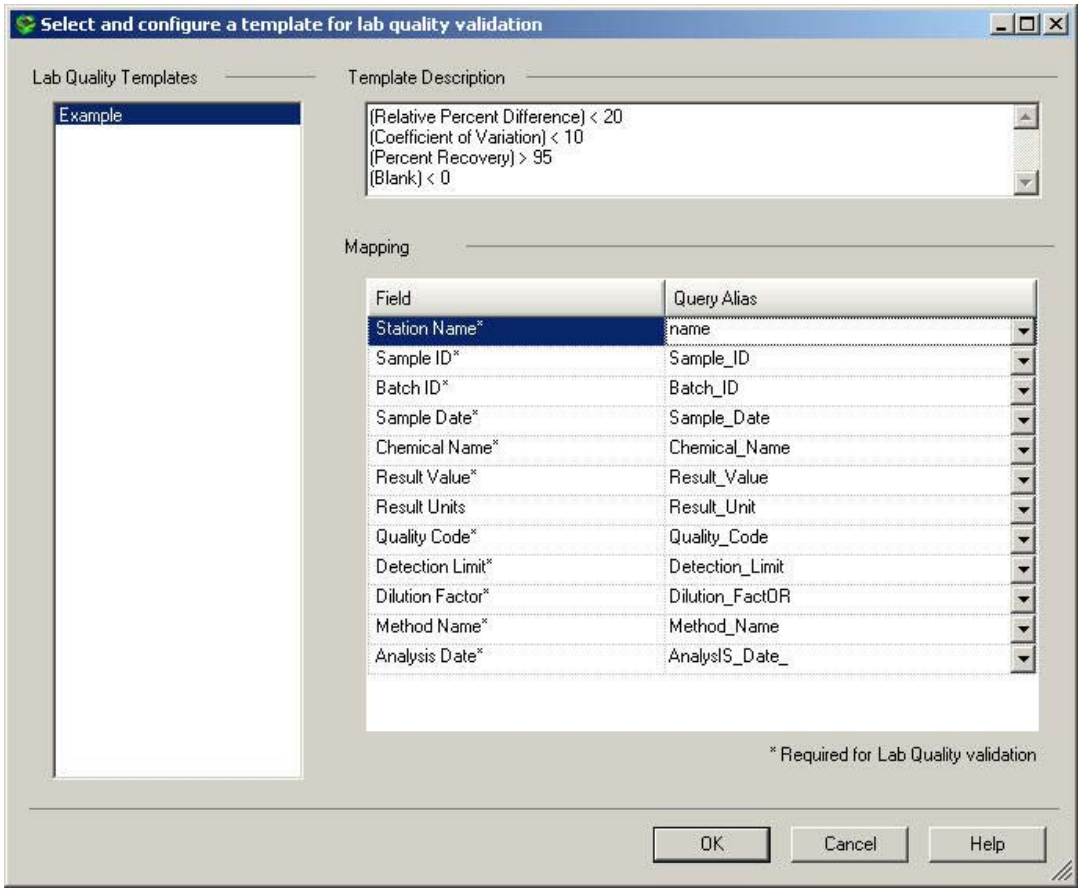
accept/reject your changes and return to the HGA main program window.
You are now ready to apply the lab quality template to your data.

8.3 Perform Lab Quality Assessment

NOTE: An example of a Lab Quality Data query is available in the Demo project; select the QC_Lab_Analysis query in the Queries node, and feel free to follow along with the instructions below.
To apply a Lab Quality Template, follow the instructions below:

- Select and highlight the appropriate Data Query from the Queries node in the HGA Browser.
- From the main menu, click Tools > Quality Control and select the Perform Lab QC Assessment option; the following dialog will appear:



From the Select and configure a template window select from the list of Lab Quality Templates.
Once a template has been selected, the Template Description field will be completed with the description entered when the template was created. The next step is to map the fields in your data query, to the fields required by the QC component.

Mapping Fields

In the Mapping frame, the Field must be matched to the Query Alias for all required fields; required fields are marked with a "*", and are also listed in previous section. In most cases, HGA will be able to automatically detect and map the fields, however if you have created

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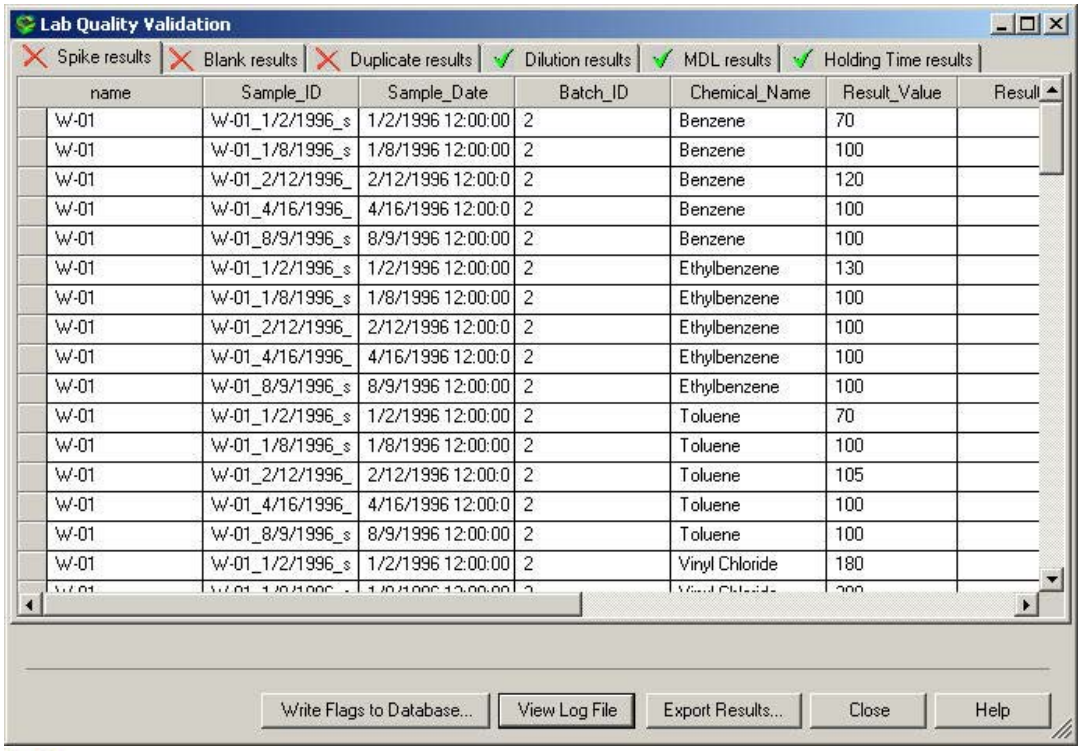
custom fields, or renamed existing fields in your database structure, you may need to browse through the list and select the appropriate Query Alias in your project (using the pull-down menus) that corresponds with a Field.
NOTE: A field in your query must be mapped to each of the required fields, as listed above.

Generate QC Results

The results for an example analysis including all six checks is displayed in the screenshot below:



name	Sample_ID	Sample_Date	Batch_ID	Chemical_Name	Result_Value
W-01	W-01_1/2/1996_s	1/2/1996 12:00:00	2	Benzene	70
W-01	W-01_1/8/1996_s	1/8/1996 12:00:00	2	Benzene	100
W-01	W-01_2/12/1996_	2/12/1996 12:00:0	2	Benzene	120
W-01	W-01_4/16/1996_	4/16/1996 12:00:0	2	Benzene	100
W-01	W-01_8/9/1996_s	8/9/1996 12:00:00	2	Benzene	100
W-01	W-01_1/2/1996_s	1/2/1996 12:00:00	2	Ethylbenzene	130
W-01	W-01_1/8/1996_s	1/8/1996 12:00:00	2	Ethylbenzene	100
W-01	W-01_2/12/1996_	2/12/1996 12:00:0	2	Ethylbenzene	100
W-01	W-01_4/16/1996_	4/16/1996 12:00:0	2	Ethylbenzene	100
W-01	W-01_8/9/1996_s	8/9/1996 12:00:00	2	Ethylbenzene	100
W-01	W-01_1/2/1996_s	1/2/1996 12:00:00	2	Toluene	70
W-01	W-01_1/8/1996_s	1/8/1996 12:00:00	2	Toluene	100
W-01	W-01_2/12/1996_	2/12/1996 12:00:0	2	Toluene	105
W-01	W-01_4/16/1996_	4/16/1996 12:00:0	2	Toluene	100
W-01	W-01_8/9/1996_s	8/9/1996 12:00:00	2	Toluene	100
W-01	W-01_1/2/1996_s	1/2/1996 12:00:00	2	Vinyl Chloride	180

Indicates that all records have passed this check.

Indicates that one or more record(s) has failed this check.
If any records failed the check you will also find the record is highlighted as per your settings from your template.
You will also find an option to write flags to the database indicating the results of the Validation. You must select which field in the database to write the Results Flag (should be in the results table). The name of each check that was failed will be appended to the field you select.
You must also select which field in the database to write the Sample Flag (should be in the sample table). The name of the Template that was run on the sample will be appended to the field you select.

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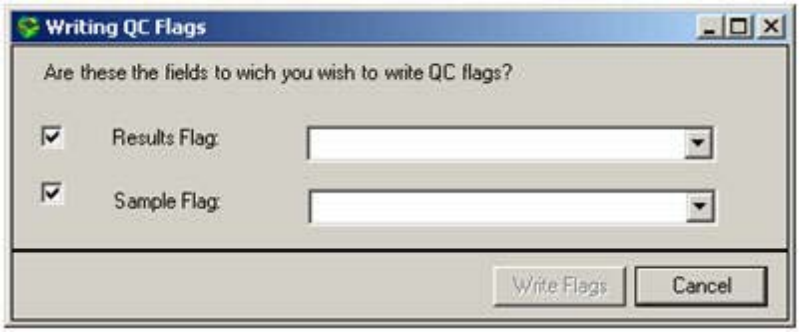
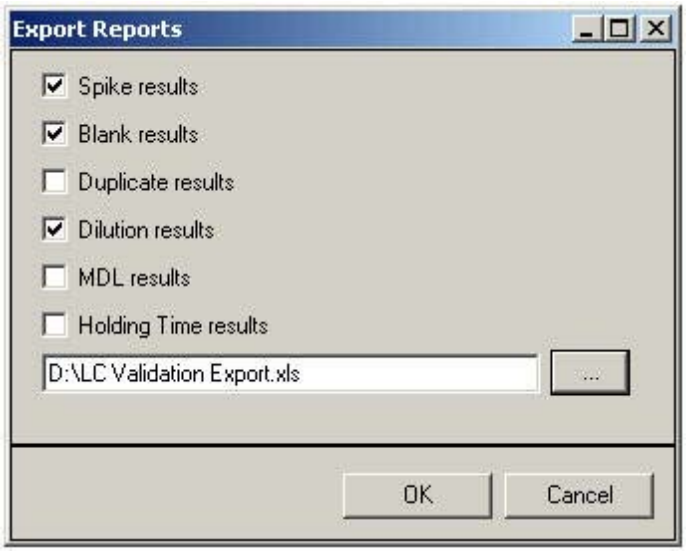


Export Quality Control Analysis Results

To export the results of your Lab Quality Analysis to a MS Excel spreadsheet, click the [Export Results] button, select the check results you wish to export and provide a name for your spreadsheet.



If more than one check result is selected you will find multiple worksheets within your spreadsheet (one for each check) see below for an example.

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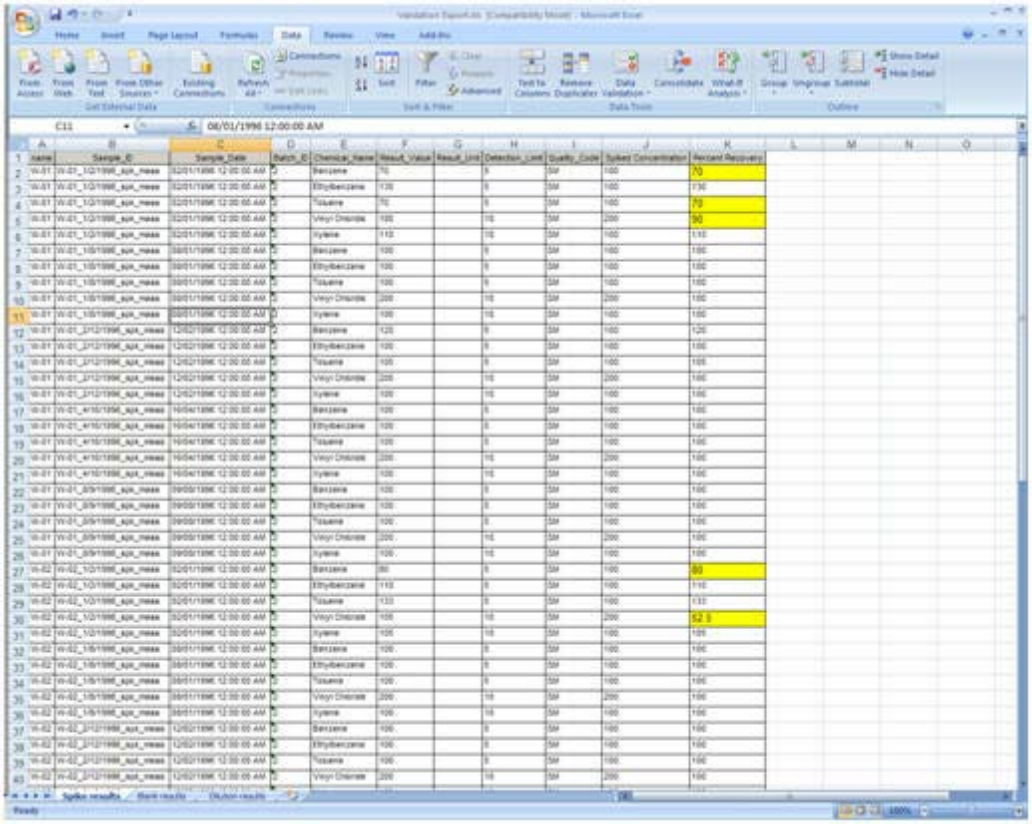

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Chapter

9 Time Series Plotting

The plotting component in Hydro GeoAnalyst allows users to create time series plots of data stored in the HGA database. The plotting provides the following features:

- Create Time Series X-Y plots using data from data queries.
- Display X-Y plots as a line or bar chart.
- Add legends and data marker labels to plots
- Add best fit, trend, formula, or statistical lines to the plot
- Interact with plots, and display multiple plot windows in the viewer window simultaneously
- Display non-detect, uncertainty, or detection limits on the plot, as lines or symbols
- Define data series ranges, and modify display properties for different data ranges (e.g. define a data range where the data exceeds the water quality standard values, and assign unique symbol, line, and display properties for this data)
- Select fields for plot grouping or data series grouping
- Modify display properties, including axis, labels, symbols, legends, and intervals
- Print plots to a single or multiple pages
- Save plot settings as templates for re-use
- Export plots to graphics format
- Copy plots to Windows clipboard

9.1 About the Interface

Once you have created and selected a data query, you may create a plot with the data set. The plot component may be launched from HGA in several ways:

To create a new Plot Page Design, right-click on the Plots node (on the Project Browser) and select New from the pop-up menu
Existing plots can be opened from the Plots node in the Project Browser by either double-clicking on the desired plot in the available list, or by right-clicking and selecting the Open pop-up menu option.
NOTE: A data query containing the required fields (see below) must be selected in order to launch the plots mode from the HGA main interface.

A typical plot window is shown in the following figure.

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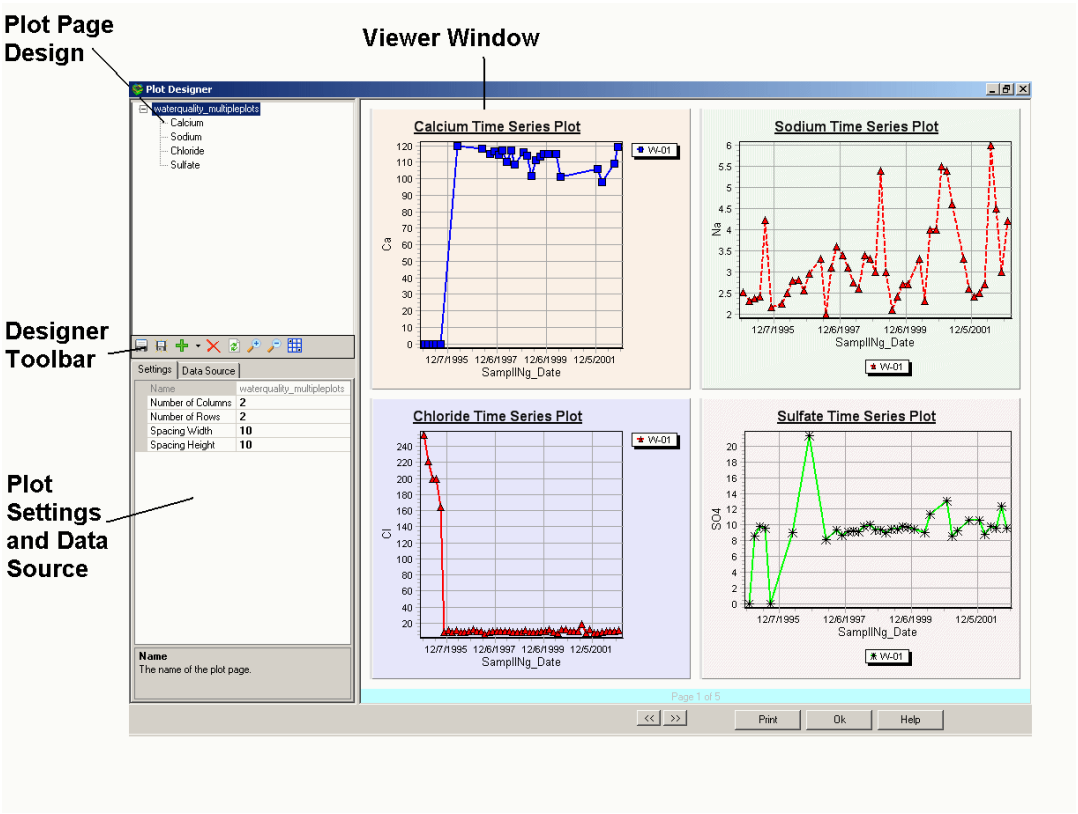

The plot window contains the following items:

Plot Page Design Tree: A list of all available plot page designs, plots, and series such as Lines and Standards
Designer Toolbar: Toolbar buttons used for modifying the plot design
Plot Settings and Data Source: Contains the settings for the selected entity, and data mappings
Viewer Window: Contains a real time view of the plot page design

Description of Designer Toolbar Items

The plot designer toolbar provides the controls for designing the plot page. The following buttons are available.

Save button saves the current plot design

Save As button saves the current plot design as a new name

Add button provides two options: Add Plot will prompt you to select a template to be used; Add Default Plot will create a new plot using the default plot template

Delete button deletes the selected plot or line series

Refresh button refreshes the design with new settings or data

Zoom in button allows you to zoom into the selected plot page; to zoom in on selected plot data within an individual plot

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Zoom out button returns to the original zoom view

Fit to Page button fits all plots to the current viewer window size

At the bottom of the window, you will find the following buttons:

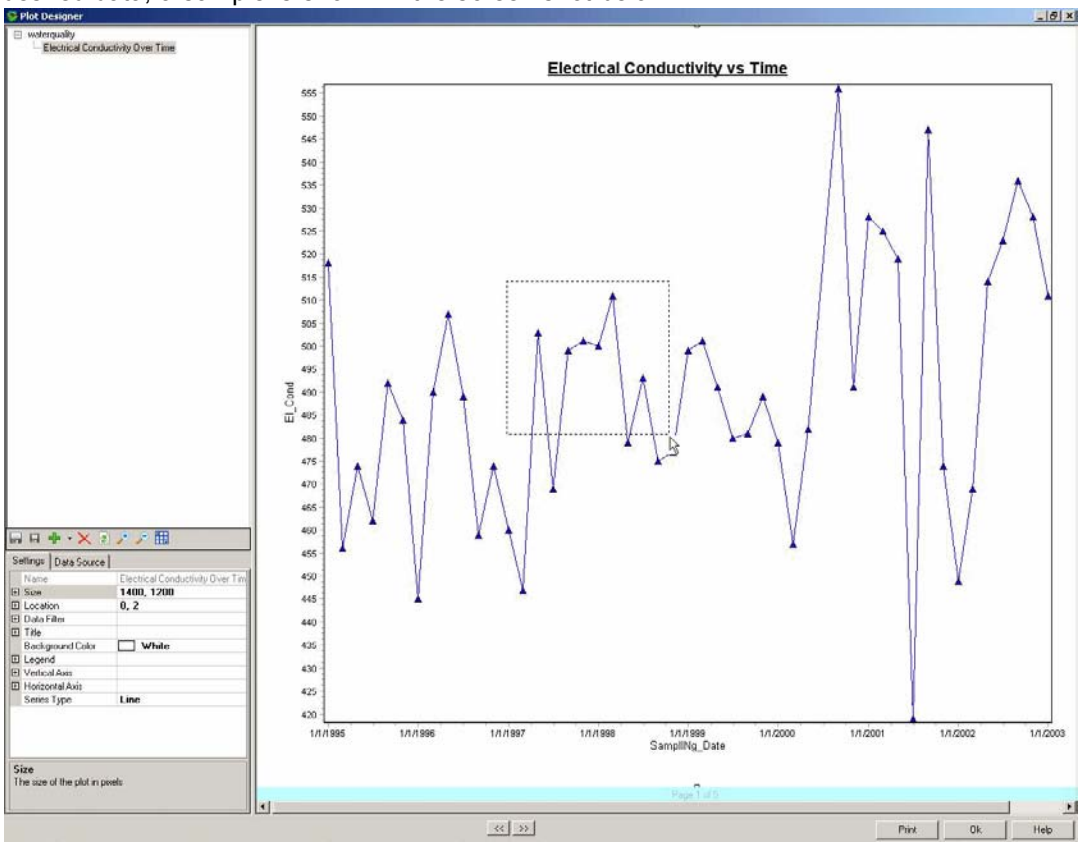
The function of these buttons, from left to right, is:

Previous Page: scroll to the previous page in the plot design

Next Page: scroll to the next page in the plot design

Zoom

To zoom in on plot data in an individual plot, use the mouse cursor to draw box around the desired data; a sample is shown in the screen shot below:



To zoom out to the original extents, right-mouse click on the plot area, and select Zoom Out from the menu.

Viewer Window Settings

Under the Settings tab, you can define the settings for the plot page design:

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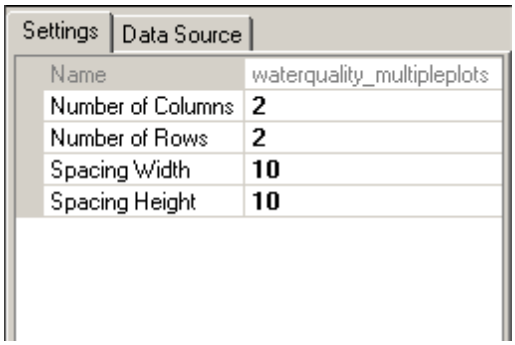

Name controls the name of the selected plot series; this is read-only, and cannot be modified.
The plotting component supports display and manipulation of multiple plot windows in the viewer window.
Number of columns controls how many columns will be displayed in the viewing window for displaying plots.
Number of rows controls how many rows will be displayed in the viewing window for displaying plots.
For example, 2 columns X 2 rows means that 4 plots may be displayed simultaneously in the viewer window.
Spacing width controls the amount of space between each plot, in the horizontal direction.
Spacing height controls the amount of space between each plot, in the vertical direction.

9.2 Adding Plots

The data source for the plots must originate from a Data Query; before you create a plot, you must build and execute a data query using the Query Builder. The data query should contain the data set you are interested in analyzing, along with the fields for a time series plot.

TIP! If you are plotting a large water level dataset which was logged using a small time interval, e.g., 1 sample per hour over many days, use the average aggregate function in the query builder to query the daily average water level. By doing this, you will lower the number of data points in your query and thus lower the drawing time when displaying the time series plot.

The following are required fields for the Time Series plots, and as such, must be present in your data query:
- Sample Date or Time
- Value for the parameter of interest (e.g. water level, chemical concentrations, temperature, pH, conductivity, etc.)

The following fields are not required, but are available for plot and series grouping, and to take advantage of additional plot options:
- Station ID
- Station Name
- Chemical (Parameter) name
- Measured parameter units
- Non detect (ND) factor
- Method detection limit (MDL)
- Uncertainly factor

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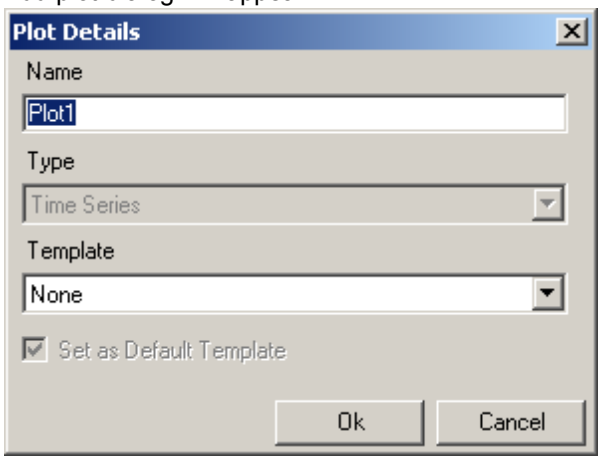
9.2.1 Add Plot

To add a new plot to the design, click the (Add) button in the toolbar, or right-click on the Plot Page Design node in the tree view, and select the Add plot menu option. The following Add plot dialog will appear:



In the Name field enter the name of the plot.
The Type combo box contains the supported plot type; currently only Time-Series scatter plots are supported.
In the Template combo box, select the desired plot template that should be applied to the new plot. The plot template contains numerous pre-defined settings for axis, data series, style settings, etc. If you want to re-use the same template again in the future, select the Set as the default template check box. For details on creating plot templates, see "Managing Templates"
Click [OK] when you are finished, to display the new plot in the viewer window. The next step is to map the fields.

9.2.2 Field Mappings

Under the Data Source tab, you can define the field mappings for the plot, as shown in the screenshot below:

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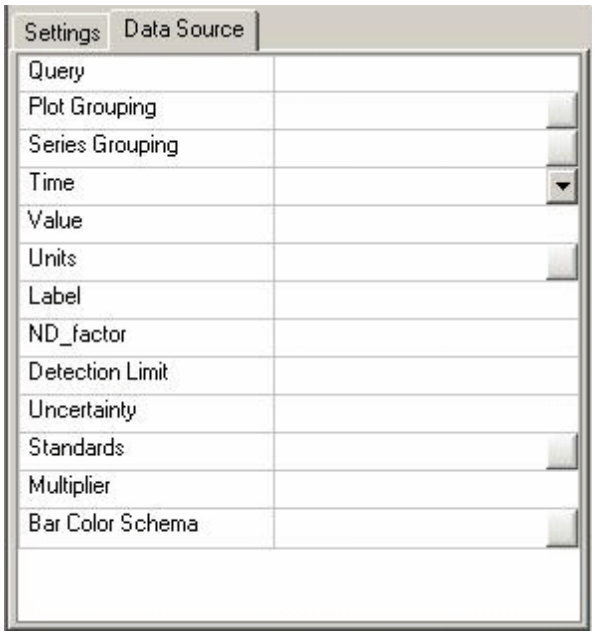
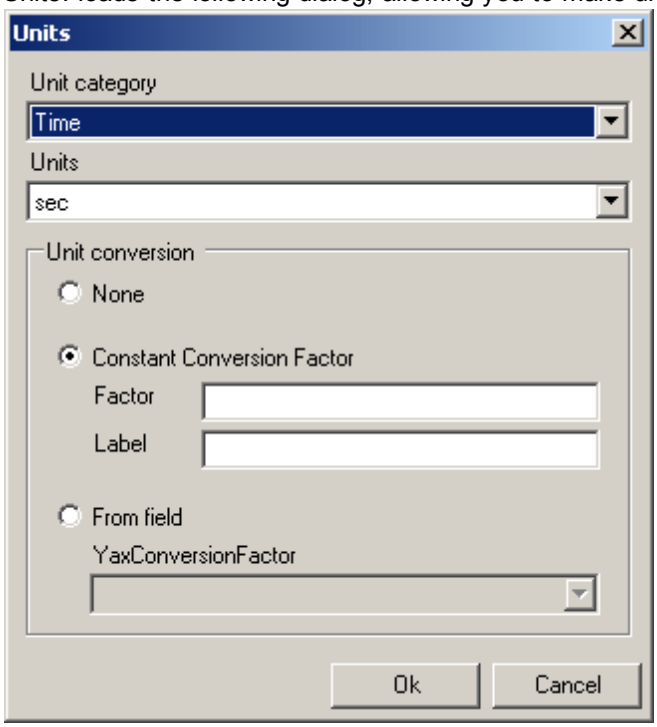


Query: select the data source for the plot from the combo box; currently the data must come from data queries.
Plot Grouping: specify a field to be used for grouping plots
Series Grouping: specify a field to be used for grouping series; at least one field must be selected for grouping the plot series.
Time Axis: specify a field to be used for the Time (X) axis. This should be the date field from your query.
Value Axis: specify a field to be used for the Value (Y) axis. This will be observed result value for the parameter(s) of interest.
Units: loads the following dialog, allowing you to make unit conversions:



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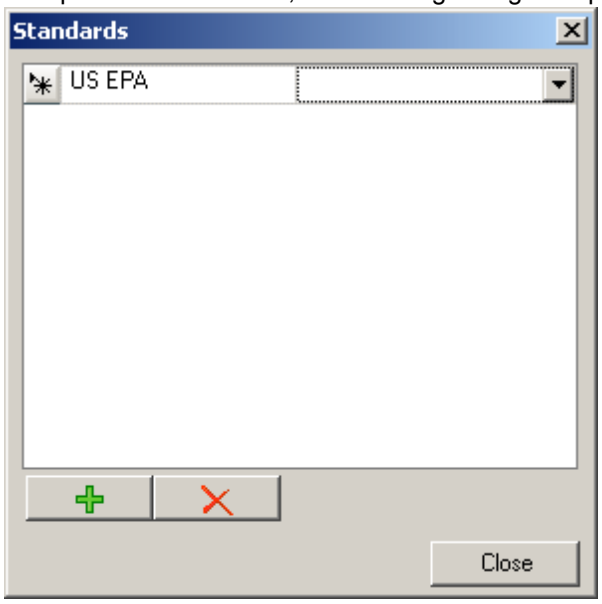
Select the unit category, then the units from this category. If the units' categories are not compatible (for instance Time and Length) then the buttons are disabled.
You may also select a field to be used for the unit conversion, or create constant conversion factor; in this case, enter the factor, and an appropriate field.
The units conversion component implements full SI units including temperature, electric current and luminous intensity.

Label: select a field to be used for the symbol label
The next two fields are used to control non-detect results. When the query returns null records for the result value, the method detection limit (if available and if selected) can be displayed on the plot. Optionally, the method detection limit multiplied by the non-detect factor (ND_Factor) can be used instead of the method detection limit. For example if an ND_Factor of 0.5 is provided, and a column containing method detection limit values is provided, then the plot will display the method Detection Limit (DL) value multiplied by 0.5 (the ND_Factor). If ND_Factor is left empty, then the DL will be displayed.
ND_Factor: specify a field that contains the factor for non-detects.
Detection Limit: select a field that contains the detection limit value
Uncertainty: select a field that contains a value for the uncertainty for the plotted series. This will plot uncertainty bars directly on the plot
Standard: This option allows you to display water quality standards as a plot series on the plot. This is useful for quickly identifying which values exceed the standard. When you load the options for standards, the following dialog will appear:



Click on the [Add] button to add a standard value and select a field that contains the standard value
Click on the [Delete] button to remove existing list items from the list.
When you are finished, click on the [Close] button.
The new standards will appear as a plot series, under the Plots node in the tree. You can then modify the line, symbol and label properties, as shown below:

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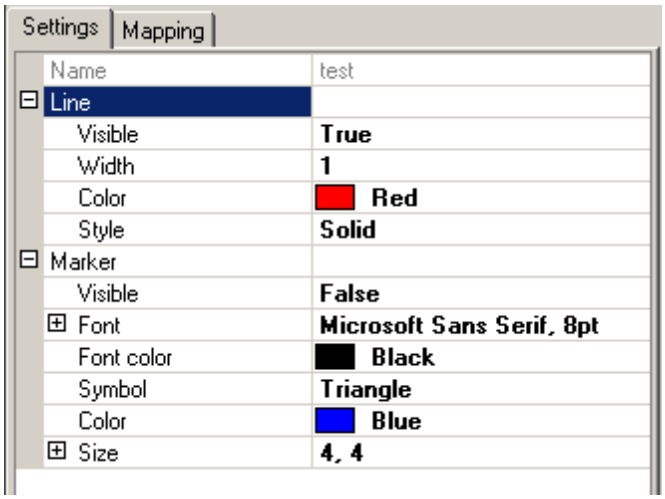

Line
Visible: show/hide the line
Width: set the line width
Color: specify the line color
Style: specify the line style (Solid, Dashed, etc.)

Marker
Visible: show/hide the markers
Font: Set the font for labels for the line markers
Color: specify the color
Size: Set the size of the markers along the line
Multiplier: select a field that contains a multiplier value; use this to apply a multiplier factor to all result values on the plot
Bar Color Schema: This option allows you to define advanced bar color settings for bar chart plots. When this option is loaded, the Bar Chart Color Settings dialog will display (shown below).

NOTE: This dialog will only be available after you have specified Bar as the Series Type in the Settings tab.

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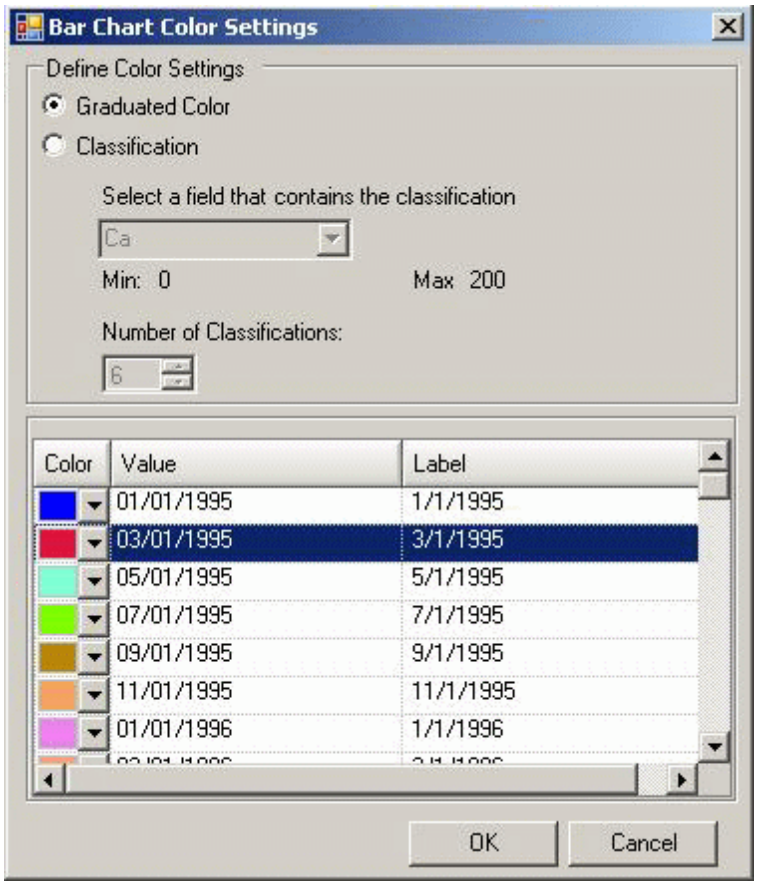

In this dialog you may define the color scheme by selecting the Graduated Color radio button or the Classification radio button. These options are most useful when displaying the charts on a map, in order to see both the trends in the data over time at a single sample location, and the spatial distribution/trends of all sample locations.
Graduated Color: This option allows for coloring bars from the same sample date, the same color on all bar charts. For example, if your plot data contains sample data from three seasonal sampling rounds (spring, summer, fall), you will see 3 instances in the grid at the bottom. A different color can be assigned to each sample date.
Upon clicking [OK], each bar in the bar chart will be colored with the specified color, and all bar charts in the series will share the same color (where the sample date exists).

Classification: This option allows for coloring the entire bar chart a certain color, based on where it lies within a specified criteria. For this, you must provide a query that contains a field that will be used for the criteria identification. When you select this option, you must map to this field, and you will then see the min and max available for this field (as shown below). You can then define the number of classifications (default is 3), and the data range will be separated into equal number of parts. At this point, you can specify the color and the label.

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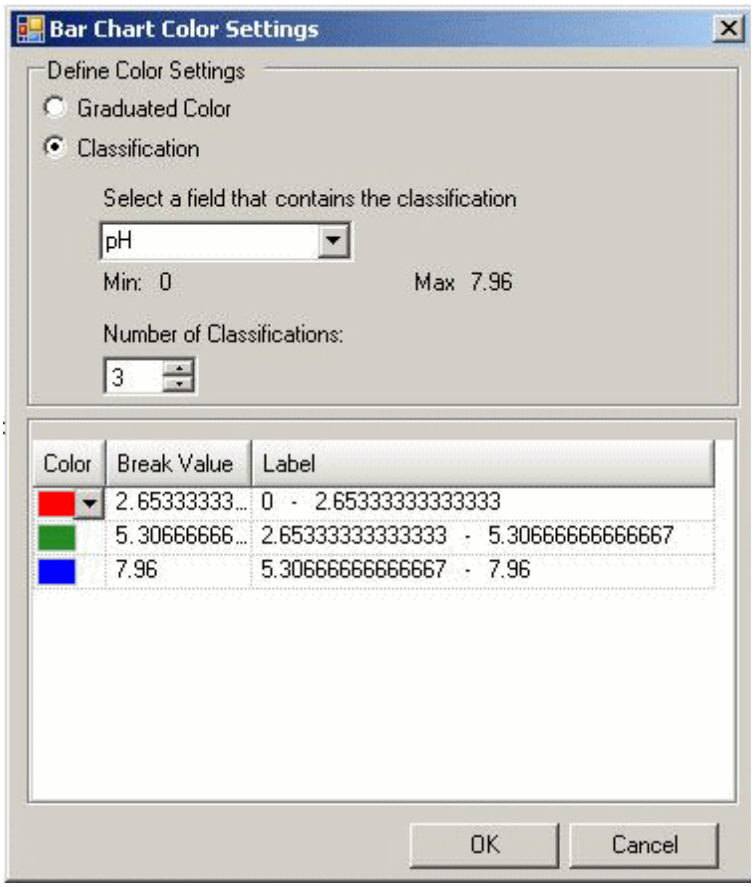

Upon clicking [OK], the entire bar chart will be colored with the appropriate color, based on where it lies in this criteria

9.3 Plot Settings

Once a plot is selected and visible, there are several settings that can be modified. These settings are sorted into several groups explained below.

General Series Settings

Some of the most-frequently used, general plot settings are available when you right-mouse click on a plot window (that contains a data series), and select Edit General Settings. The following dialog will appear for line chart:

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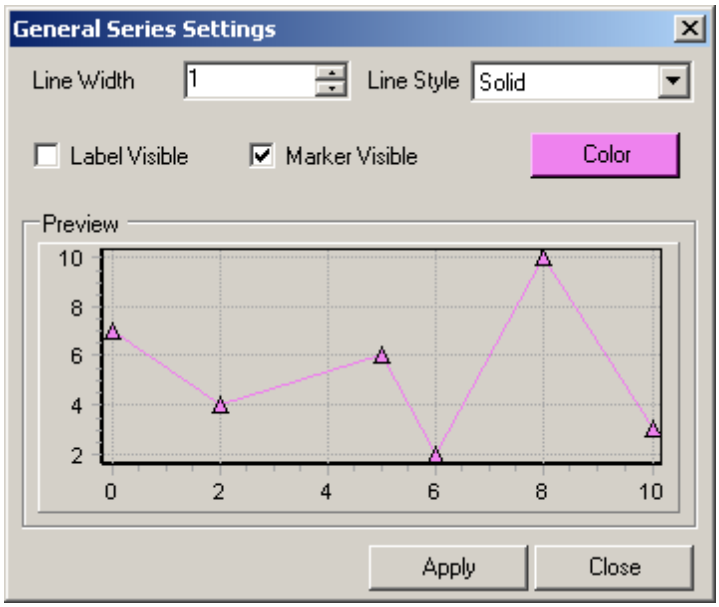
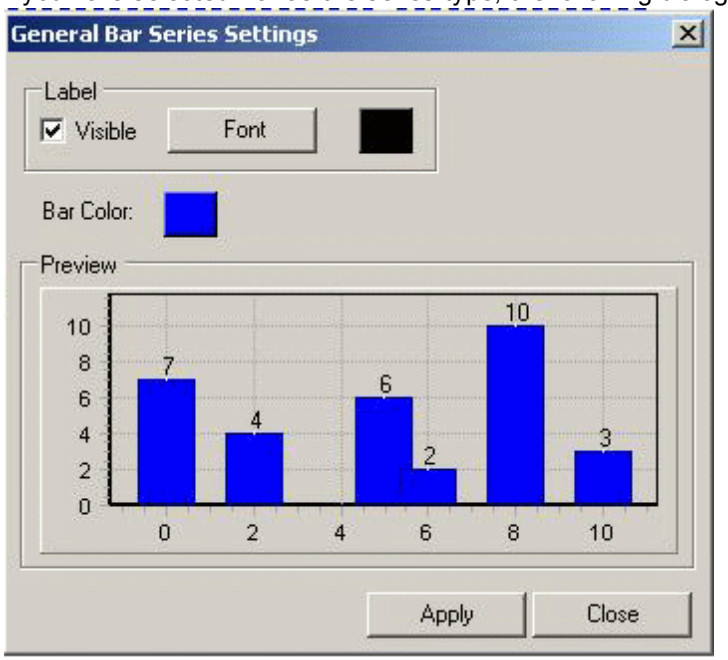


The following settings are available:
Line Width: specify the line width
Line Style: select the line style
Labels Visible: show/hide the data marker labels
Markers Visible: show/hide the data markers
Color: specify the color for the line

As you define the series options, the Preview frame at the bottom of the dialog provides a live-update preview of how the data series will appear using the selected settings.
If you have selected Bar as the series type, the following dialog will appear:



In this dialog, you can modify the following settings:
Font: Specify the label font style, size and effects
Visible: Show/Hide labels

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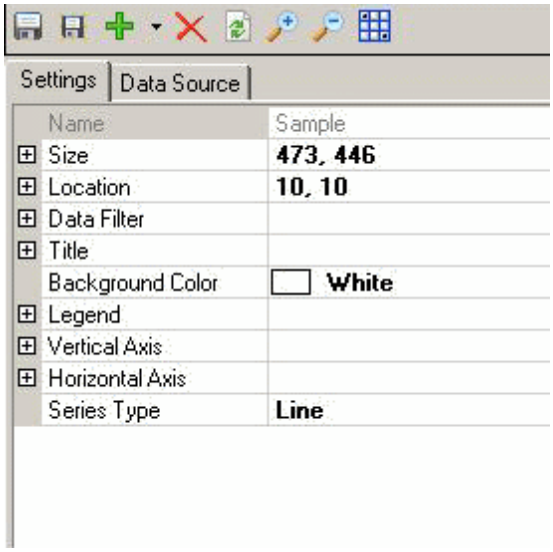
Font Color: Specify the color of the label text
Bar Color: Specify the color of the bars

9.3.1 Style and Display Settings

Settings such as Axis, Line, and Legend can be modified in the Settings tab as shown below:



The following settings are available:

Common

Name: Enter the Plot name, and optionally specify a Background color
Size: Specify the Height and Width for the plot
Location (Origin): Specify the X, Y origin for the plot. The origin (0,0) is located in the upper left corner of the plot window.
Data Filter: Set a data filter for the plot data; this is useful when the plot contains a large number of data points, and you want to filter out repetitive or unnecessary data, or values where this is no significant change.
Active: Use this option to enable/disable the filter
Value: Set the filter value. Any consecutive plotted data points with a value less than this specified filter value will be hidden from the plots, when the filter is active.
Title: Enter a Title for the plot.

Legend

The following Legend settings are available:
Visible: Show/hide the legend
Alignment: Set the Legend position; choose from the following options:
Top
Bottom
Left
Right
Style: Controls what data elements or series appear in the Legend; choose from the following options:
Automatic
Series Names

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Series Values
Last Values
Palette
Vertical space: Controls the amount of vertical space between each data element in the legend; higher values will result in more space between each item in the legend.
Inverted Legend: Use this property to reverse the order of items in the legend. For example, items in the order A, B, C, will be inverted to the order C, B, A, when this property is selected.
Check boxes visible: Use this property to display a check-box beside each item in the legend; when active, you can then use the Legend check boxes to show/hide which data series are visible on the plot.
Font series color visible: Controls the font color for the text in the legend.

Vertical (Y) Axis

Pen width: Controls the thickness of the axis line
Visible: Shows/hides the axis on the plot
Log scale: Plots the axis values using a logarithmic scale
Max value: Controls the maximum value for the axis. By default, this value will be calculated from the selected data set
Min value: Controls the minimum value for the axis. By default, this value will be calculated from the selected data set
Auto max value: Restores the default automatic maximum value, which is calculated from the selected data set.
Auto min value: Restores the default automatic minimum value, which is calculated from the selected data set
Grid
Visible: Shows/hides gridlines on the plot
Style: Controls the grid line style; select from Solid, Dash, Dot, DashDot, or DashDotDot
Title
Text: Sets the title for the axis
Visible: Shows/hides the axis title
Angle: Controls the angle for the axis title; for the Y axis, it may be useful to have the angle set at 90 degrees.
Font: Controls the font for the axis title
Tick Label
Format: Controls the decimal format for the labeled tics; enter #.00 to display 2 decimal places, to display no decimal places, simply enter 0
Angle: Controls the angle for the tick labels; for date labels, it may be useful to select an angle of 45 or 90 degrees for improved display
Font: Controls the font for the tick labels

Horizontal (X) Axis

The Settings for the X Axis are identical to the Y axis, with the following exceptions:
Log Scale is not available
Min and Max values: when you define the min and max format, you must select these values from a calendar
You can specify a Date/Time format from the following options:
m/d/yyyy
MMM/yyyy
MM/yyyy
yyyy

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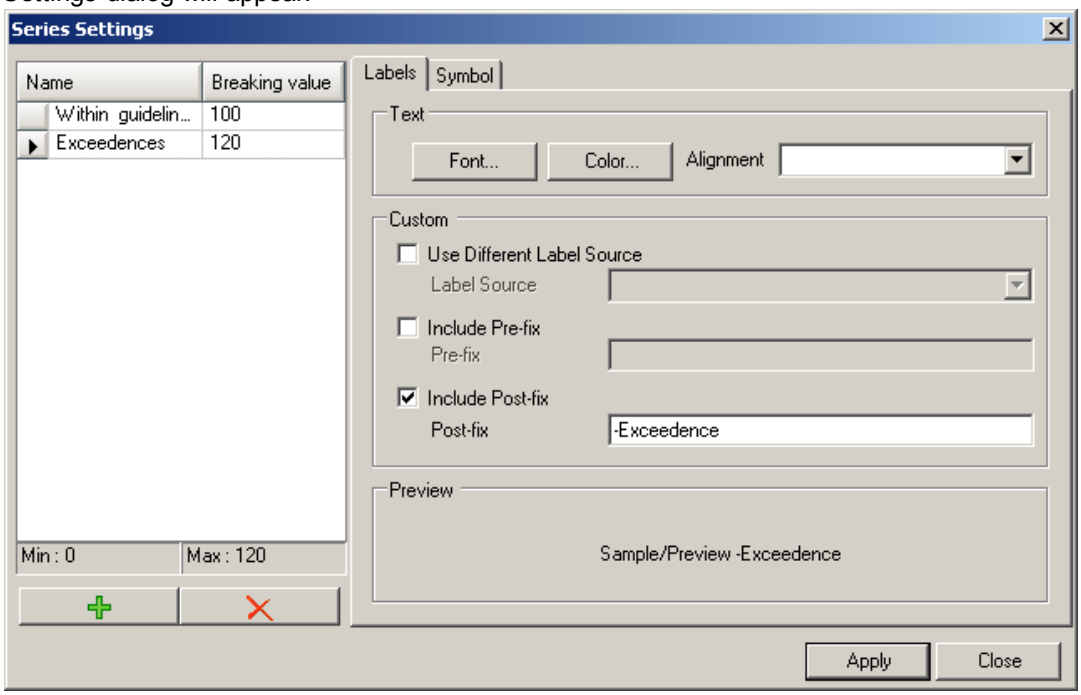
MMM
hh:mm:ss tt (tt = AM/PM)
hh:mm:ss
You can set the Tick Interval by selecting one of the following options:
Min
Hour
Day
Month
Year

Series Type

Line: displays the plot as a line chart.
Bar: displays the plot as a bar chart.
NOTE: You can also change the Series Type by right-clicking on any data point on and plot, and selecting Change Series Type.

9.3.2 Data Series Settings

Data Series (Range) settings can be accessed by right-mouse clicking on any data point on the plot, and selecting Edit Range Settings from the pop-up menu. The following Series Settings dialog will appear:



On the left side of this dialog, there is a list of available data series for the selected plot. You may also Add Data Range series, and specify Data Series options for this Series. This is useful if you want to identify data on the plot that exceeds a guideline or standard value, and assign unique symbol or label properties to this data set only.

Click on the (Add) button to add a new range

Click on the (Delete) button to delete the selected range
When you add a new Range, enter the Breaking Value; this is the upper limit for the range.

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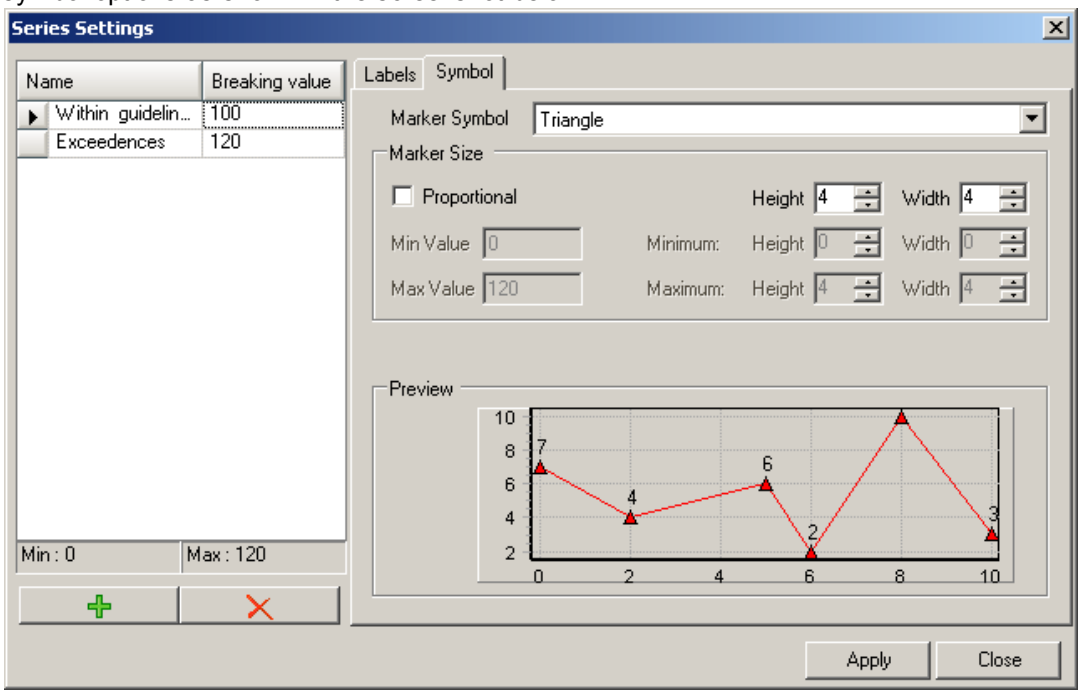
For the example shown in the screenshot above, there will be two ranges:
Within guidelines: Values 0 - 100 (inclusive) will have unique symbol and label properties
Exceedences: Values greater than 100 to 120 (inclusive) will have a different set of symbol and label properties, so they can easily be distinguished on the plot
The Labels provides options for the data series labels:
Text: Select the Font, Color and Alignment options for the text.
Custom: There are several options available for defining custom label.
Use different label source allows you to select a field from the list, for the labels from a list.
Include pre-fix provides the option to attach a text string in front of each label
Include post-fix provides the option to attach a text string at the end of each label

NOTE: If the Label options are inactive, you must set the Labels to Visible; load the General Series Settings, and enable the Labels Visible option.

As you define the label options, the Preview frame at the bottom of the dialog provides a live-update preview of how the data series labels will appear using the selected settings.
When you are finished with the Label options, you can click on the Symbol tab to modify the symbol options as shown in the screenshot below:



The following settings are available:
Symbol marker: select the symbol marker type from the combo box
Marker Size
Height: specify the symbol height
Width: specify the symbol width
Proportional: use this option to create proportionally sized symbols, dependent upon the result value
Min value: specify the min value for the smallest symbol size; then specify the marker size (Height and Width) that should correspond to this value
Max value: specify the max value for the largest symbol size; then specify the marker size (Height and Width) that should correspond to this value
As you define the label options, the Preview frame at the bottom of the dialog provides a live-update preview of how the data series symbols will appear using the selected settings.

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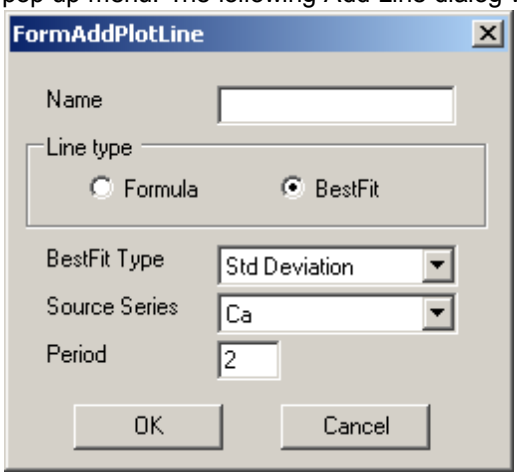
9.4 Adding Lines to a Plot

Best fit lines, or lines calculated with user-defined formulas, can be displayed on any plot; to do so, right-mouse clicking on any data point on the plot, and selecting Add Line from the pop-up menu. The following Add Line dialog will appear:

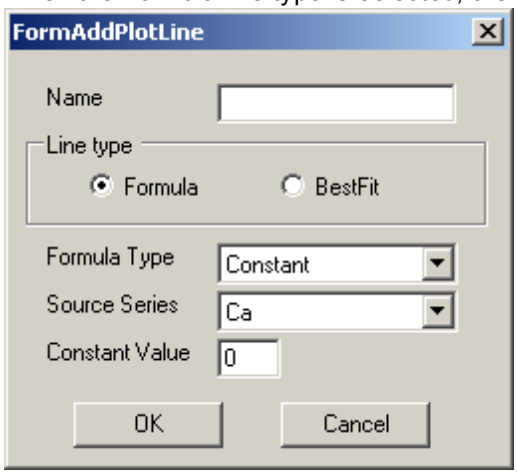


Enter a line Name at the top of the dialog; this name will appear on the plot.

The following Line Types are available:

- Formula
- Best Fit

Best Fit is the default line type; when selected, the following settings are available:
Best Fit type: select from Std Deviation, Moving Average, or Exponential Moving Average
Source Series: select the data source series to which the line should be applied
Period: enter a period value
When the Formula line type is selected, the following settings will be available:



Formula type: select from Constant, Exponential, Logarithmic, or Inverse
Source Series: select the data source series to which the line should be applied
Constant Value: When a Constant Formula Type is selected, enter a constant value for the location of the line. This will result in a straight line drawn on the plot.
Click [OK] when you are finished, to draw the new line on the plot. The line series will appear in the tree under the selected plot. The line settings can be modified as described below.

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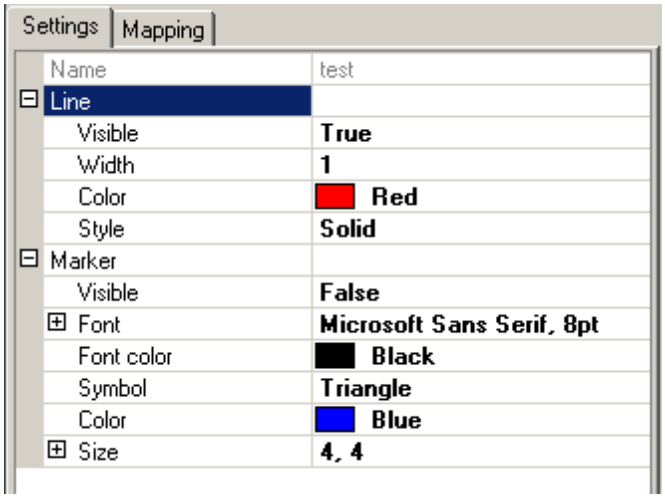
Line Settings

When a line is selected for a plot, the Settings tab will display the appropriate Line Settings as shown below:



Name: set the line name

Line
Visible: show/hide the line
Width: set the line width
Color: specify the line color
Style: specify the line style (Solid, Dashed, etc.)

Marker
Show / hide markers on the line using the Visible option
Font: Set the font for labels for the line markers
Color: specify the color
Size: Set the size of the markers along the line

9.5 Saving, Exporting, and Printing

There are several options available for saving, exporting, and printing your plot page design.
Saving

Once you are satisfied with the current plot page design, click on the (Save) button on the toolbar. The new plot will appear under the Plots node in the HGA tree.

Exporting
To export the current plot page design, right-mouse click on the plot page design node in the tree, and select Export Plot Page to Image from the pop-up menu. The image can be saved to the following graphics file formats:
.BMP, .JPG, .TIF, .EMF, .GIF, .PNG
Enter a filename, and choose the file format, and click Save.

Copy Plot to Clipboard
This option is available for individual plots in the design. To copy the selected plot, to the windows clipboard, right-mouse click on the plot name in the tree, or right-mouse click on the plot in the viewer, and select Copy to Windows Clipboard from the pop-up menu. You can

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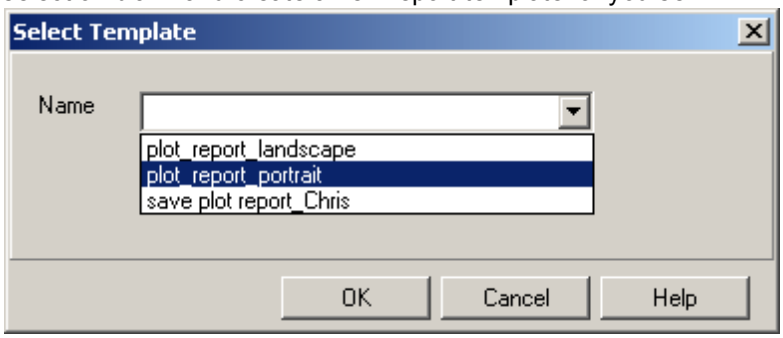
then insert the plot into a graphics or word processing application for further modifications.

Printing
A plot report may be generated from within the Plot Designer, and either printed or saved to an external file.
With the Plot Designer window open, click on the Print button at the bottom of the Plot Designer window, and select from one of the print options, as shown in the following screen shots.

NOTE: If you select Send all plots to report, a report will be generated for each station in the current selection; please be aware that this may take some time. If you want to print a plot for just the selected station, use the Send current plot to report option.
You will be prompted to Select a Template for generating your report, as shown in the following screenshot. You can either select from the existing templates, or leave the selection blank and create a new report template for yourself.



Click the [OK] button to load the plot(s) in the Report viewer.
The Report may be printed directly by clicking on the (Print) button, saved to a report archive file by clicking on the (Save) button, or exported to one of several file formats, including .RTF, .PDF, .HTML, .XLS, and .TIF, by clicking the (Export) button.
If you would like to modify an existing report template, or if you did not select an existing template and are creating your own report, you can modify the report design to suit your needs.

9.6 Managing Plot Templates

Saving Plot as Template

Once you have designed the current plot to your style and data needs, you can save the design as a template for re-use in future plots. To do so:
F Right-mouse click on Plots, and select Save as a plot template from the menu
Enter a name for the plot template and
F [OK]
The template will be available next time you create a new plot, in the Add Plot dialog under the Templates combo box.

Deleting Plot Templates

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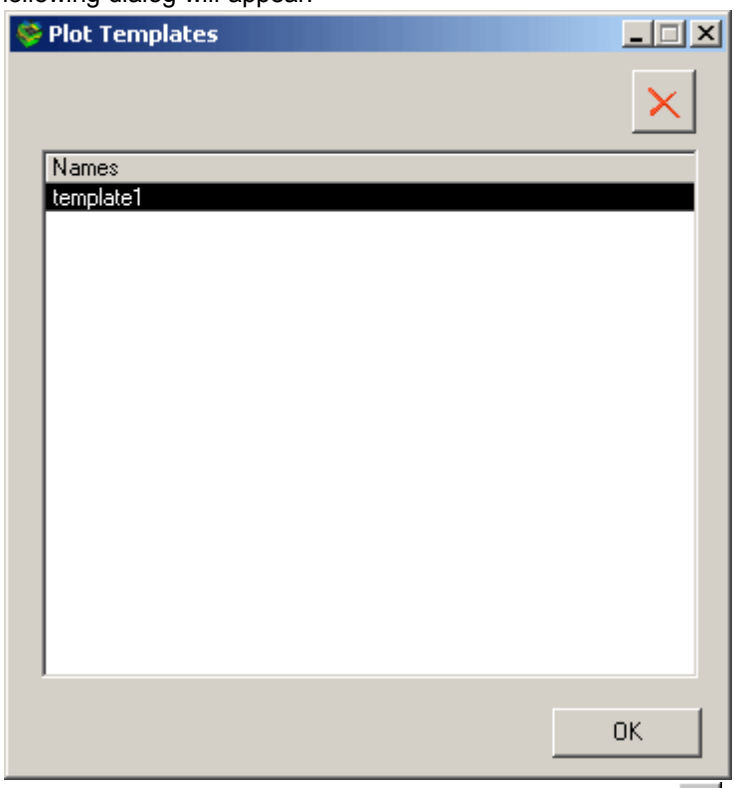
Plot templates can be deleted from the main HGA window.
Right-mouse click on Plots in the HGA project browser (tree) and select Plot Templates. The following dialog will appear:



Select the template you want to remove, then click on the (Delete) button at the top of the window.

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Chapter

10 Borehole Log Plotter

The Borehole Log Plotter (BHLP) is a tool that can be used to display detailed information pertaining to a well (borehole). Information related to a borehole that may be displayed through the plotter includes:

- Lithology information for each formation
- Description of the geologic formation
- The depth and or elevation of each layer
- Well construction details (casing, screens, annular fill)
- Charts that display one or more data types collected at various depths in the well including those resulting from geophysical investigations
- Symbols showing sample locations, groundwater levels, etc.

In a typical borehole log report (BHLP), there may be one or more instances of the items listed above. The number of columns, and their order of display, is flexible and can be set at the time of designing the borehole log plot and edited at any point thereafter. Borehole log plots can be created for one or more boreholes at once based on a desired borehole log plot design. Once the design is acceptable, a borehole log report can be generated for any or all boreholes in the selection through the use of the Report Editor.
Borehole log reports, once generated, can be exported to various formats (including HTML, RTF, PDF) that are supported by the Report Editor.

The borehole log plotter can also be used as a data entry assistant in HGA, by displaying well construction details as data is entered in tables that are related to the Borehole log plot. Moreover, the borehole log plotter is an invaluable tool in the process of making geologic and hydrogeologic interpretations of your data under the Cross Section Editor.

10.1 About the Interface

The BHLP may be launched from HGA in several ways:

Existing BHLPs can be opened from the Borehole Logs node in the Project Browser by either double-clicking on the desired borehole log plot in the available list, or by right-clicking and selecting the Open pop-up menu option.
To create a new BHLP template, right-click on the Borehole Logs node (on the Project Browser) and select the New pop-up menu option

NOTE: A station group containing at least one borehole needs to be selected in order to launch the BHLP from the HGA main interface.

The BHLP can also be launched from the Map Manager and Cross Section editors by:

Clicking on the (View BHLP) button in the toolbar (or View > BHLP from the menu), and clicking on a station to select it.
You may also view a BHLP in the HGA main window, by selecting View > Well Profile from the menu, and clicking on the desired station in the station list.
The BHLP will load, and display a borehole log plot of the selected station using one of the available BHLP templates.
A typical BHLP window is shown in the following figure. Please note that a BHLP opened through the Map Manager/Cross Section editor will not have as many options.

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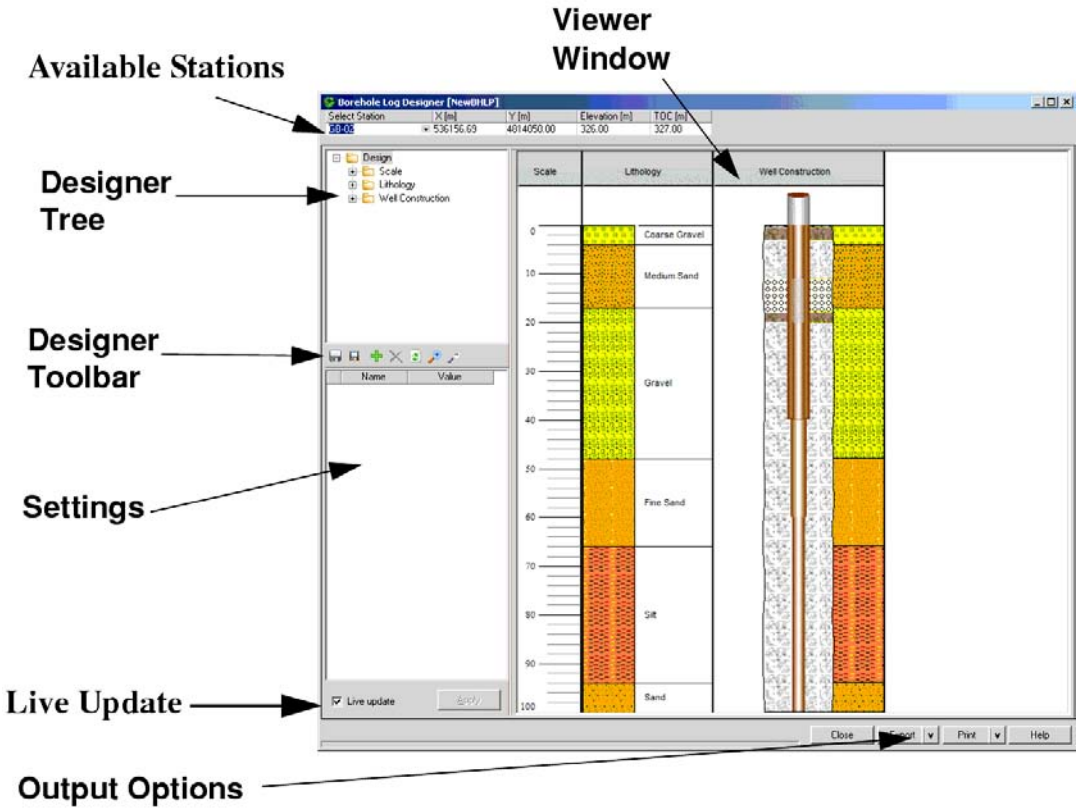

The Borehole Log Designer dialog contains the following items:
A list of all Available Stations: Select the station for the BHLP
Designer Tree: Contains the columns and related entities for the BHLP design
Designer Toolbar: Toolbar buttons used for modifying the BHLP design
Settings: Contains the settings for the selected entity.
Viewer Window: Contains a real time view of the BHLP.
Output Options: Allow you to export, or print, one or all BHLPs
Live Update
When this feature is enabled, the BHLP will automatically refresh (update) whenever an entity is defined or modified in the entity settings. The time it takes for the BHLP to refresh depends on the volume of data being displayed on the BHLP; a BHLP displaying a lot of data will take longer to refresh. In this case, it may be desirable to disable the automatic refresh to avoid the extended refresh times, when making changes to the entity settings. To do so, simply uncheck the Live Update checkbox, make all the necessary modifications to the entity settings, and then click the Apply button to refresh the BHLP.

Description of Designer Toolbar Items

The BHLP toolbar provides the controls and commands for the BHLP design. The following buttons are available.

Save button saves the current borehole log plot.

Save As button saves the current borehole log plot with a new name.

Add button adds a new group, column or plot entities depending on the currently active node. Columns may be a scale, interval, lithology, plot, well construction, or other features.

Delete button deletes the selected group, column, or plot series.

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Refresh button updates the design and displays the preview of the current borehole log plot for the selected borehole.

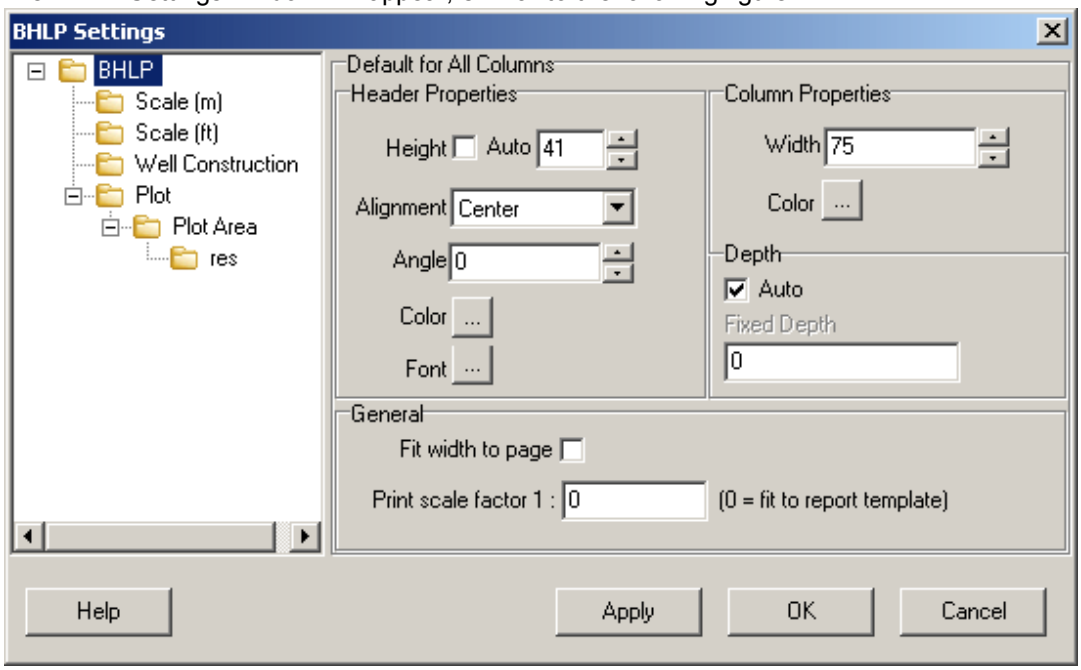
Zoom in button allows you to select an interval to zoom in to, and display a magnified portion of the BHLP.

Zoom out button returns to the original BHLP view.

10.2 BHLP Default Settings

There are several default view settings and properties that can be defined for the BHLP. To load the BHLP Settings:
Right-mouse click anywhere in the BHLP Viewer window, and select Properties; or
Right-click on Design in the Designer tree, and select Show Settings

The BHLP Settings window will appear, similar to the following figure:



The Header Properties frame allows you to modify the default appearance of the column header for all BHLP columns. The following settings can be modified:
Height - Set the default height of the header space. Select the Auto checkbox to ensure that the header text remains visible within the header space.
Alignment - Set the default header alignment to Center, Near (left) or Far (right).
Angle - Specify the default text angle. You may choose from 0°, 45° and 90°.
Color - Specify the default text color.
Font - Specify the default font style.

The Column Properties frame allows you to modify the default appearance for all BHLP columns including:
- Column Width
- Column Color

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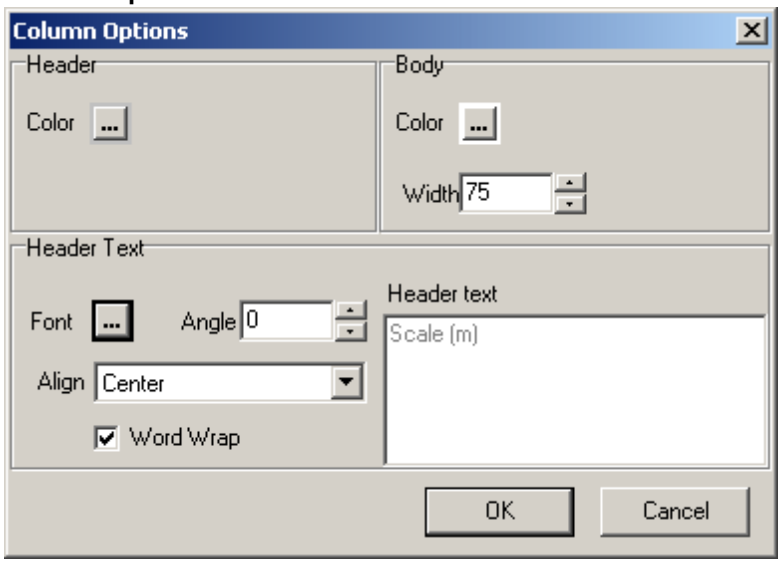
The Depth frame allows you to set a fixed column depth. If you select the Auto checkbox, the depth will automatically be adjusted to the depth of the "deepest" BHLP column.
The General frame allows you to adjust the default general display settings for all BHLP columns. The following settings can be modified:
Fit width to page - Select this option to fit your BHLP columns to the entire width of the BHLP Viewer Window.
Print Scale Factor - The default setting of 0 will fit the BHLP onto your page. However, using a whole number for the scale factor (no decimal or negative numbers) will scale the BHLP in the following manner: A Print scale factor of 1:100 would mean that 100 "units" on the BHLP would correspond to 1 "unit" on the printout, i.e., if your BHLP units are in Feet, then 100 Feet measured on the BHLP would correspond to 1 Foot in the actual printed results (so on an 8 1/2" by 11" page, 100 feet measured on the BHLP would take up just over 1 page when printed in portrait mode). The scale factors must use the same units.

Column Options



The Column Options dialog allows you to specify unique display settings for each column in your BHLP. In this dialog, you can modify the Header Color and Body Color by clicking on the appropriate color box. Use the Width vertical scroll bars to change the width of the column.

Under the Header Text frame, specify the Font, Angle and Alignment of the column header text. Select the Word Wrap check box to ensure that the header text remains visible within the defined column width. In the Header Text text box, specify a header name for the BHLP column.

The Column Options dialog is available in the settings for each BHLP column, and can be accessed by clicking the Options... button (shown below).

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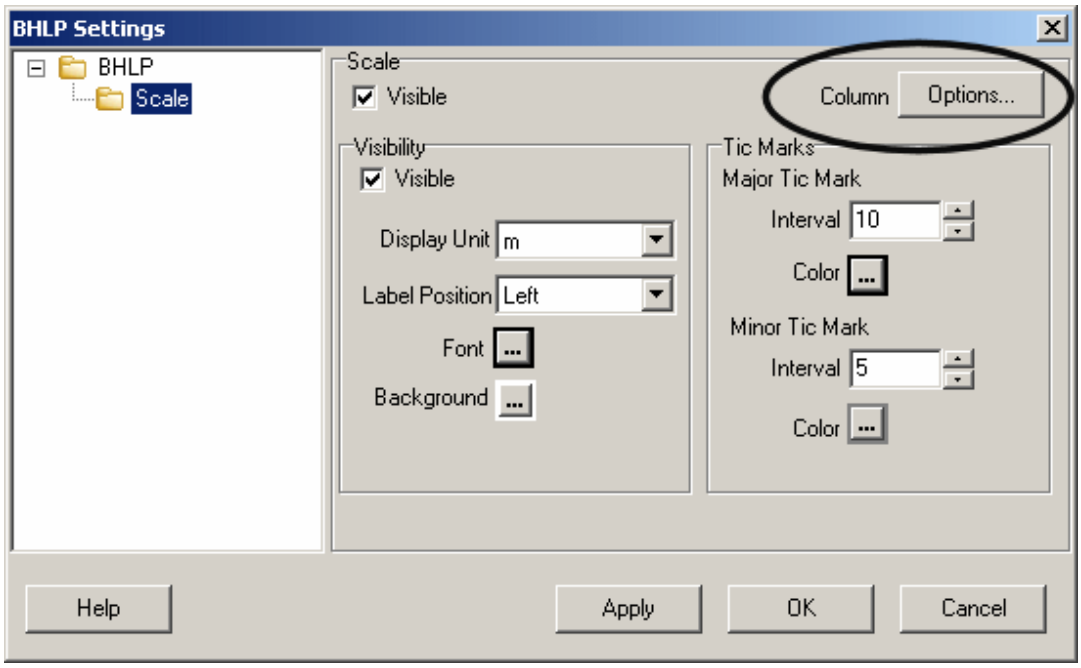

Individual column settings are described in the following sections.

10.3 BHLP Columns

The Borehole Log Plotter supports a number of column types that can be presented on a typical borehole log plot. A borehole log plot consists of a set of desired columns selected from the list of supported column types. The plot does not save the data being displayed, and as such avoids data duplication. A borehole log plot is generated in real time using a BHLP template and data for the selected borehole(s).

For each column displayed on the borehole log plot, it is possible to:
- Specify the column type (image, text, plot, symbol, scale), as explained below
- Select one or more fields of data to display in the column
- Select the start and end depth for the data being displayed
- Set the property of the column depending on the selected data type. For example, if a depth-dependent graph is selected, it is possible to set the properties of the graph. If a text column is selected, the font attributes can be set.

Note that each column may utilize different data fields for its start and ending depth information. For example, the start and ending depth information for Lithology patterns may be different from that of the well construction, and may come from different tables.

Supported Column Types

BHLP supports many data types including:
- Scale
- Lithology (eg. geologic formation details, soil patterns, descriptions, etc.)
- Plot
- Depth-dependent plots: data measured as depth-value (e.g. Geophysical investigation results (Neutron, Resistivity, Gamma), Chemistry results, etc.)
- Interval-dependent plots: data measured as from,to-value (e.g. core recovery, sample

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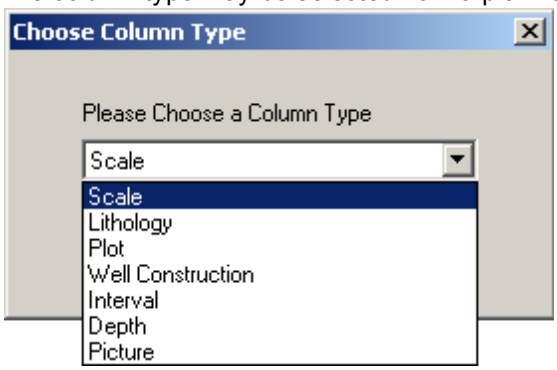
technique
- Well construction (casing, screen, annular filling, etc.)
- Interval based data (e.g. well screen indicators, text, etc.)
- With text entity (e.g. comments on well drilling, observations)
- With image entity (e.g. photos of soil or split-spoon samples)
- Depth based data (e.g. symbols for water level indicator, etc.)
- With text entity (text label showing water level values)
- With image entity
- Picture (e.g. any image that should be applied to the entire BHLP column)

The column type may be selected from a pick list as shown below:



One or more instances of these column types can be displayed on a borehole log plot in any sequence. Each column can have its own header.

If you have added several columns to your borehole log plot, and you would like to change the order in which they appear, you can simply click on one of the sub-nodes under the Design node in the tree to highlight it, then click-and-drag the folder to a new position in the folder list. The BHLP will be re-organized to reflect the order of the sub-nodes under the Design node

10.3.1 Scale Column

The Scale column displays the vertical scale on the borehole log plot. Although a table and respective fields for the starting and ending depth could be provided for this column, the BHLP automatically adjusts the scale column so that the scale represents the largest column placed on the borehole log plot. One or more vertical scale columns can be placed on a given borehole log plot.

This feature may be useful in such cases where displaying the vertical scale in more than one unit (e.g. metres and feet), and/or a combination of Depth from a certain reference (e.g. top of casing) and Elevation from a selected datum, is desired.

To create a Scale column, click on the (Add) icon on the toolbar. From the combo box, select Scale. A new Scale column will be added to the BHLP window.
In the Settings frame in the lower left corner of the window you can set some of the visual details of the column.

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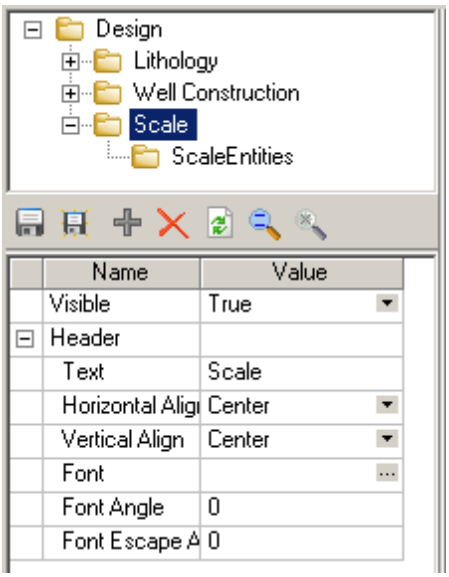
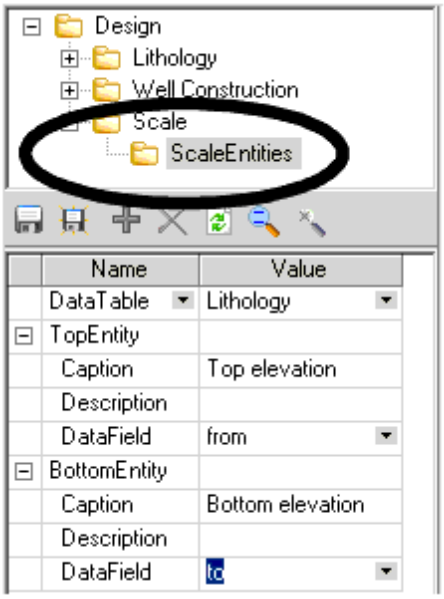


To specify the display information for this column, expand Scale in the Designer tree and select ScaleEntities.



Using the combo boxes, select the table and the fields from which to draw data. In the example shown above, the Scale column will display a depth scale that goes from the smallest "from" depth to the largest "to" depth in the Lithology table.

10.3.1.1 Settings

The Scale column settings are shown in the following screenshot. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the BHLP window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show Settings, then selecting the Scale node from the BHLP Settings window.

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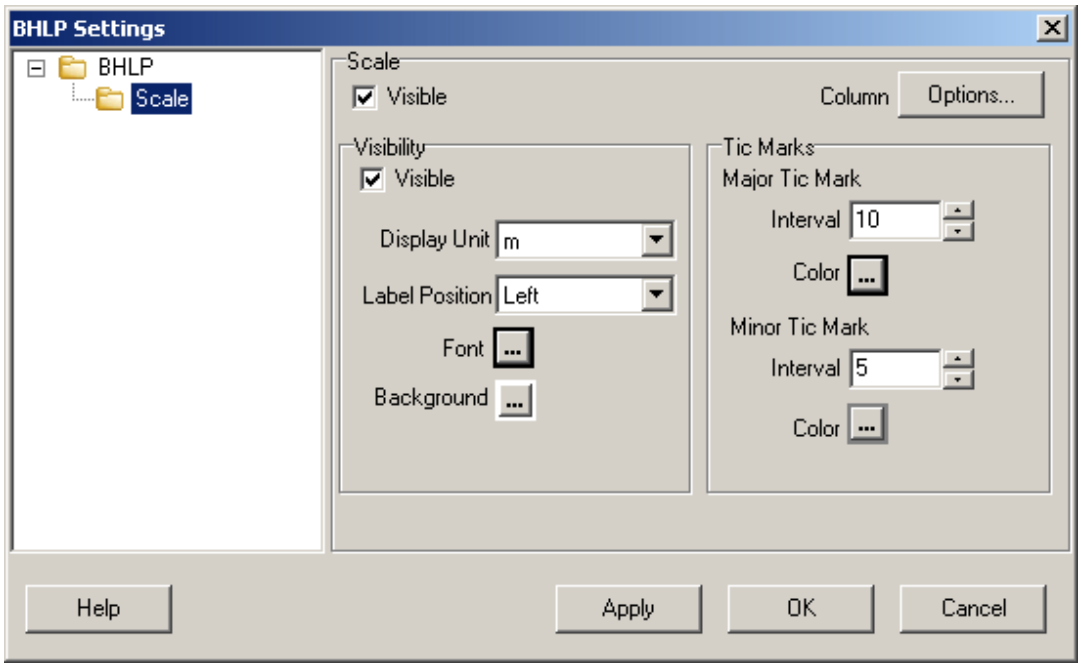

The Scale frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. To access the Column Options dialog, click the Options... button.

The Visibility frame allows you to show/hide the contents of the column using the Visible checkbox, modify the Display Unit, and change the Label Position. Change the font style and background color using the Font color box and Background color box, respectively.

The Tic Marks frame allows you to set the Interval and Color of the column gradations. Clicking on a Color box opens a palette to select from.

10.3.2 Lithology Column

The Lithology column is specifically designed to display geologic formation details. It allows the use of soil (lithologic) patterns together with an optional description for each formation.

To add a Lithology column, click the (Add) button and select Lithology from the combo-box provided.
A new Lithology column will be added. In the Designer tree, expand the Lithology node and select LithologyEntities. Using the combo-boxes provided, select the data table, top, bottom, image, and text entities.

Lithology column is a specialized version of the Interval column.

10.3.2.1 Settings

The Lithology column settings are shown in the following screenshot. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the designer window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show Settings, then selecting the Lithology node from the BHLP Settings window.

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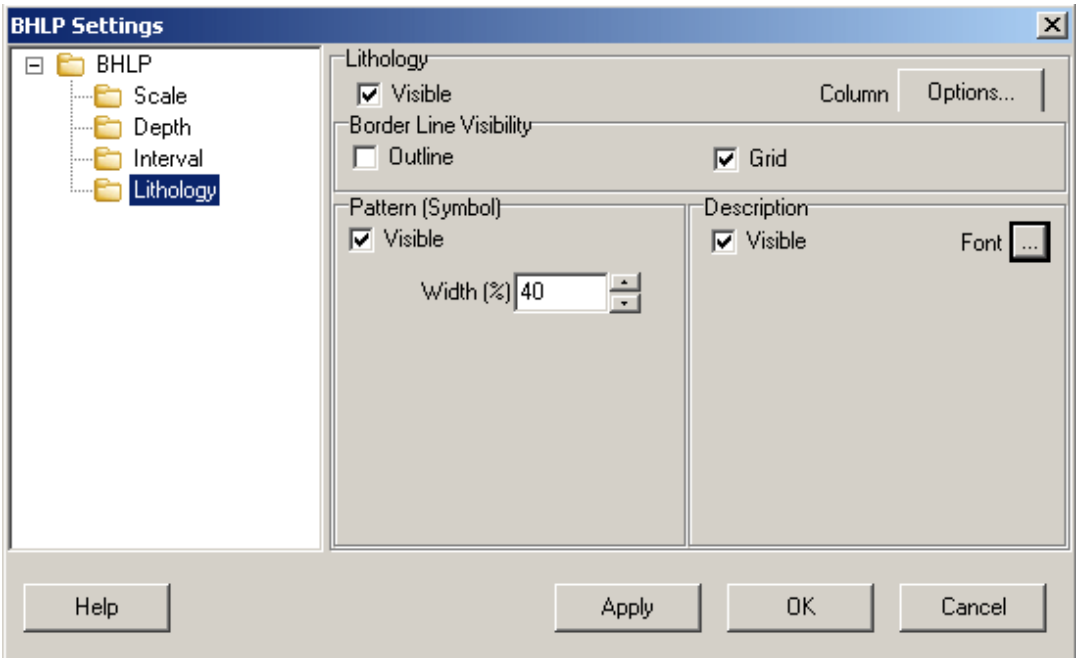

The Lithology frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. You can also set the general column settings by clicking the Options.. button. The Border Line Visibility frame allows you to show/hide the column Outline and the Grid by clicking on the appropriate check box.

The Pattern (Symbol) frame includes a Visible checkbox which allows you to show/hide the lithology patterns, and a Width (%) vertical scroll box which allows you to set the width of the lithology pattern as a percentage of the total column width.
Under the Description frame, you can modify the visibility and font style of the descriptive text by selecting the Visible check box and Color box, respectively.

10.3.3 Plot Column

The Plot column is designed to display various types of depth dependent graphs. It supports both the Depth-Interval as well as the Depth-Point based data types. The following are some example data that may be displayed using this column type:

- Geophysical investigation results
- Analytical results (chemical concentration)
- Analytical results for soil physics (moisture content, bulk density, etc.)
- Soil testing results (pocket Penetrometer, SPT)

Various plot settings are available. For Depth-Point based graphs, the plot column supports the following plot types:

- Points
- Connected vertices (line graphs) with or without points
- Bar charts

For depth-interval plots, the area under the plot may be filled in.

To create a Plot column, click the (Add) icon and select Plot from the combo-box provided. A new Plot column will be created in the designer window. To create specific plots within this column, select the newly added Plot sub-node from the Designer tree and click

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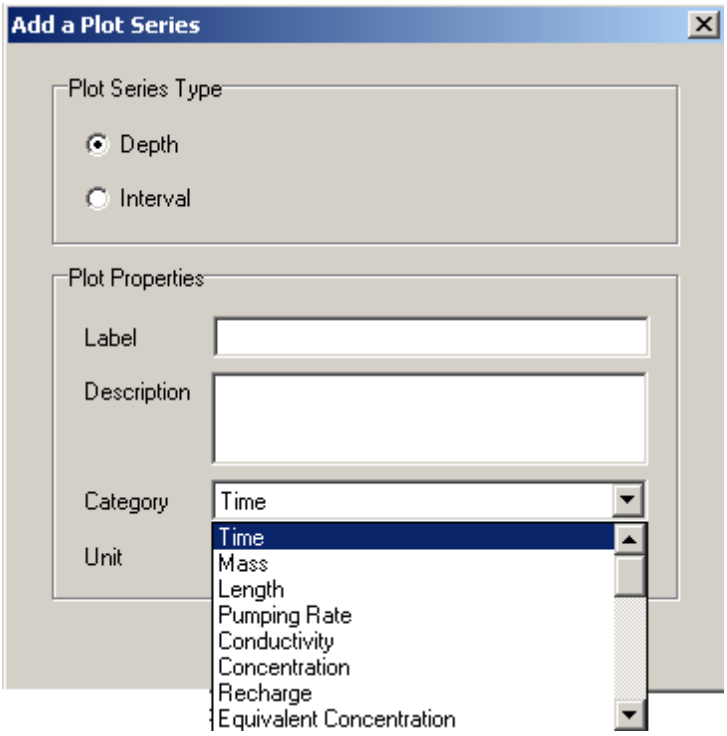
the (Add) button again. The Add a Plot Series window shown in the following dialog will open.



From this window you can define the Plot Series Type, and select a plot Category and Unit to use. The categories are based on the unit categories available in the current database template. Enter a Label for the plot, and click [OK].
Depending on whether you selected Depth or Interval for your plot, the Entities displayed in the Settings window will be slightly different.

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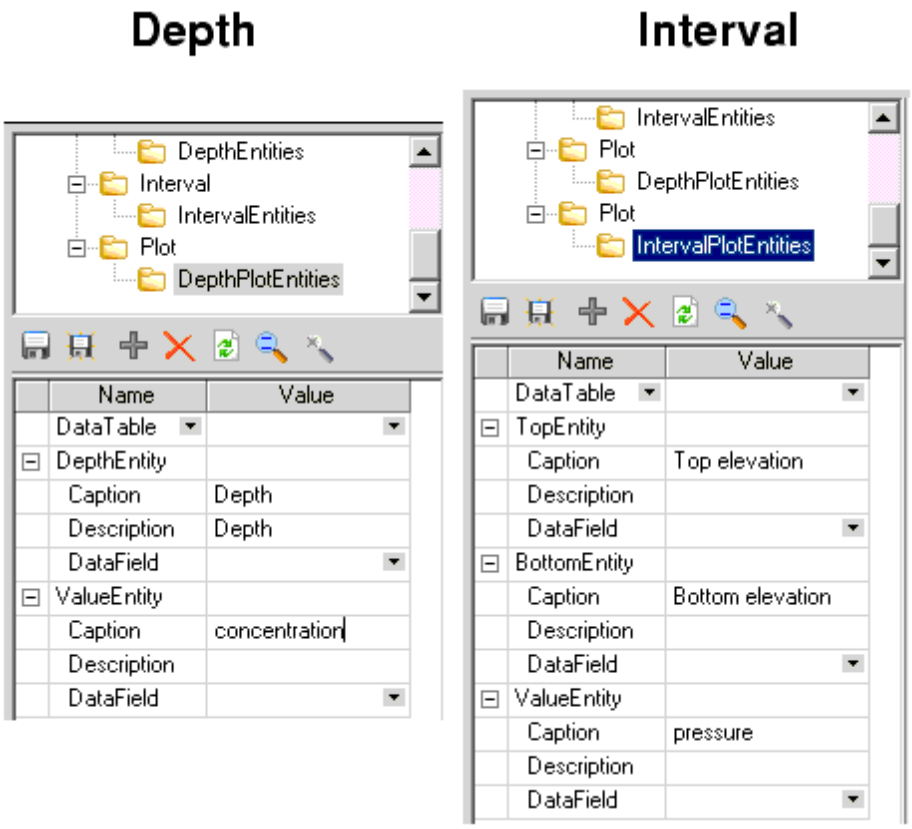
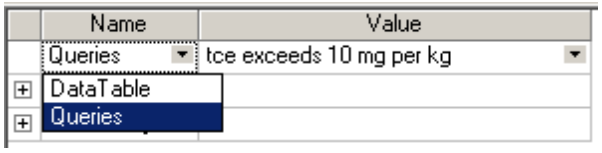


In the first row of the table, under the Name column, select the data source for the plot. There are two options available: Data Table or Queries

If Data Table is selected, then in the Value column, you will see a list of Data tables from your database schema, for which you may select one table.

If Queries is selected, then in the Value column, you will see a list of Data Queries available in your HGA project, for which you may select one table. The advantage of using Data Queries, is that the fields may originate from one or several tables in your database.



The Caption corresponds to the text you entered in the Label text box of the Add a Plot Series window.

You can add several plot series - depth and interval - to one plot column. All lines and shapes will be drawn in the default color and will be semi-transparent, so that when they overlay each other, every plot is visible.

Be careful, however, with displaying plots with vastly different scales on the same plot column. The plots will be shown on the same scale, relative to each other, so it may appear that one of the plots is hidden from view.

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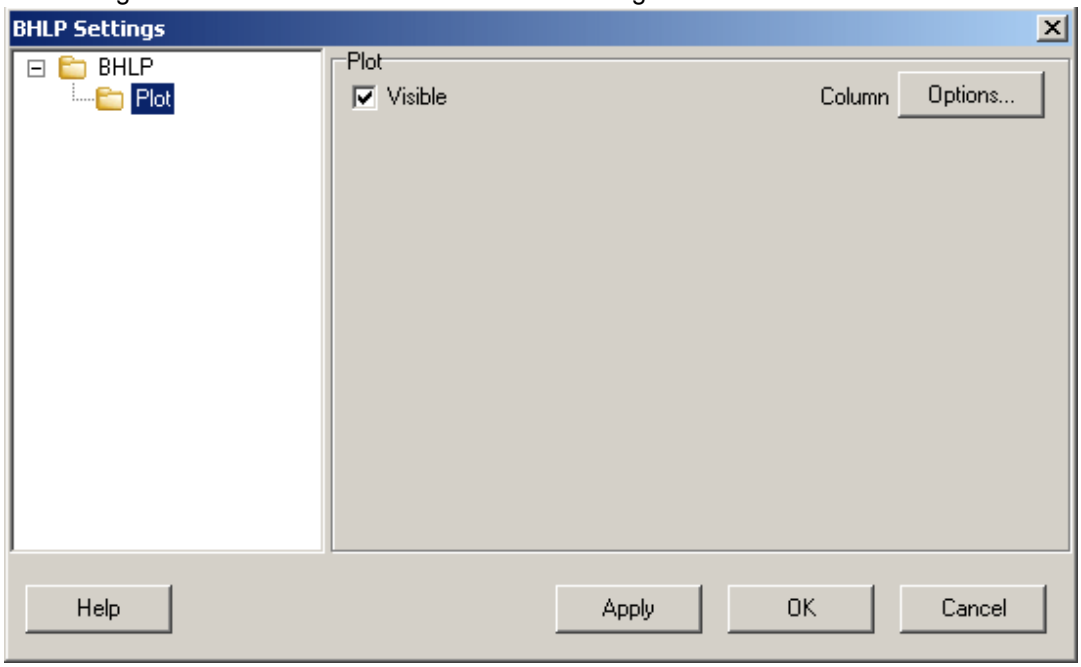
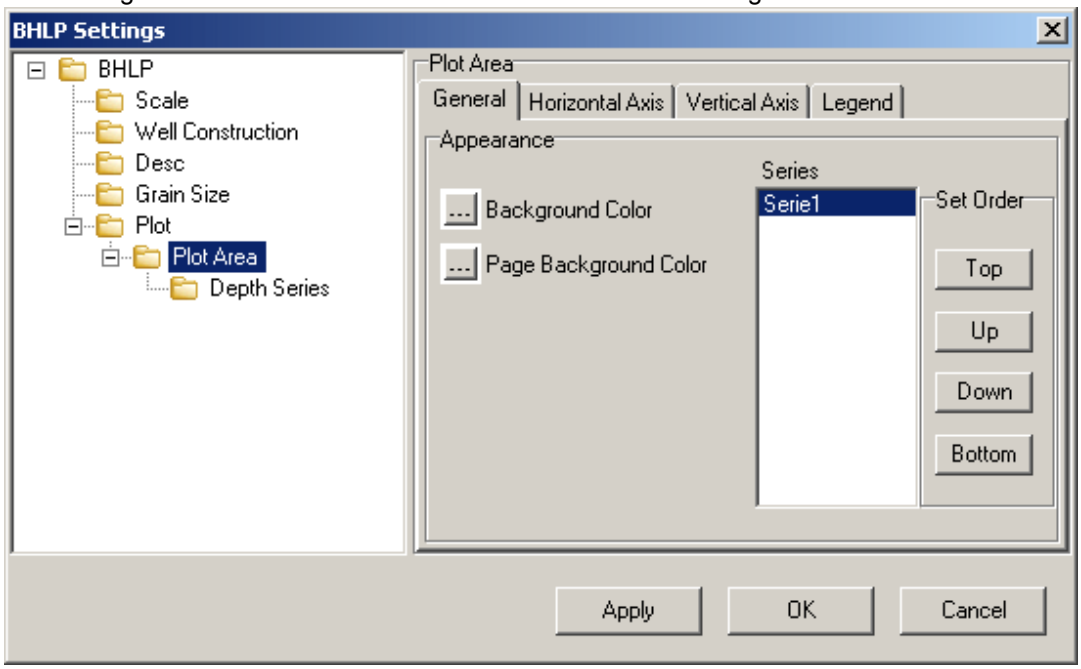
10.3.3.1 Settings

The Plot column settings are shown in the following screenshots. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the designer window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show Settings, then selecting the Plot node from the BHLP Settings window.
The settings for the Plot node are shown in the following screenshot.



The Plot frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. You can modify the general column settings by clicking the Options... button
The Settings for the Plot Area sub-node are shown in the following screenshots:



In the General tab, specify the background color and page background color. Under the series frame, you can set the order of the plots (to have one plot above/below the other).

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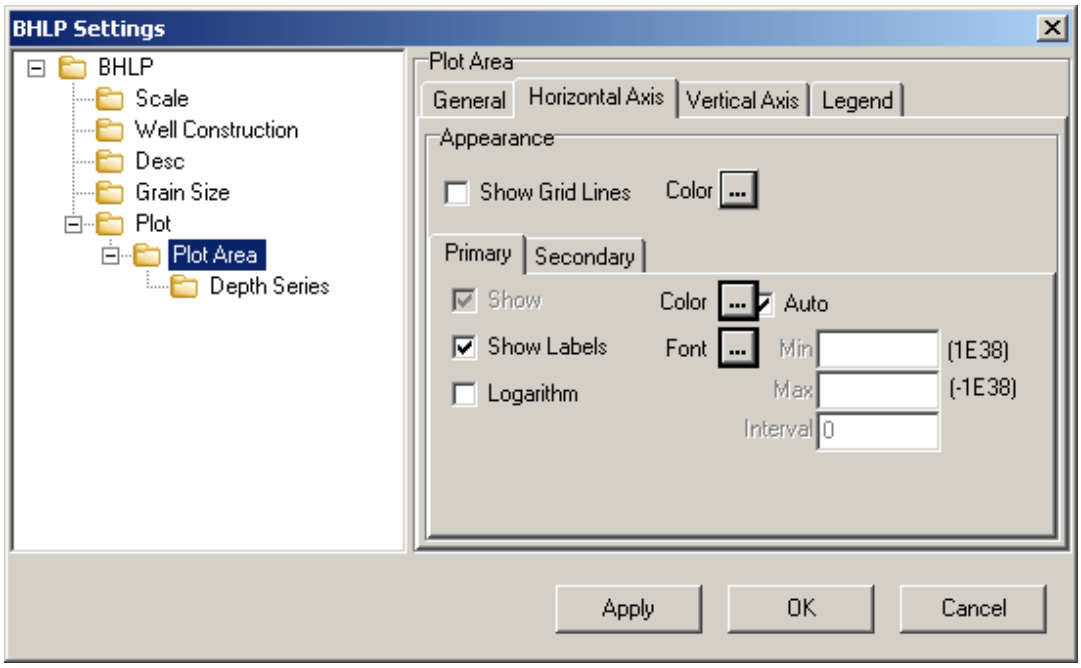
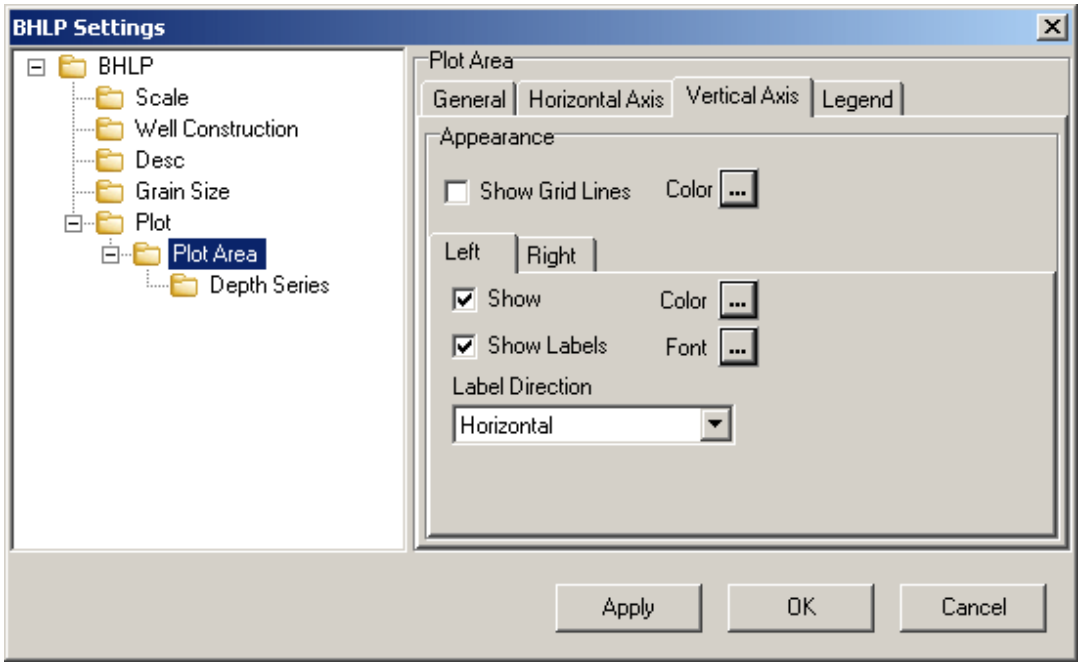


In the Horizontal Axis tab (shown above), you can modify the axis appearance and scale settings. For both the Primary and Secondary Scales there are settings for Normal or Log, as well as showing the gridlines and defining the color. Finally, you can define the axis range for each scale; accept the default Auto option, in which case, the data min and max will be read, and used as the min and max for the axis. Or, de-select this option and enter user-defined Min, Max, and Interval values.



In the Vertical Axis tab (shown above), you can modify the appearance settings of the vertical axis. For both the Left and Right axis, axis labels can be enabled/disabled by selecting the Show Labels checkbox. You can also change the label color by clicking on the Color box, and change the font by clicking on the Font box. Label Direction can be modified by making a selection from the combo box; choose from horizontal or vertical direction.

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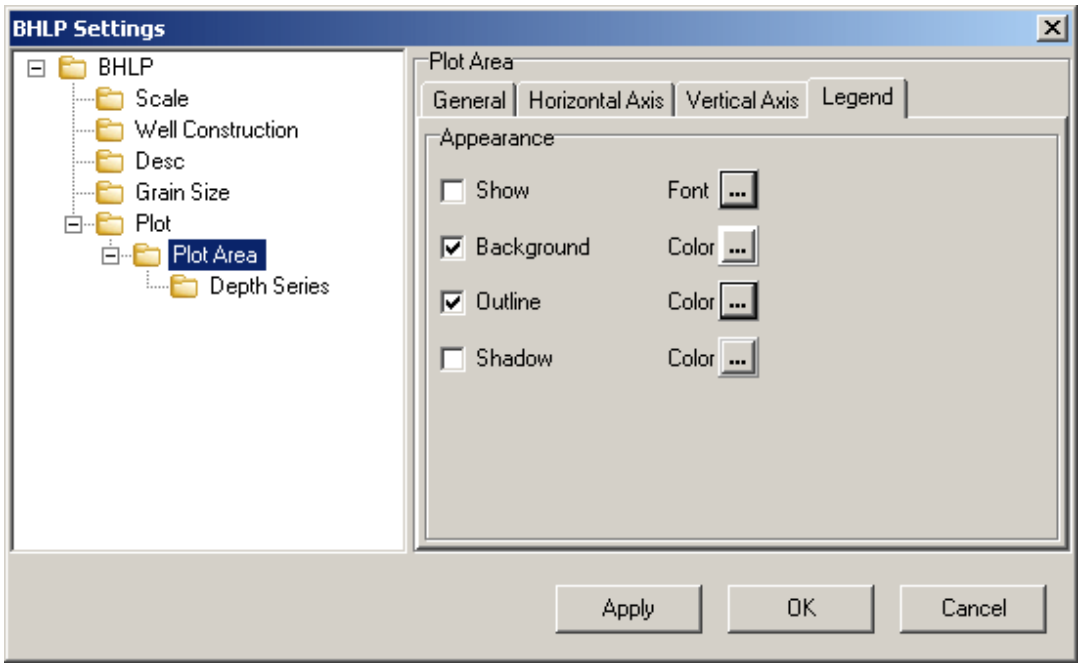
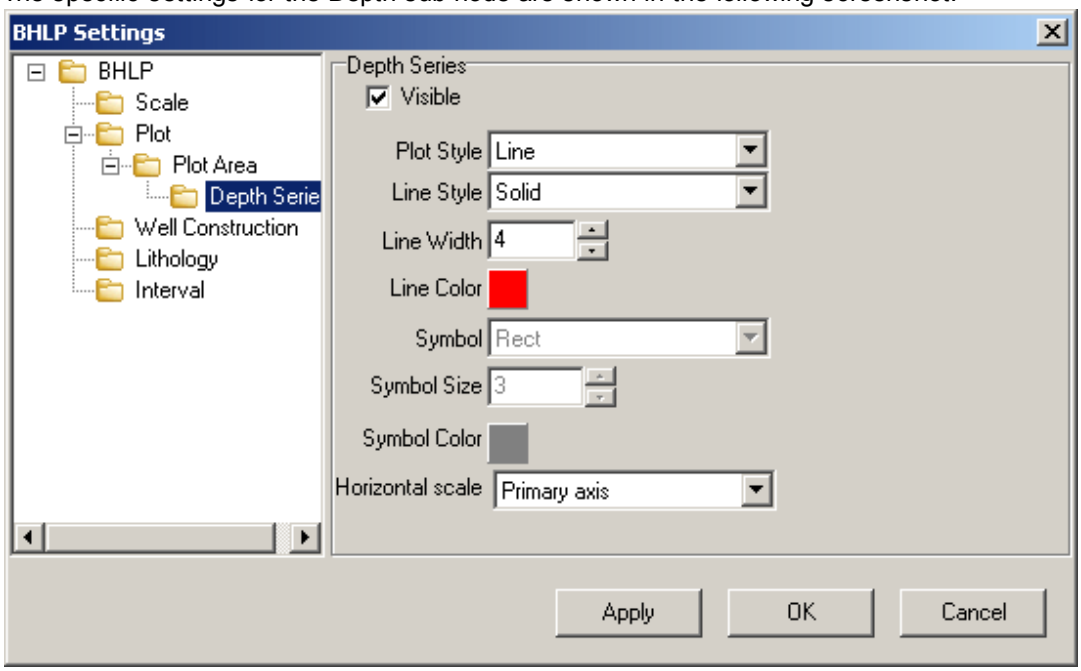


Under the Legend tab, there are settings that control the Visibility, and the Background and Outline visibility and color.

The specific settings for the Depth sub-node are shown in the following screenshot:



Plot, Line, and Symbol options can be configured, and the Depth Series can be shown/ hidden using the Visible checkbox. You can also set the Horizontal Scale for the plot series; choose from Primary or Secondary axis.

The specific settings for the Interval sub-node are shown in the following screenshot:

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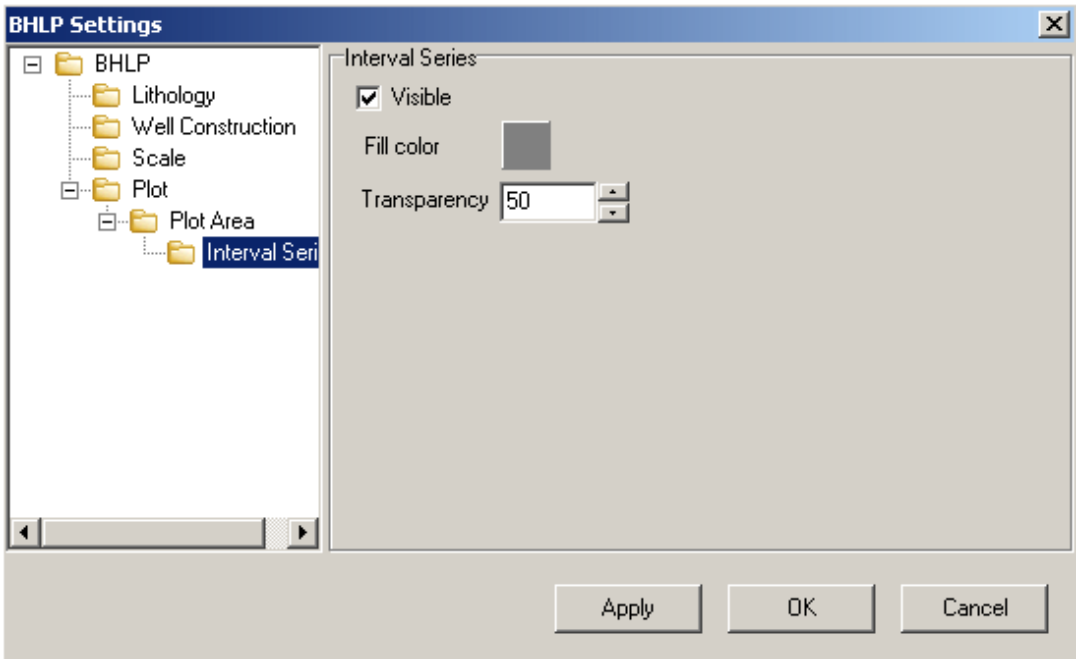

The Interval Series can be shown/hidden, and the Fill color and Transparency can be set.

10.3.4 Well Construction Column

The Well Construction column is the most comprehensive data column in the Borehole Log Plot. It displays data from various sources in your database including:

- Drilling details
- Lithology
- Annular filling
- Casing and screens
- Water Level
- Pump
- Scale

Information for the above items, and in some cases the images for patterns, are taken directly from the database.

To add a Well Construction column, click the (Add) icon and select Well Construction from the combo box provided.
Some of the entities have been selected for you. When the new Well Construction column appears, it will display Lithology, Drilling, Casing, Screen, Annular Filling, and Scale data for the selected station, if it has been entered into your database. Other entities (such as pump locations) have to be entered manually.

To specify the desired entity, expand the Well Construction node and locate the specific sub-node. Use the combo-boxes provided to set the data table and fields.

10.3.4.1 Settings

The Well Construction column settings are shown in the following screenshot. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the designer window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show Settings,

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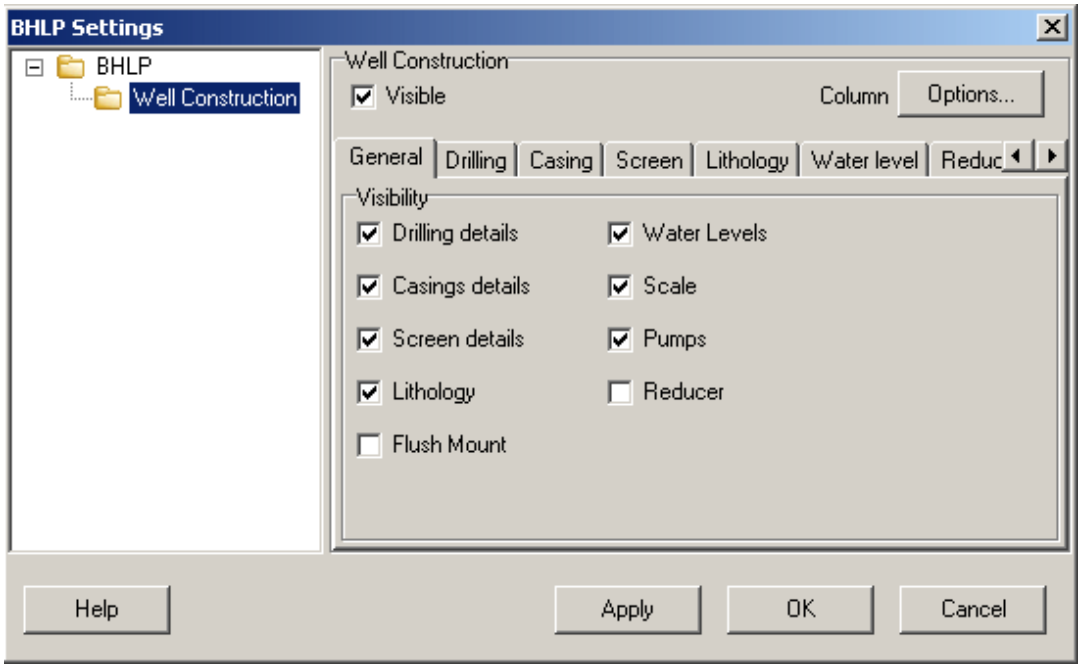
then selecting the Well Construction node from the BHLP Settings window.

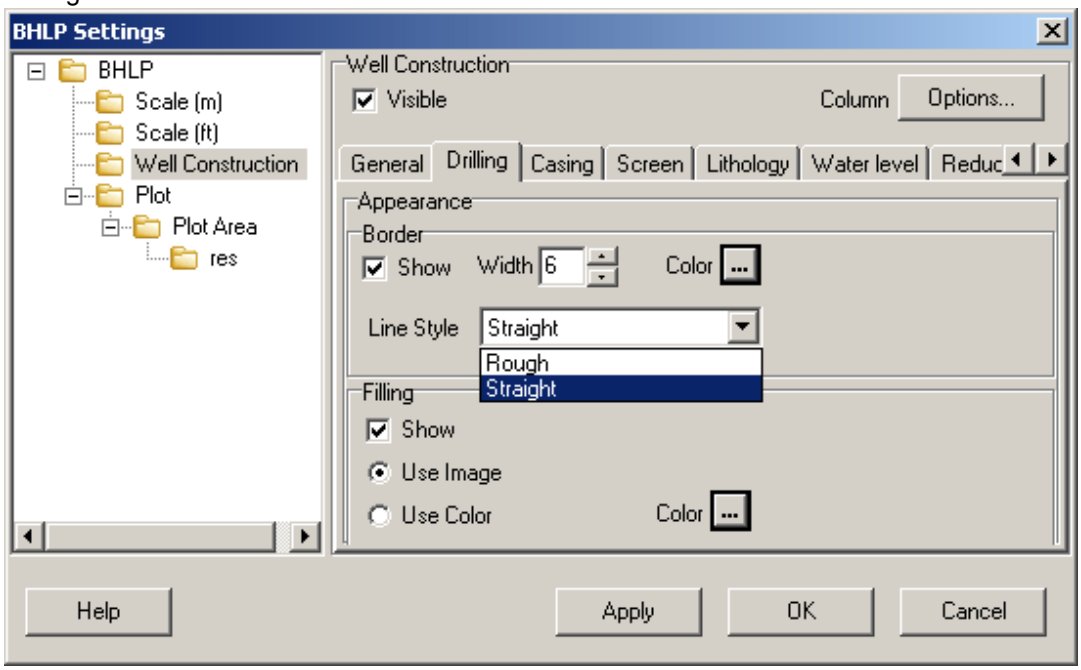
The Well Construction frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. You can also set the general column settings by selecting the Options... button.

General



The Visibility frame allows you to show/hide the various components of the Well Construction column.

Drilling



The Drilling tab allows you to define the appearance settings for the annular filling. Use the Border frame to set the Visibility, border Width and border Color. The Line Style dropdown box allows you to select between a Rough (irregular) border to a Straight (flush) border.

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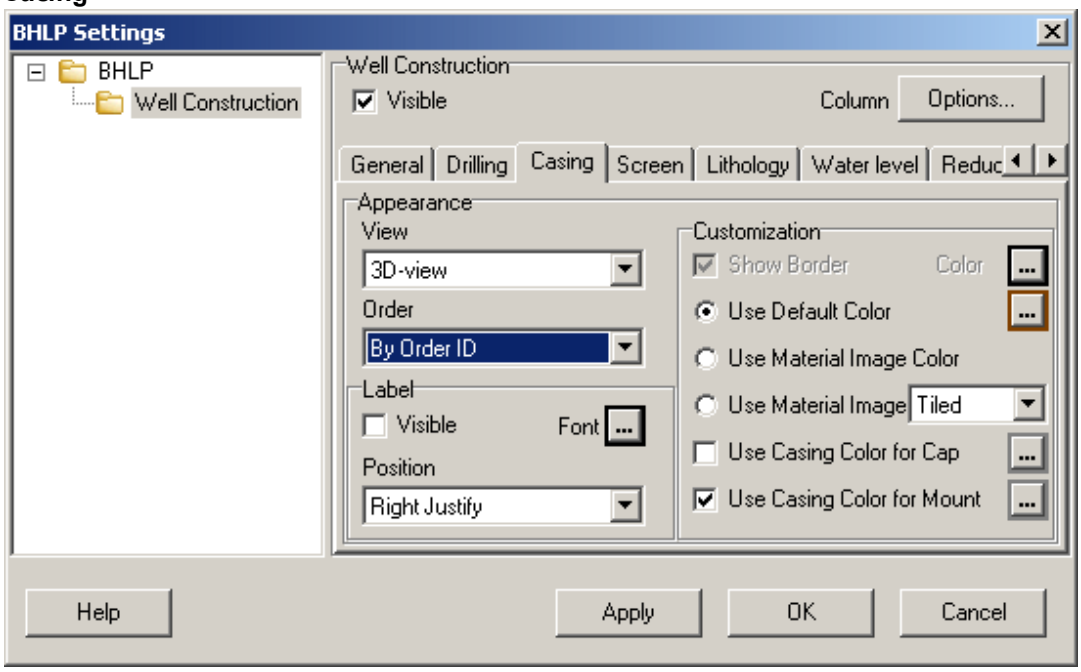
The Filling frame includes a Show checkbox which allows you to set the visibility of the annular filling. You can display the annular filling in one of two ways: Use Image or Use Color. The use image option will use the images defined in the List Editor to display the filling. Otherwise, select use color, and specify a color from the color box.

Casing



The Casing Settings frame allows you to define the well casing source color, view, and order, and label settings.
Under the Appearance frame, select how to display the well casing.
Select the View (2D or 3D)
Casing Order (left to right, right to left, centered, etc.)
Define Label properties

NOTE: In order to define well casings within another parent casing, you must define the parent casing value in the Casing table. If you do not have this field, it must be added to your data structure. If you want well casings drawn individually (not within a parent casing), define a value of 0 for the Parent_casing_ID.
Under the Customization frame, define color source for the casing (Draw Border, Use Draw Border
Use Default Color
Use Material Image color (use this option if your well casing materials were selected from a list defined in the list editor, and each list item has a corresponding color)
Use Material Image (will use an image from the database, for the well casing; if you select this option, you must add an Image Entity to the Well Construction/Drilling/Casing entities, as shown below, and map to an image field in the database)

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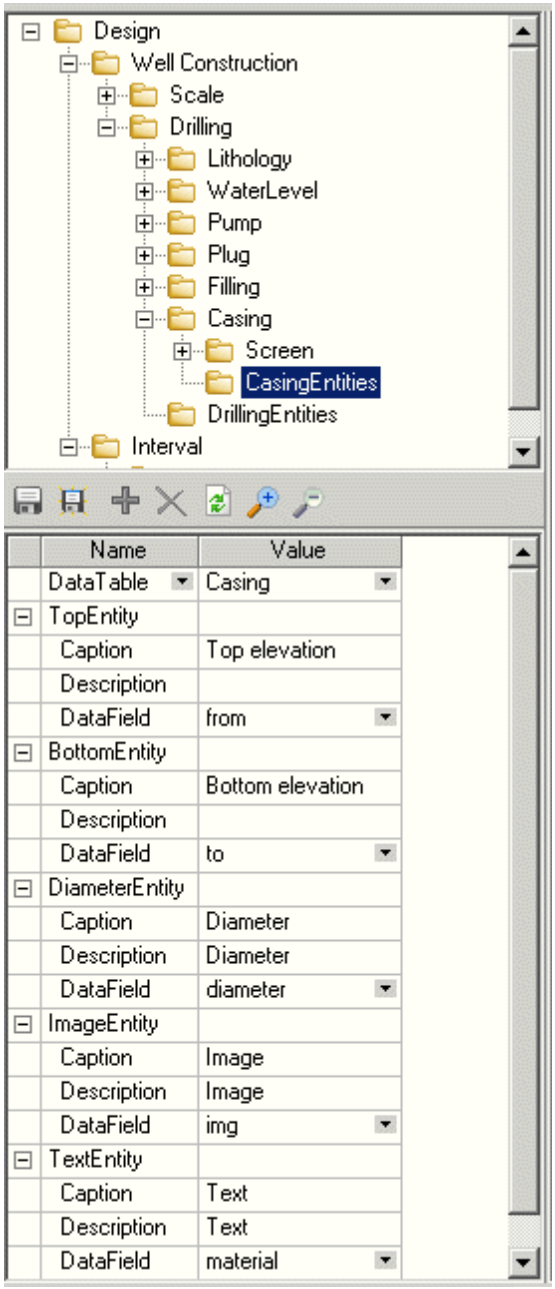

Define color for the casing cap and mount

NOTE: In order to see the well casing and screens in the appropriate locations, you must add and map the appropriate entities as explained below:

In the BHLP settings, right-mouse click, and select Add Entity. You may add and map any of the following entities:
Image: use this option if you want to display an image of the well casing on the BHLP; you must select a field from the casing table, that contains an image.
Text: use this option if you want to display a descriptive label of the casing, on the BHLP; you must select a field from the casing table, that is a string, and contains the descriptive information on the casing type/material
IDEntity: select the field that contains the Casing ID

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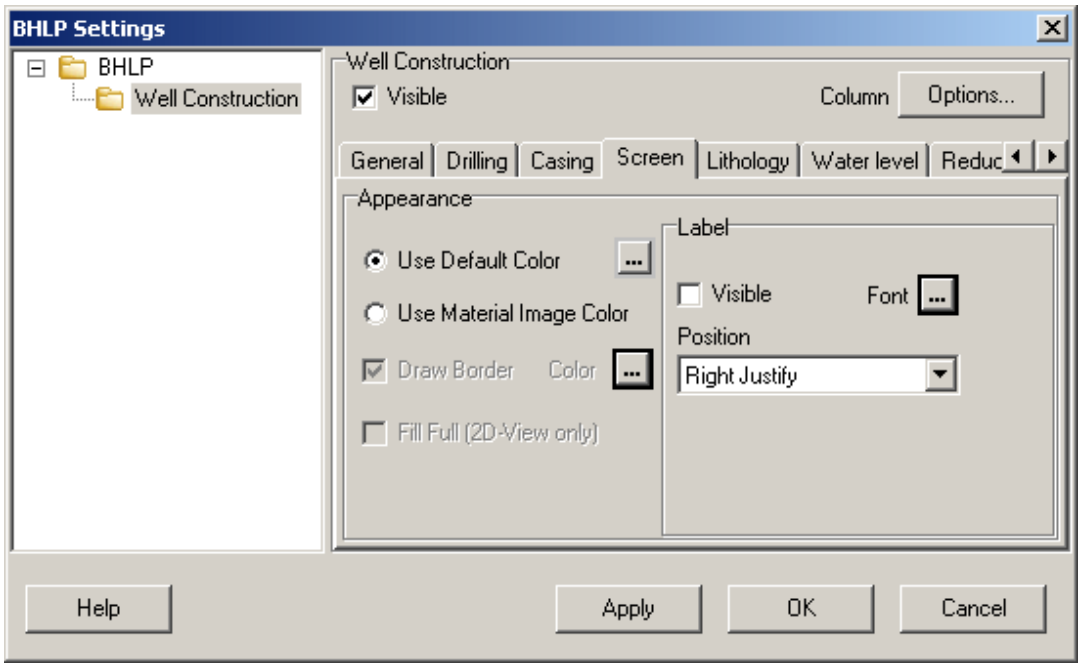
ParentID: use this option if you want to display well casings nested within another casing, or on their own. You must select a field from the casing table, that is field type double, and contains values for the parent casing ID
SortBy: use this option if you want well casings to be ordered in a particular fashion on the BHLP. You must select a field from the casing table, that is field type double, and contains values for the well casing orders.

Screen



Under the Appearance frame, select how to display the well screen.
Use Default color
Use Material Image color (use this option if your well screen materials were selected from a list defined in the list editor, and each list item has a corresponding color)
Draw Border, and
Fill Full (2D-View only) (use this option to apply a solid color to the well screen)
Under the Label frame, define the text settings for the screen labels.

NOTE: In order to see the well screens in the appropriate locations, you must add and map the appropriate entities as explained below:
In the BHLP settings, right-mouse click, and select Add Entity. You may add and map any of the following entities:
Image: use this option if you want to display an image of the well screen on the BHLP; you must select a field from the screens table, that contains an image.
Text: use this option if you want to display a descriptive label of the screen, on the BHLP; you must select a field from the screen, that is type string, and contains the descriptive information on the screen type/material
ParentID: use this option to define what casing each screen belongs to. You must select a field from the screen table, that is field type double, and contains values for casing ID (in most cases, select the Casing ID)

Lithology

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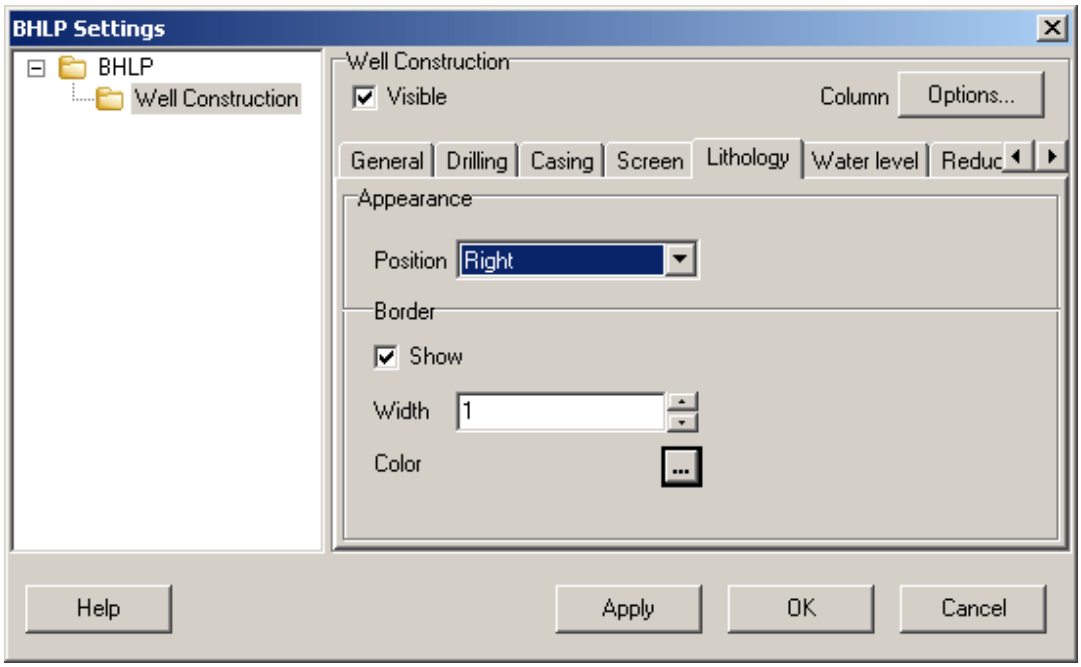
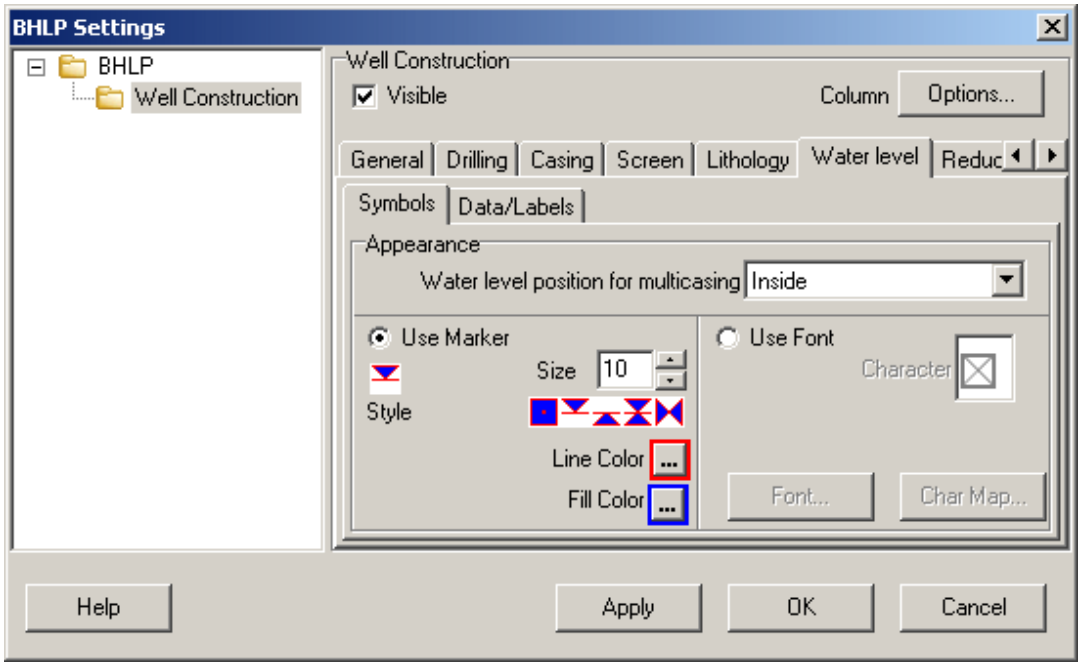


The Appearance frame allows you to change the position of the lithology images layers within the cell construction column. Choose from Right, Left, Both (on each side of the well drilling).

The Border frame allows you to define the lithology border settings. You can set the visibility using the Show checkbox, change the width of the border using the Width vertical scroll boxes (0-10), and change the color of the border using the color box.

Water Level



The Symbols tab allows you to define the symbol to represent one or more water level measurements on the plot.

Under the Appearance frame, you can specify the water level position for multicasing wells

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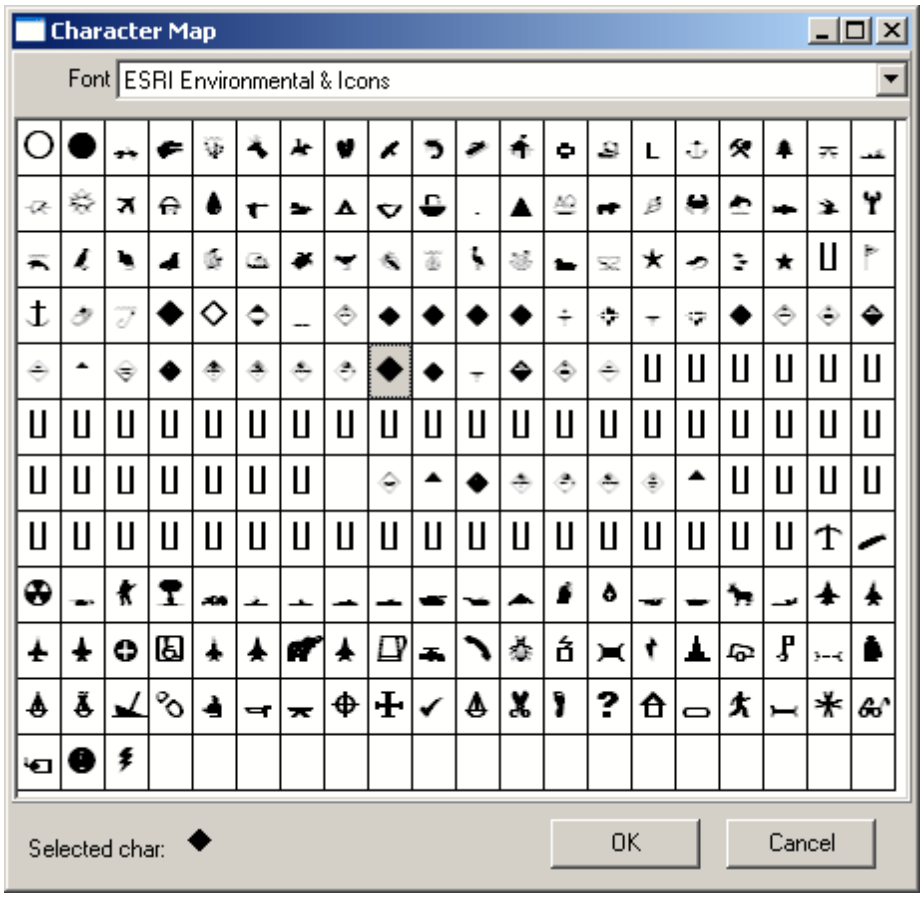
from the dropdown list box. You can also select the type of symbol to represent the water level positions.

Select the Use Marker option, and you can select from a list of symbol markers, where the size, style, and line and fill colors can be defined.

Select the Use Font option, and you can select from available fonts, size, color, etc. After the Font is selected, load the Character Map to see the available characters for the selected font.



Simply click on the desired character, then click [OK] to return.

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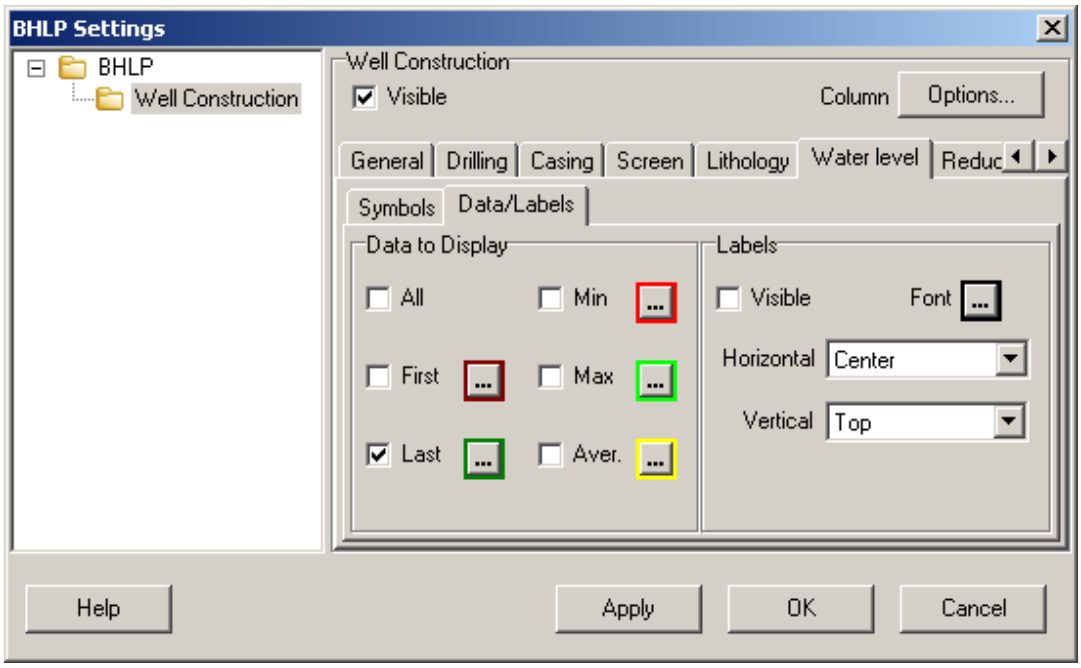

Under the Data/Labels tab, the Data to Display frame allows you to select which water level (s) to represent on the BHLP. Choose from the following options:

- All
- First
- Last
- Min
- Max
- Average

The color of each option can be changed by clicking on the corresponding color box.
Finally, the Labels frame allows you to specify the Visibility, Font and Alignment settings for the data labels.

NOTE: In order to see the water level dates displayed beside the symbol, you must map the appropriate Well Construction \ Drilling \ Water Level Entity fields as shown below; the data source may be a table or query.

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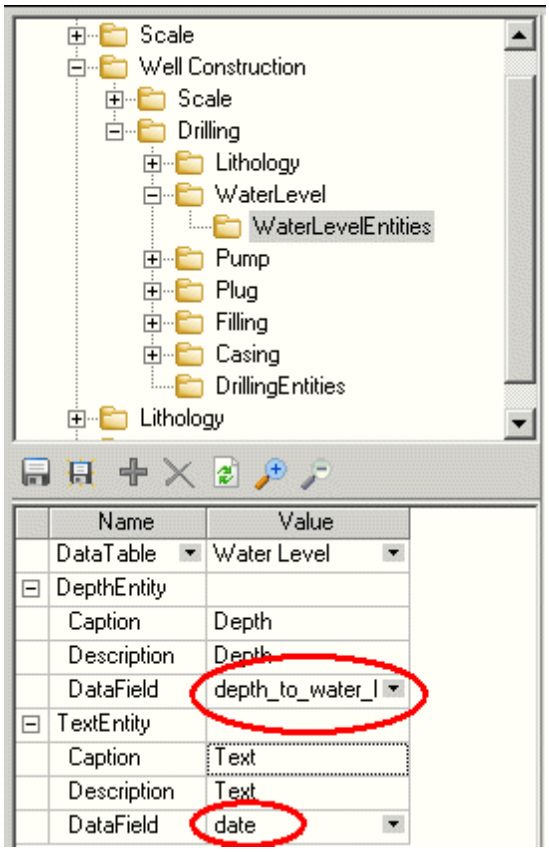
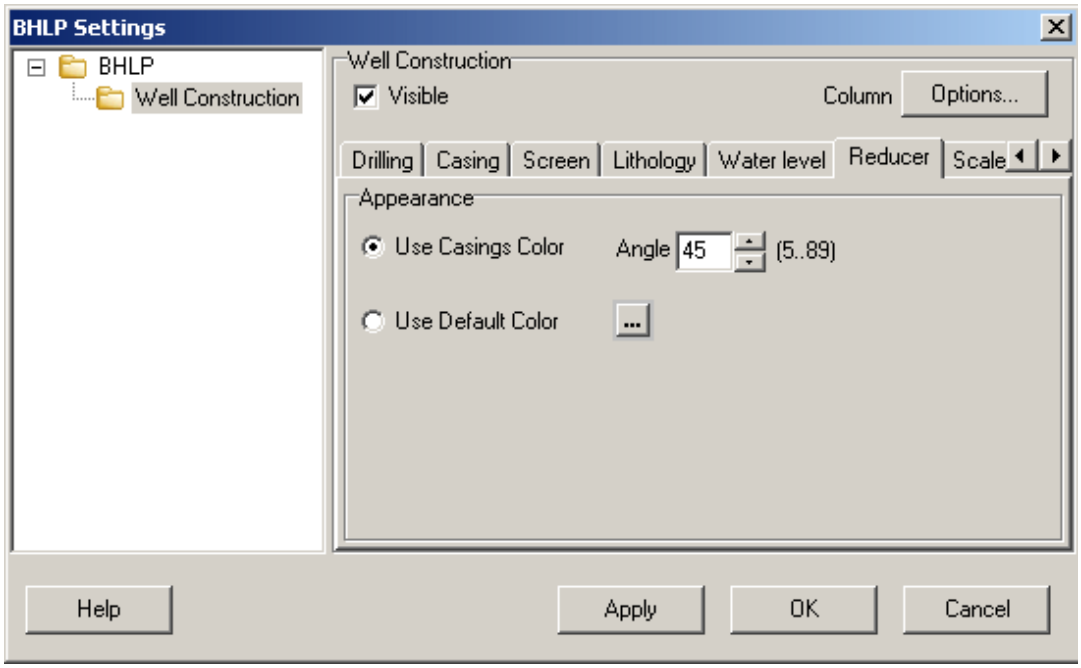


Reducer



Under the Reducer tab, the appearance frame allows you to modify the display settings for pipe fittings that connect casings of different diameters (shown below). Select Use Casing Color to use the predefined casing color or select Use Default Color, and specify a different color. Use the Angle vertical scroll bars to change the reducer angle.

NOTE: The reducer angle must be within the range of 5º - 89º. The reducer is not drawn to

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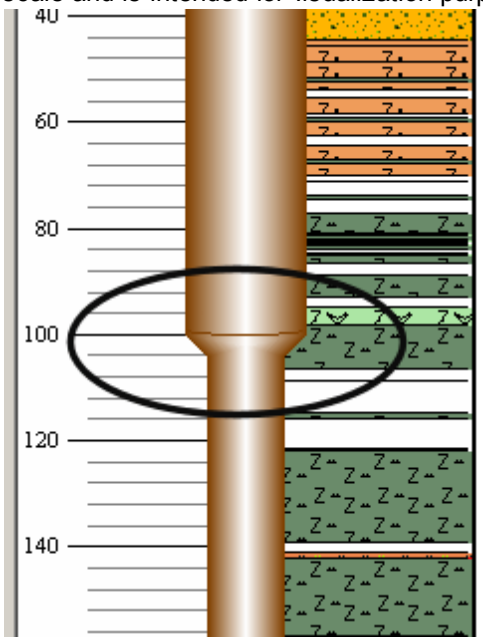
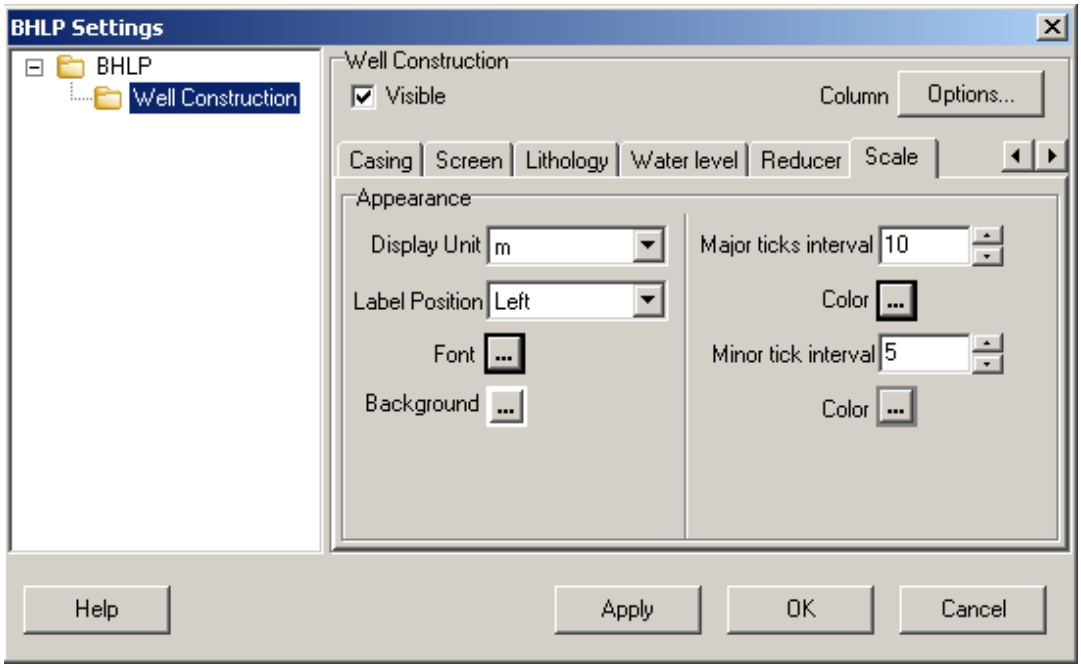
scale and is intended for visualization purposes only.



Scale



The Scale tab allows you to modify the scale within the Well Construction column. The settings for this scale are identical to those described in the Scale Column previously.

10.3.5 Interval Column

The Interval based column is designed to display data that has been collected at various intervals. As in the case of the Depth-Point based column, the data can be displayed using graphics, text, or both. Examples of data that could be displayed using a Depth-Interval based column include screen locations, interval based samples and their descriptions, etc.

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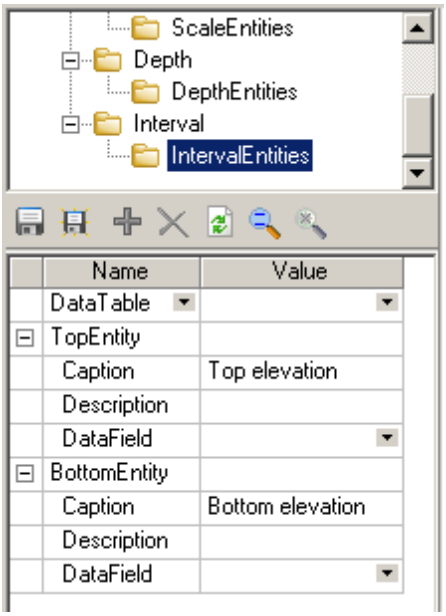
To create an Interval based column, click on the (Add) button to add a new column and select Interval from the combo-box that appears.

A new Interval column will be added to the designer window.
Expand the Interval node and select IntervalEntities.



Select the data table or query and the fields for the top and bottom entity. In this column, the data table or query is any data source that contains "from-to" interval data, and the top and bottom entities are mapped to these "from" and "to" fields.
As in the Depth column, once the intervals have been established, the value field has to be defined. To do so, right-click anywhere in the Settings frame and select Add Entity.

Select Text Entity or Image Entity from the combo-box, depending on the type of data you wish to display.
A new entity will be added to the Settings frame. Using the combo-box provided, select the field that contains the value (or image) you wish to display.

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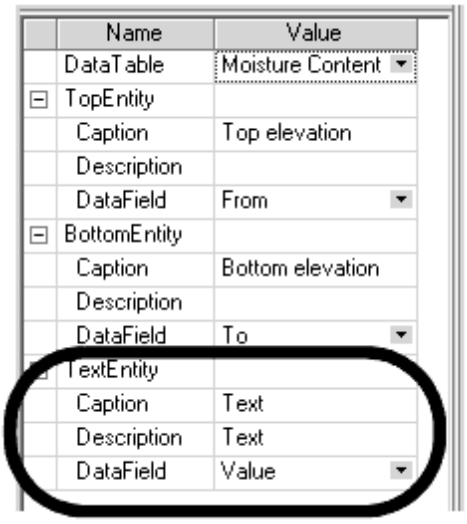
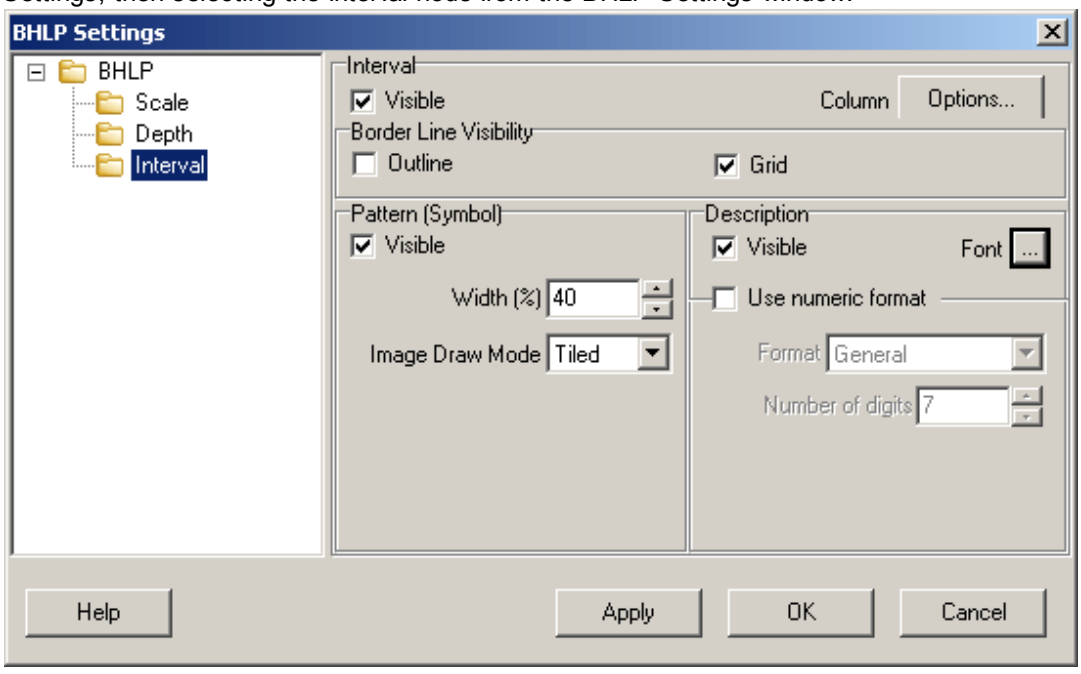


10.3.5.1 Settings

The Interval based column settings are shown in the following screenshot. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the designer window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show

Settings, then selecting the Interval node from the BHLP Settings window.



The Interval frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. You can also set the general column settings by clicking the Options.. button. The Border Line Visibility frame allows you to show/hide the column Outline and the Grid by clicking on the appropriate check box.

The Pattern (Symbol) frame allows you to show/hide the pattern, modify the Width, and

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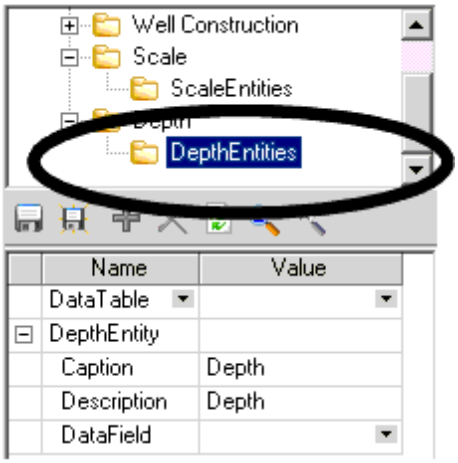
change the Image Draw Mode.
The Description frame allows you to show/hide the description, and modify the Text Font. If you choose to display numeric data, select the Use numeric format check box.

10.3.6 Depth Column

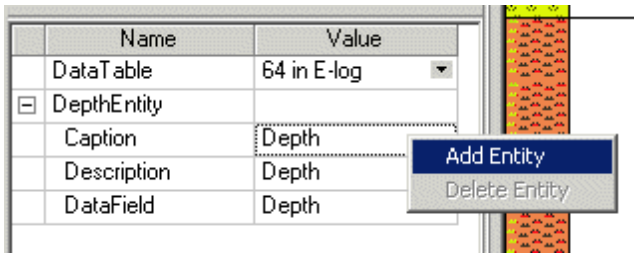
The Depth-Point based column is designed to display data that has been collected at various depths. The data can be displayed using graphics, text, or both. Water Level is an example of data that could be displayed using a Depth-Point based column. Water level information can be displayed through a combination of a symbol showing the level, accompanied by a text label (e.g. showing the date at which the displayed water level was recorded).

To create a Depth-Point based column, click the (Add) icon. Select Depth from the combo box that appears. A new Depth column will be added to the designer window.

Expand the Depth node in the Designer tree and select DepthEntities.



Select the data table or query, and the depth entity for the column using the combo boxes provided.
Selecting the field for the depth entity will create markers at the depths for which data is entered in the specified table or query. At this point you can select what is displayed beside (or in) these markers.
Right-click in the settings field and select Add Entity.



Select from Text Entity or Image Entity from the following combo box that appears:

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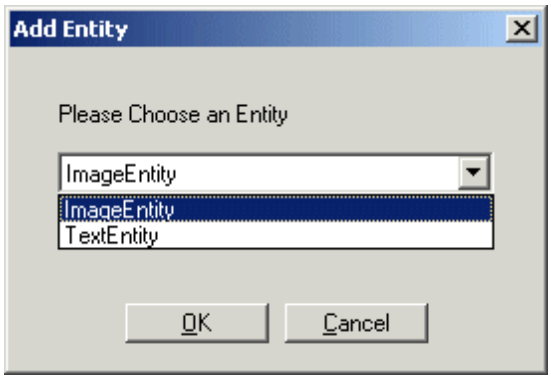
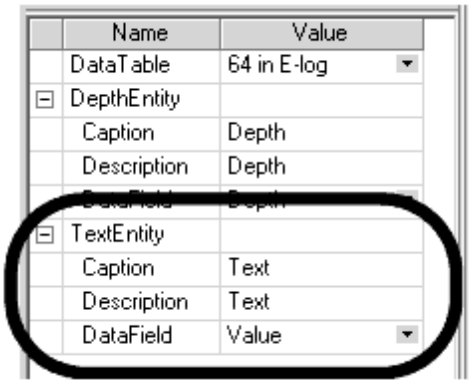


Adding a Text Entity will allow you to display text in the column, such as descriptions or numeric values. An Image Entity will allow you to display a graphical representation, such as an image, photo, or formation pattern, in addition to text.
In the Settings frame, select the field that contains the appropriate information for the entity you have chosen.



10.3.6.1 Settings

The Depth-Point based column settings are shown in the following screenshot. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the BHLP window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show Settings, then selecting the Depth node from the BHLP Settings window.

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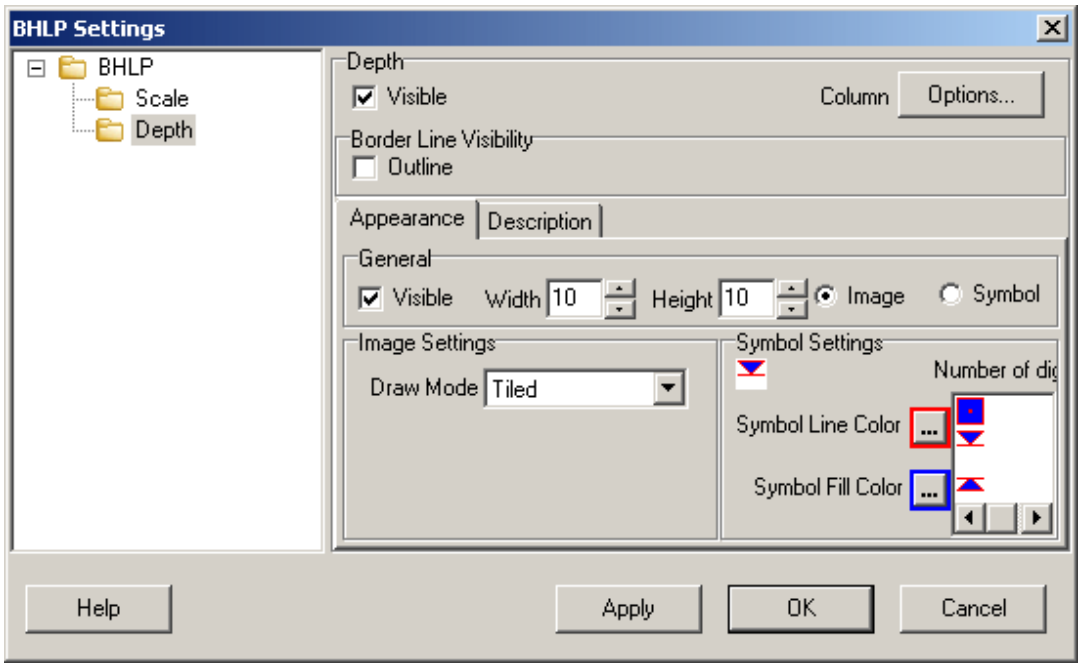
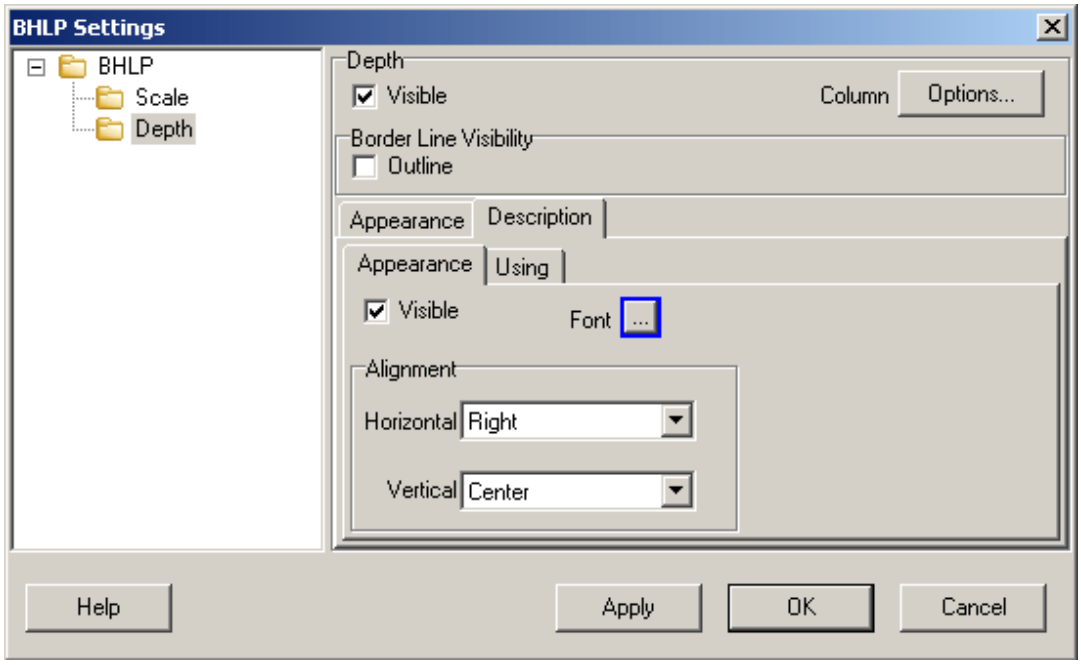


The Depth frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. You can also set the general column settings by clicking on the Options... button. Use the Outline checkbox to show/hide the column border line.

The Appearance tab allows you to show/hide the contents of the column using the Visible checkbox. You can also select from the available Draw Modes, change the Width and Height of the images or modify the appearance of symbols.



The Description tab consists of two subtabs: Appearance and Using. The Appearance subtab allows you to show/hide the text label, change its Font, and change the position of the label

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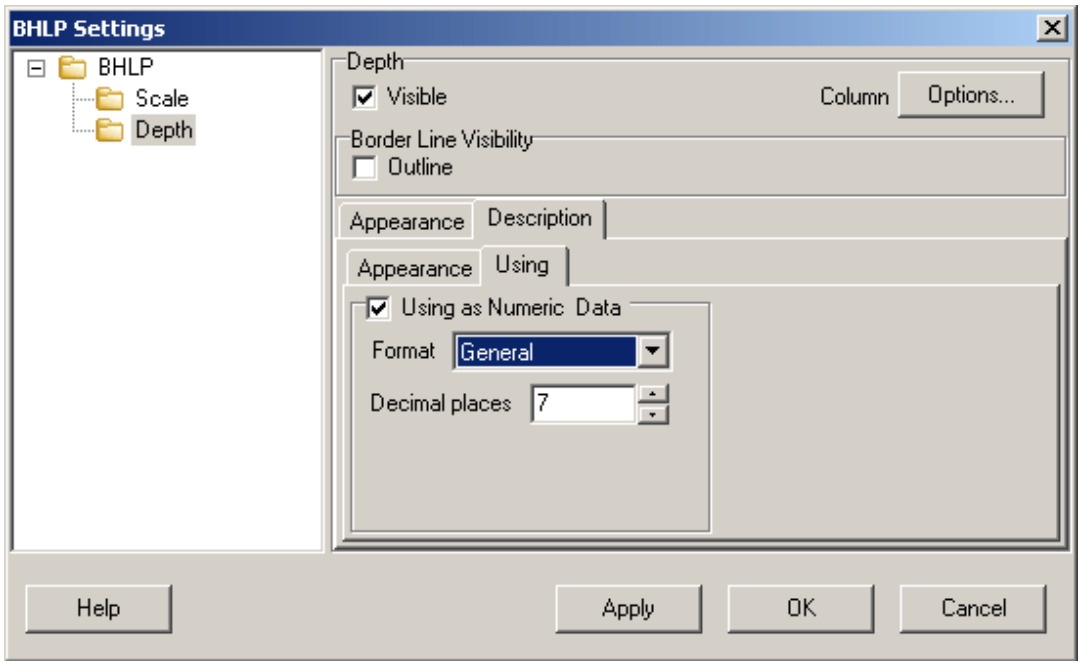
by using the horizontal and vertical Alignment dropdown boxes.



The Using subtab allows you to specify the display settings for numeric description data. If you choose to include numeric data in your water level description, select the Using as Numeric Data checkbox and specify the display format of the data using the Format dropdown list box. You may choose from the following formats:

General: use this format to display numeric data as whole numbers (e.g 1).
Fixed: use this format to display numeric data with a specified number of decimal places (e. g 1.000).
Scientific: use this format to display numeric data in standard scientific notation (e.g 1.000E+0).

For both the fixed and scientific formats, you can specify the number of decimal places by using the Decimal places vertical scroll box.

10.3.7 Picture Column

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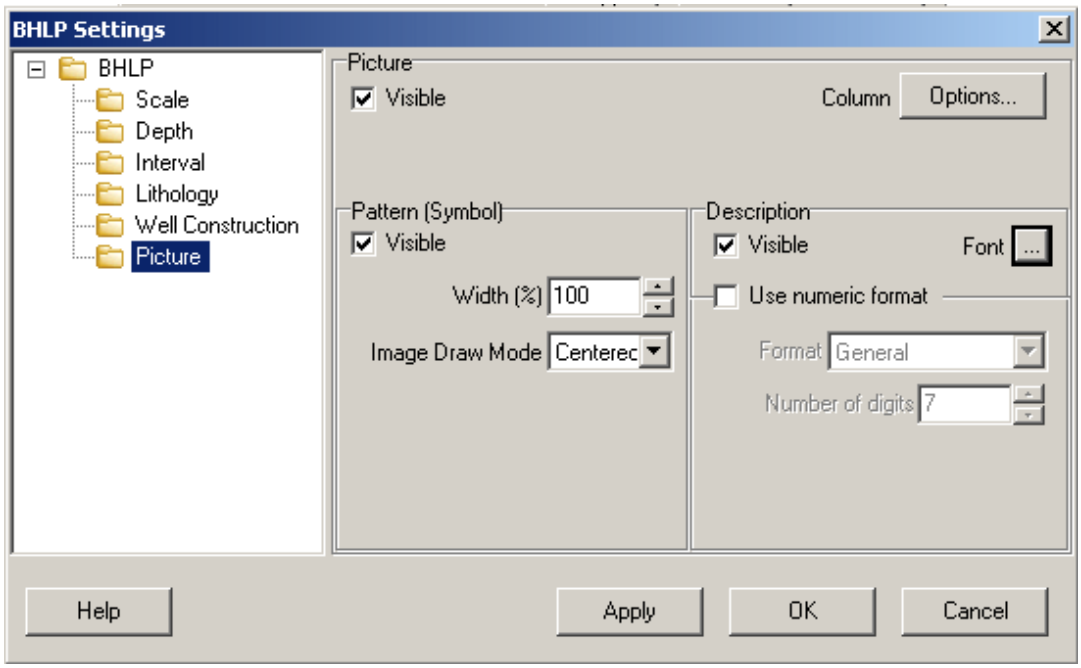
10.3.7.1 Settings



The Picture column settings are shown in the above screenshot. As mentioned previously, the settings can be adjusted by right-clicking anywhere in the BHLP window and selecting Properties, or right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Show Settings, then selecting the Picture node from the BHLP Settings window.

The Picture frame allows you to show/hide the column using the Visible checkbox. You can also set the general column settings by clicking the Options.. button.

The Pattern (Symbol) frame allows you to show/hide the image pattern, modify the Width, and change the Image Draw Mode.

The Description frame allows you to show/hide the description, and modify the Text Font. If you choose to display numeric data, select the Use numeric format check box.

10.4 Create a New Borehole Log Plot - Example

In Hydro GeoAnalyst, only the borehole log plot templates are stored. This is done so that the data for the plots will not be duplicated. HGA reads the necessary data for a borehole log plot from the database when displaying the plot.

To design a borehole log plot template, select at least one borehole in the Station List grid. Alternately, activating a Station Group suffices for this purpose, as all boreholes are assumed selected if there is no specific selection made in the grid.

Once a station group containing the desired boreholes is opened, and at least one borehole is selected, right-click on the Borehole Logs node on the Project Browser. Select the New pop-up menu option, as shown in the following screenshot, to design a new template.

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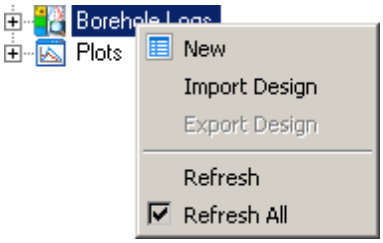
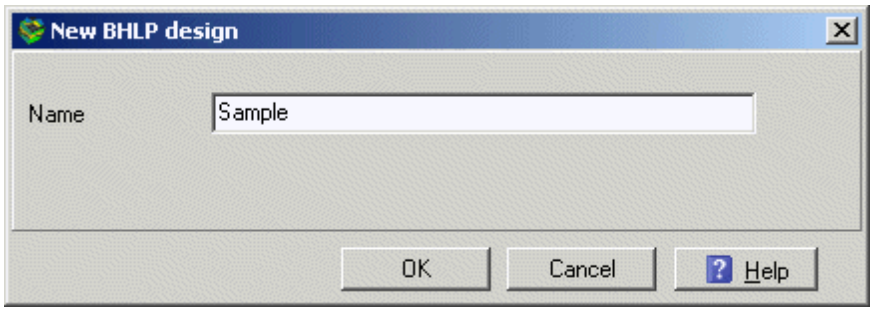


In the New BHLP Design window that appears, enter a name for the new borehole log design.



Note that the background color of the text box turns red if you type the name of an existing borehole log design, indicating that you cannot have two BHLP's with the same name. Modify your new template name slightly, and the [OK] button will be re-enabled.
In the Borehole Log Designer window that opens, the borehole(s) you have selected previously will be made available in the Select Station combo box at the top-left of the borehole log designer. You can now add the desired elements to the empty BHLP template, as shown in the following screenshot.

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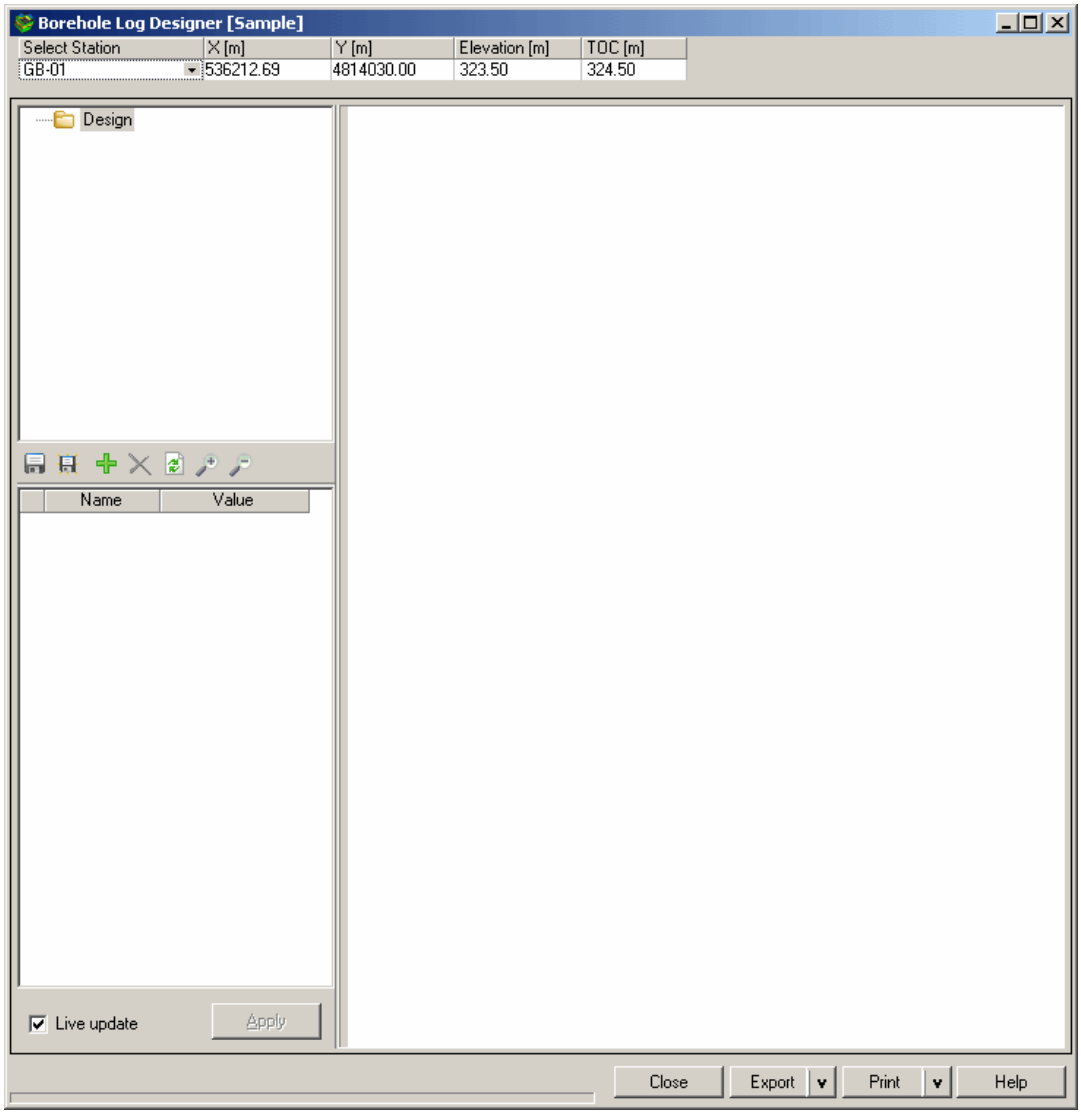

10.4.1 Adding Lithology Column

To add a column to the BHLP, right-click on the Design node in the tree view, and select the Add column menu option, or click the (Add) button in the toolbar.

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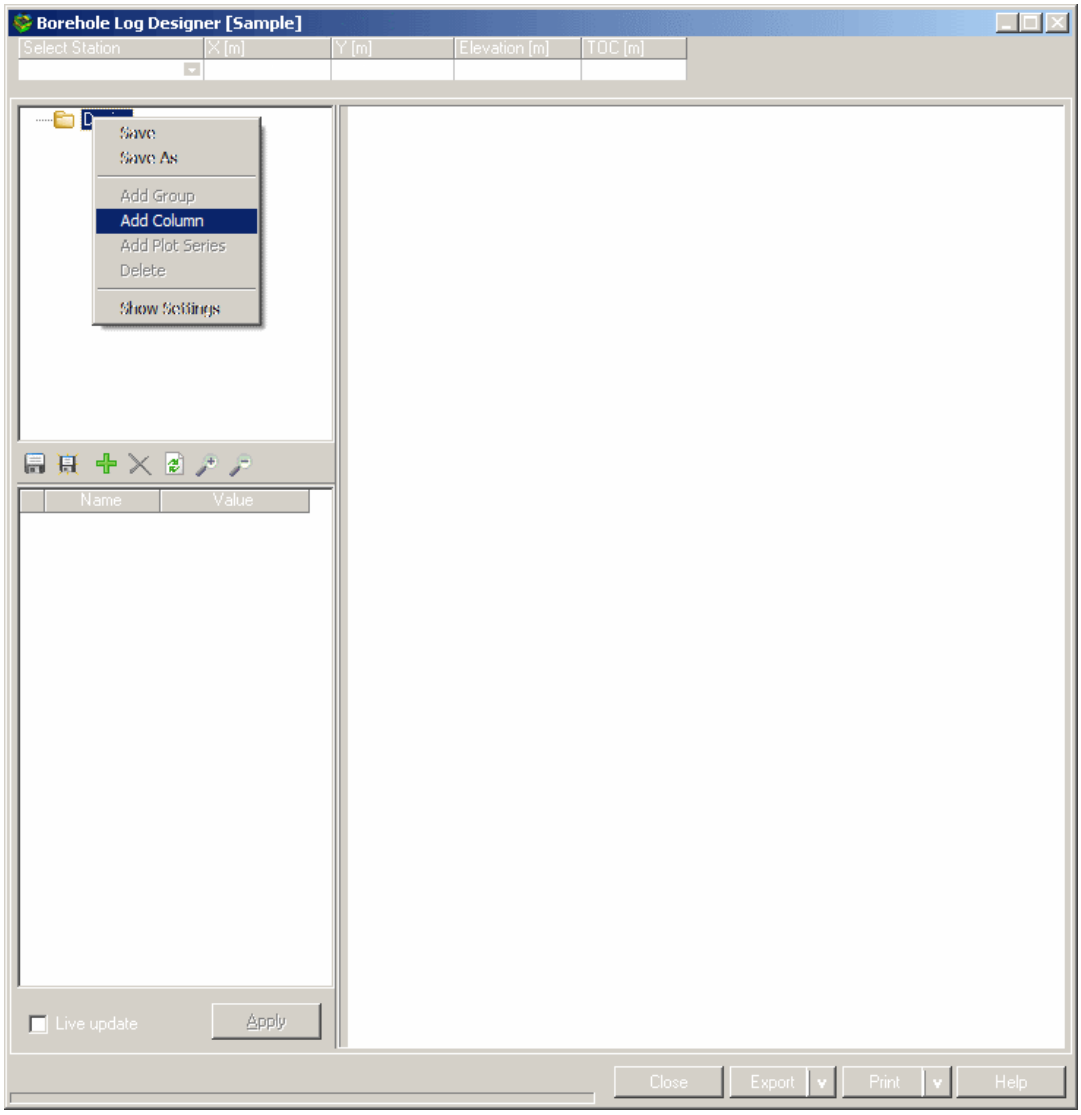
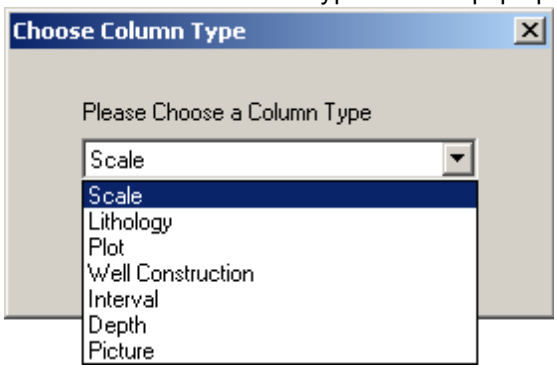


Select Column Type

Select the desired column type from the pop-up menu, and press [OK] button.



A node identifying the column will be added to the tree view under the Design node. For some columns, such as Lithology and Well Construction, the BHLP attempts to obtain data for the

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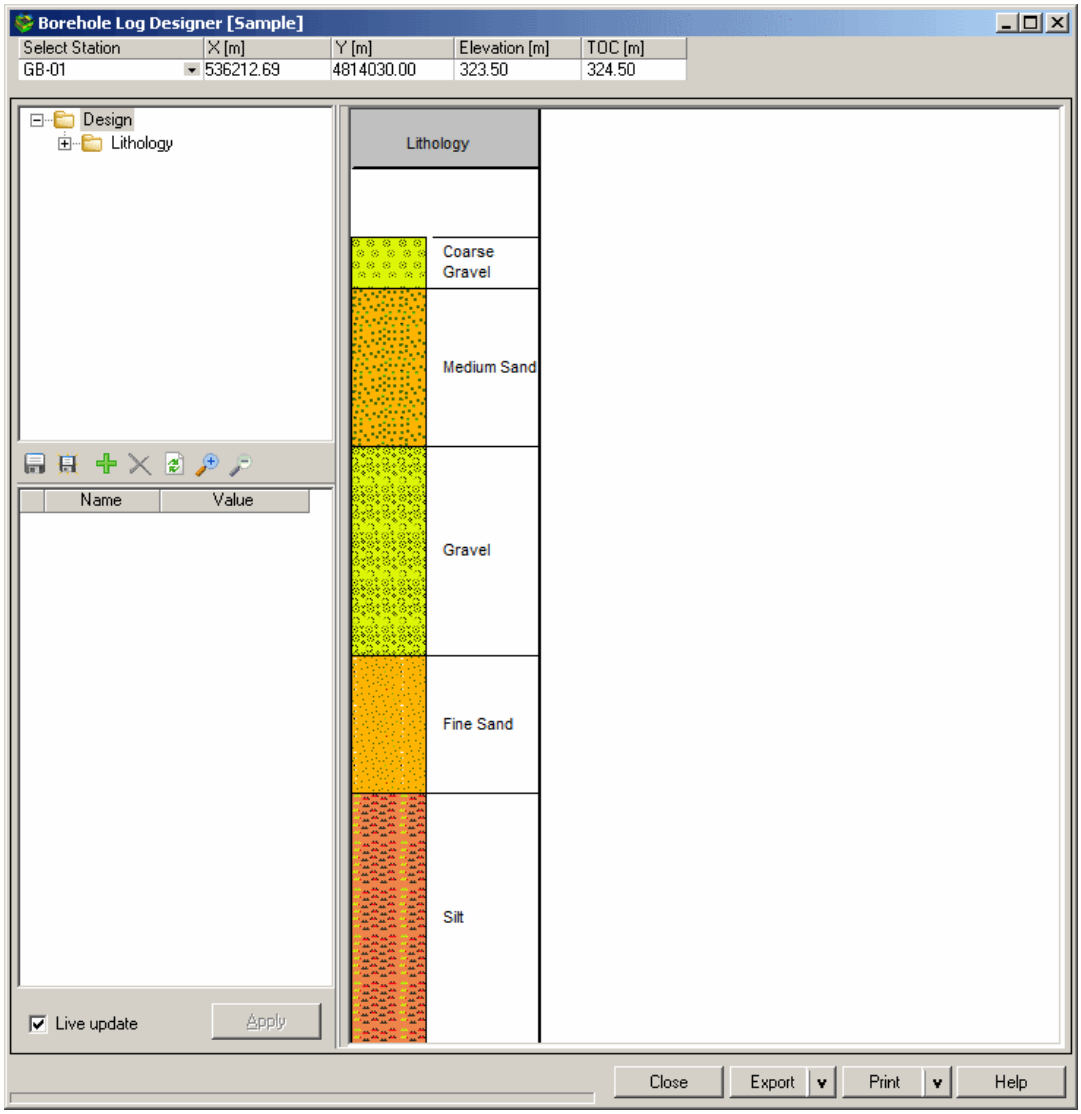
borehole that is currently selected in the combo box, and displays a preview in the viewer. An example is shown below for a new Lithology column:



10.4.1.1 Edit Column Properties

Column properties (Entities) can be set by expanding the Design node and clicking on the sub-node to be updated. For example, to modify a Lithology column, expand the Design node, and the Lithology node and select LithologyEntities from the tree, as shown in the following screenshot:

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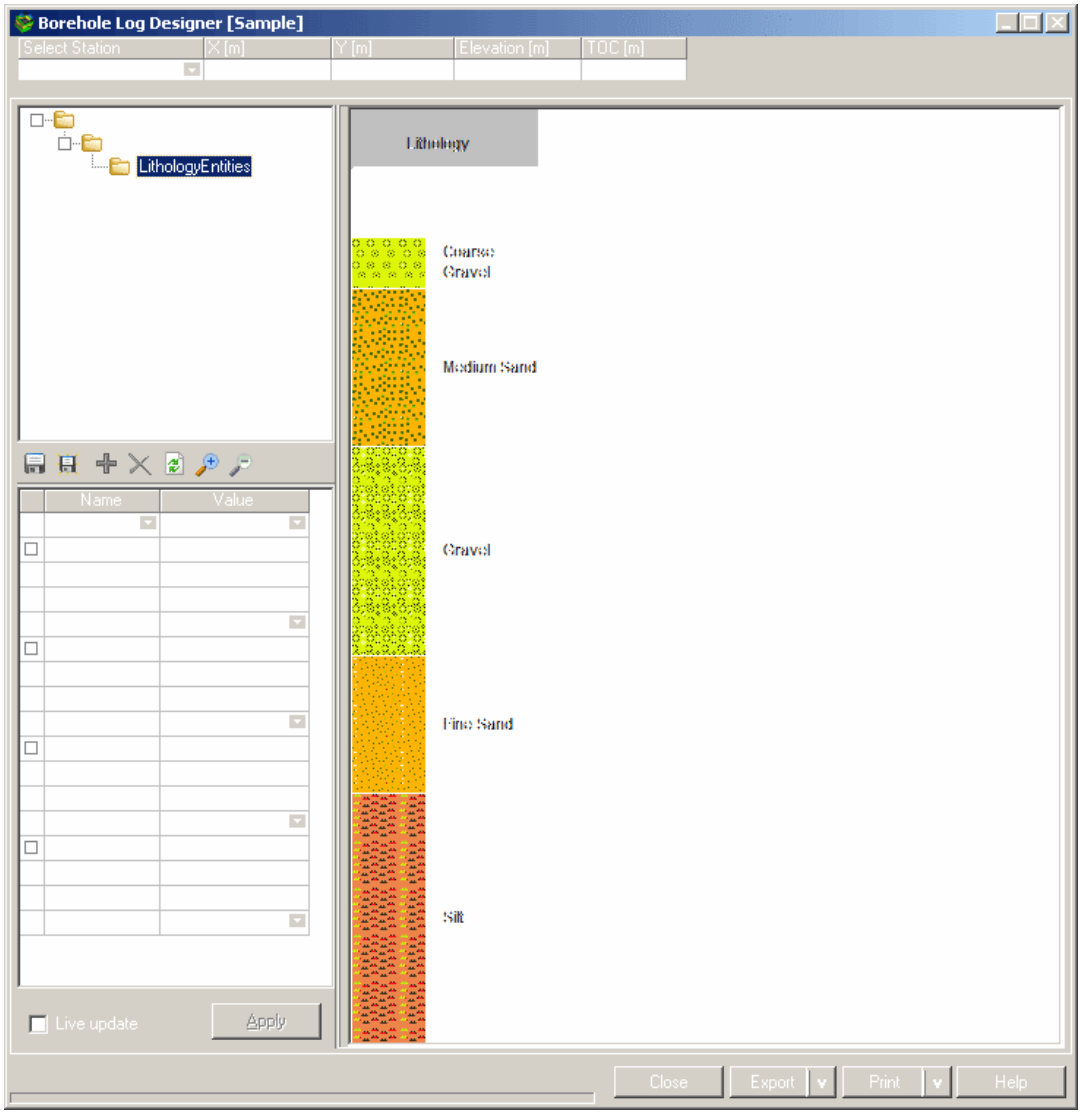

In some cases, the BHLP may not be able to identify the default data source for the selected column type, and as a result there may not be a preview. In this event, you can manually select the data source or query results for the column using the Data Table/Queries property. In the case of Lithology, select the Lithology Entities node, as shown in the previous screenshot.

10.4.1.2 Specify Data Source

First select if you want to use a Data table or a Query as the Data Source. Then, choose the respective table or data query from the list provided in the combo box next to this property, as indicated in the following screenshot. All fields from the selected table or query will be available for mapping to the required data fields in the column. Update each Data Field as necessary. The Data Fields required for a Lithology column are circled in the following figure.

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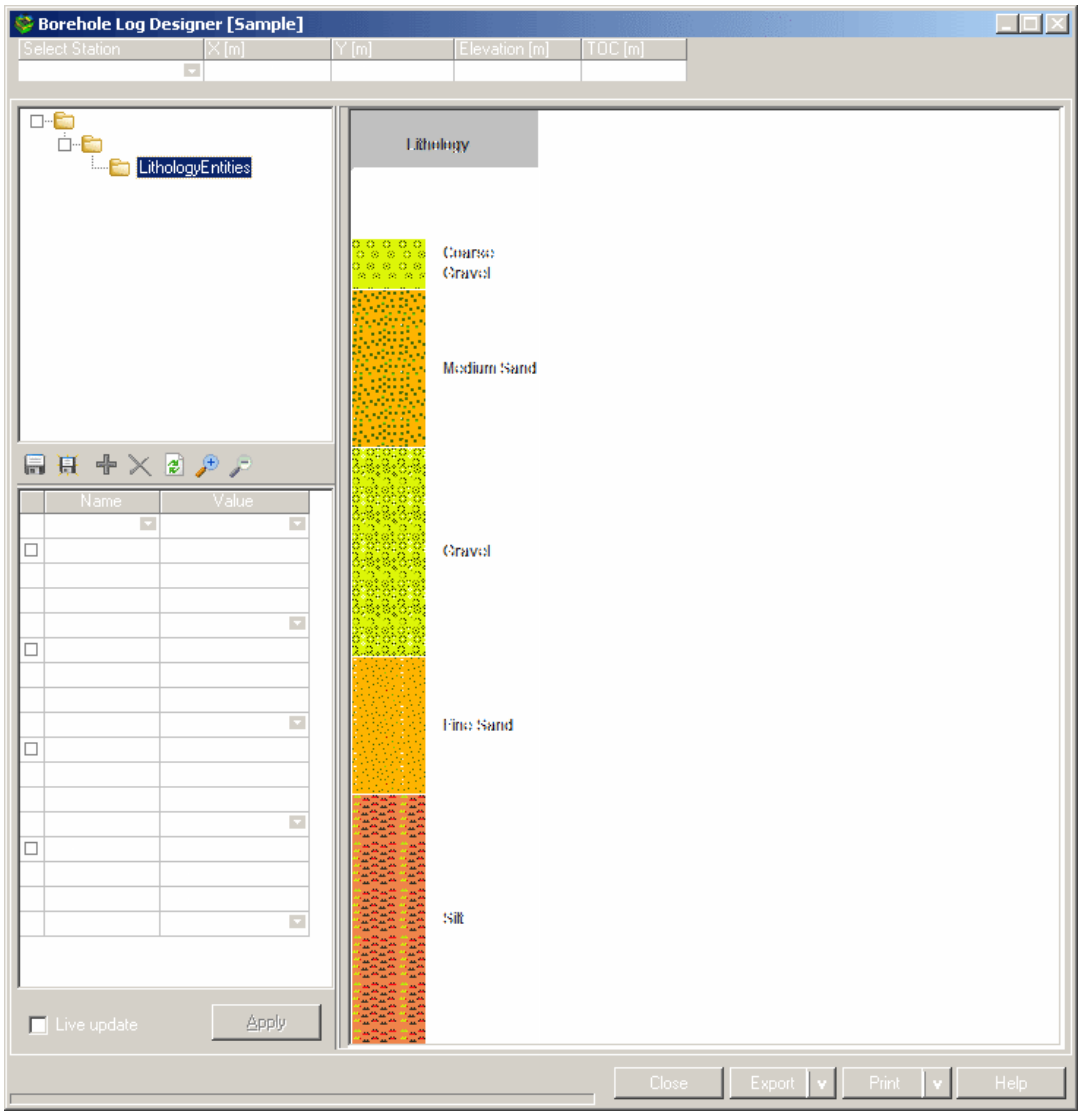
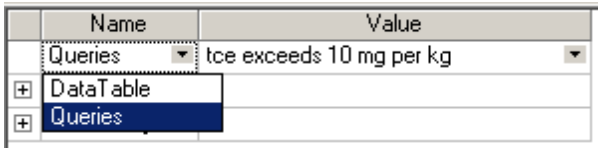


Note: The depth-point and depth-interval information (from, to fields) are depths, not elevations. Therefore, the BHLP requires that data be entered as "depth to" and not an elevation above sea level or a benchmark.

Note: When Queries are selected for the data source, all Queries in your HGA project will be listed in the corresponding pull-down menu.



Using a Query instead of a Data Table provides more flexibility in the type of information that can be added to a BHLP. For more information on developing a Query to use in a BHLP, please see Chapter 6: Queries. Please be aware that not all queries will be appropriate for use in a BHLP, and that in some cases (e.g. Lithology) a query cannot replace a data table. As well, queries cannot be used if images are to be added.

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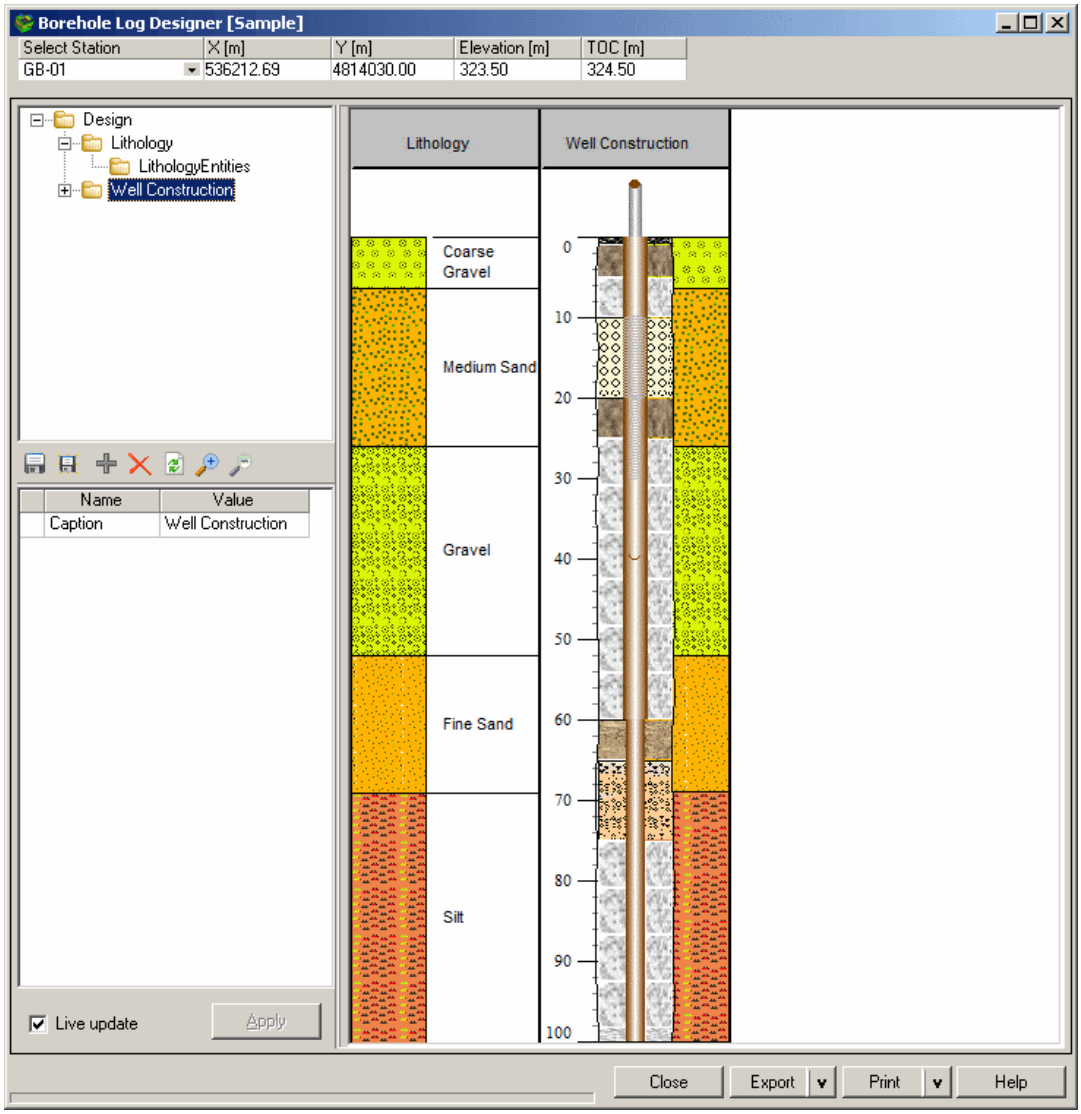
NOTE: When a Query returns more than 1 record for a selected station (e.g. time-varying concentrations, at a single borehole, over various depths), the BHLP will automatically use the first result value in the query. If using another value is desired, then the Data Query should be modified with the appropriate conditions.

10.4.2 Add Well Construction Column

Next, add another column type to the BHLP by right-clicking on the Design node and selecting Add Column. In this example, Well Construction has been added, to produce the design shown in the following screenshot:



10.4.3 Add Plot Columns

To add a plot column to your BHLP, right-click on the Design node, and add a Plot column. Once the Plot column has been added, the Plot Series options must be defined.
To add a plot-series, right-click on the Plot column in the Design tree. Alternately, you can

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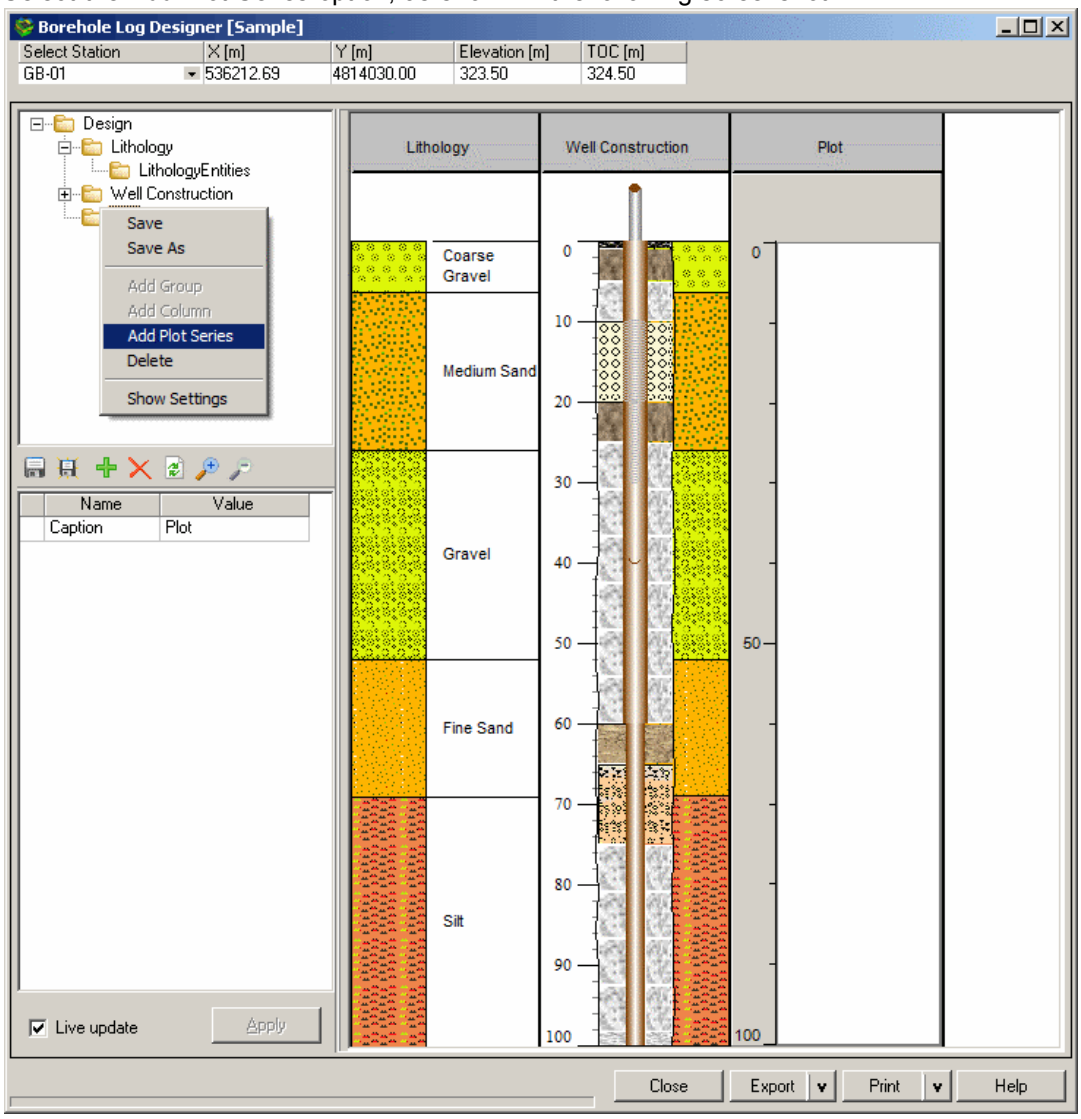
click on the (Add) button on toolbar after having highlighted Plot in the Design tree. Select the Add Plot Series option, as shown in the following screenshot.



The Add a Plot Series window will open, as shown in the following screenshot.

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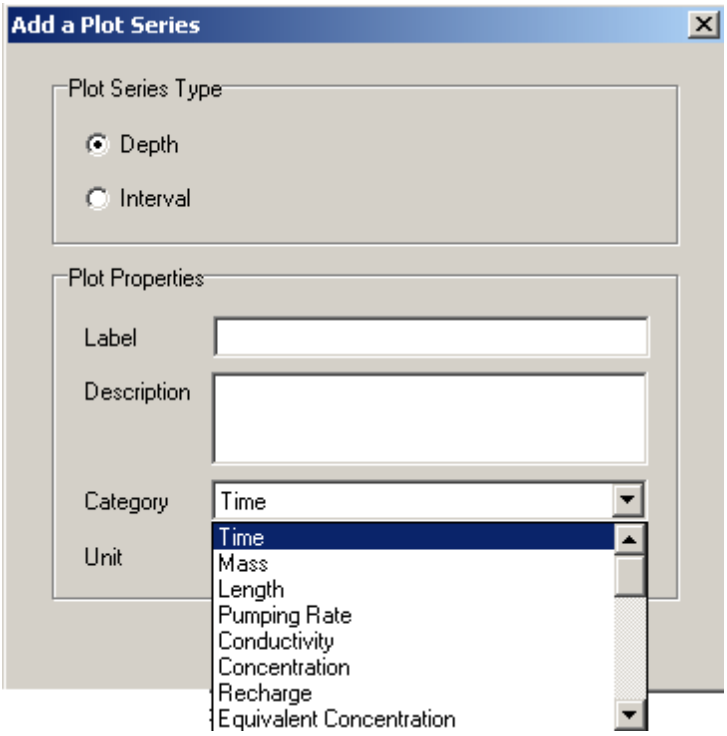

Choose the Plot Series Type, enter Plot Properties as required, then click [OK] to create the plot column.
Next, the Plot Entities must be defined. Click on the Plot Entities sub-node to expand the Entities options, as shown in the following figure.

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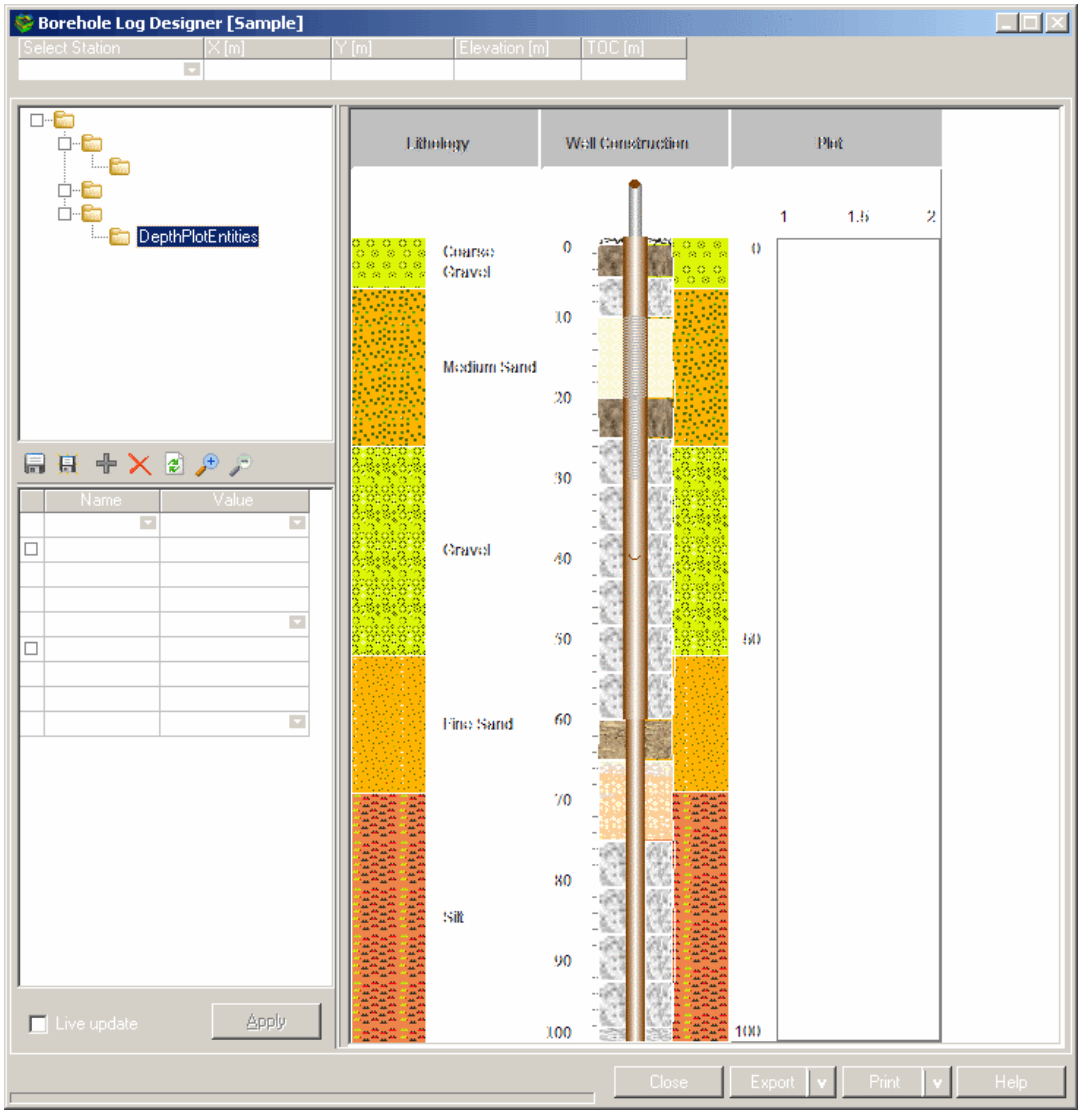

For a Depth Plot, you must define the following:

- A Data Source; this may originate from a Data Table or a Data Query. Select the format you wish to use, then select the respective table or query from the combo-box
- A Data Field for the DepthEntity (select the field containing depth values from the pull-down menu)
- A Data Field for the ValueEntity (select the field containing the values you want to plot from the pull-down menu)

For an Interval Plot column, you must define the following:

- A Data Source; this may originate from a Data Table or a Data Query. Select the format you wish to use, then select the respective table or query from the combo-box
- A Data Field for the TopEntity (select the "from" field of the data table from the pull-down menu)
- A Data Field for the BottomEntity (select the "to" field of the data table from the pull-down menu)
- A Data Field for the ValueEntity (select the field containing the values you want to plot from the pull-down menu)

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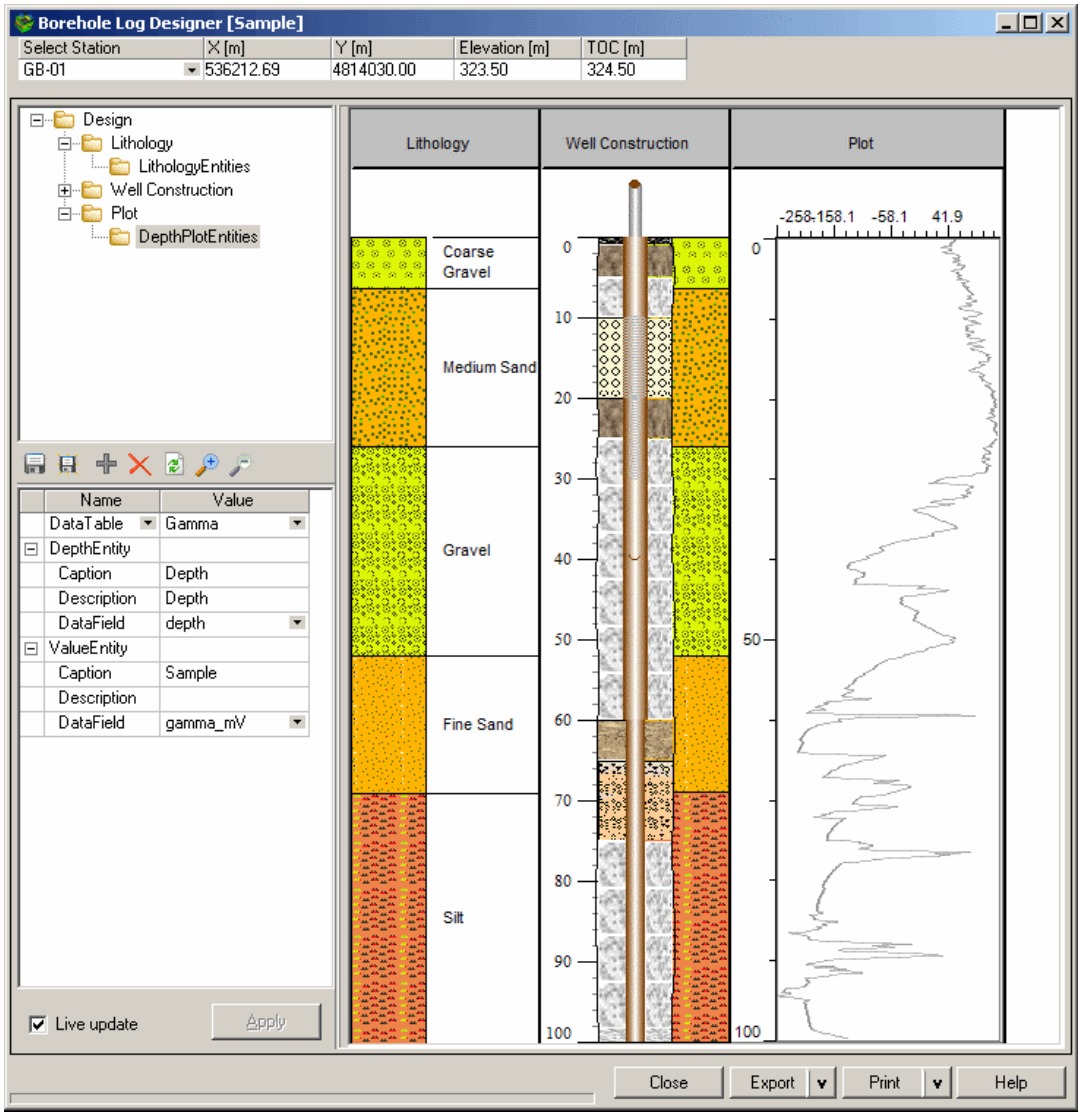
Once you have entered all required information, click the (Refresh) button to see the data on the plot column. An example is shown in the following screenshot.



10.5 Saving the Borehole Log Plot

Saving the Borehole Log Plot

Once the desired BHLP design is obtained, there are several saving and exporting options available.
The BHLP template can be saved, to be recalled later on
The BHLP image itself may be exported to a Report or an external file
The BHLP image may be printed

Saving a borehole log plot design template

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To save a BHLP template:

Click on the (Save) button on the BHLP designer toolbar.
To save a copy of a BHLP template with a new name,

Click on the (Save As) button on the BHLP designer toolbar.

Exporting a borehole log plot design template

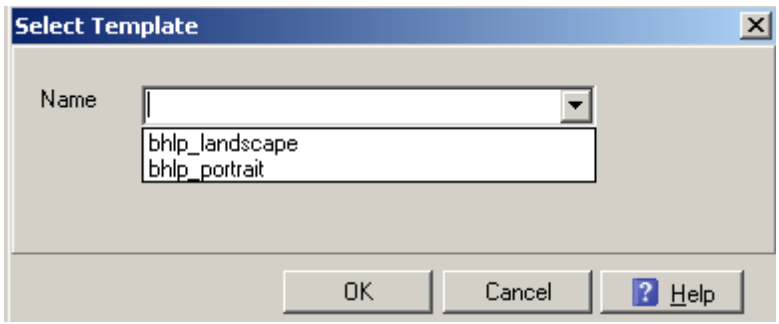
It is possible to export the design and data composing a borehole log plot. This is helpful if the user wants to create an XML file from the database. To do so, click on the Export button at the bottom of the designer window, and select from one of the export options, as shown below.

You can either Export the Current Borehole, or Export all boreholes in your project, using the current BHLP template. The exported file will be saved in .XML format.

10.6 Borehole Log Reports: Printing and Exporting

A BHLP report may be generated from within the BHLP designer, and either printed or saved to an external file.
With the Borehole Log Designer window open, click on the Print button at the bottom of thee window, and select from one of the print options, as shown in the following screenshot.

NOTE: If you select Print all boreholes, a report will be generated for each station in the current selection; please be aware that this may take some time. If you want to print a BHLP for just the selected station, use the Print current borehole option.
You will be prompted to Select a Template for generating your report, as shown in the following screenshot. You can either select from the existing templates, or leave the selection blank and create a new report template yourself.



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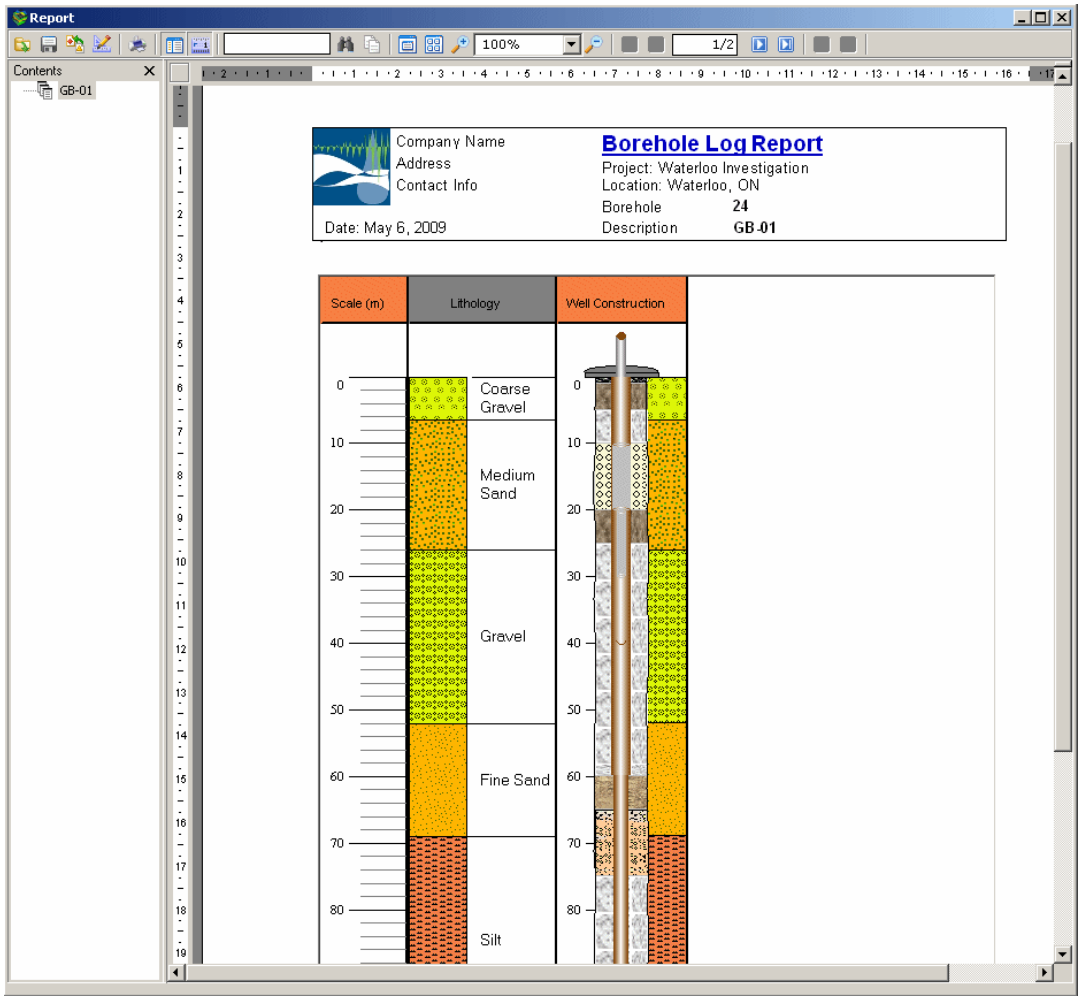
An example report (loaded with the bhlp-portrait template) is shown in the following figure:



If you have set a Print Scale factor (please see "BHLP Default Settings" for more information), by default the scale will appear in the lower-left corner of the BHLP report. Alternately, you can use the Report Designer (please see Chapter 14: The Report Editor) to add a label named "Scale" in your header/footer information. The default label will automatically be removed if a label named "Scale" is added.

The BHLP Report may be printed directly by clicking on the (Print) button, saved to a report archive file by clicking on the (Save) button, or exported to one of several file formats, including .RTF, .PDF, .HTML, .XLS, and .TIF, by clicking the (Export) button.

If you would like to modify an existing report template, or if you did not select an existing template and are creating your own report, you can modify the report design to suit your needs.For more details on designing and modifying a report, please see Chapter 14: The Report Editor.

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Chapter

11 Map Manager

The Map Manager is built on ESRITM Map Objects technology and is packed with an abundance of mapping features that seamlessly connect your project maps with the Hydro GeoAnalyst database. However, the Map Manager goes far beyond simple mapping, it also acts as a fundamental source for producing cross sections, accessing borehole logs and well construction details, and developing contour maps (elevations, concentrations, water table, etc.). The Map Manager is an integral part of Hydro GeoAnalyst and is ideally suited for analyzing and presenting the spatial orientation of your groundwater or borehole project data.

Some of the key features of the Map Manager include:

- Import vector maps into a map project
- Import BaseMap Layers to the Map Project (DXF, Raster and Shapefile formats), including high resolution MrSid image files.
- Georeference and import raster image maps
- Display Station Groups or Data Queries from the Hydro GeoAnalyst project as a Map Layer in the Map Project
- Edit map layers (labels, order, style, visibility)
- Draw and edit a point, line, polygon, or text on a map with Annotation tools
- Create contour, color shade and zebra maps of a desired data set
- Create Thematic Maps: Bar and Pie Charts of selected fields
- Select stations using a rectangle, polygon, circle, line, or a single point
- Create new station groups with stations selected in the map project
- Send a Map view to the Report Editor
- Export Map view as Raster images
- Create a legend for the Map Project
- Turn layers on/off and set their properties using Layer Manager
- Define locations for cross section lines
- View statistics for selected data or station group layers (Min, Max, Sum, Standard Deviation, Mean)
- Label and symbol renderer allows for creating color ramps, gradients, shading, etc., based on specified station data
- Line measurement tool allows for measuring the distance between two points on the map project

11.1 About the Interface

Map projects are created and modified within the Map Manager application linked to Hydro GeoAnalyst. The Map Manager can view and modify one map project at a time. In addition, the map projects should be modified by only one user at a time.
A map project may have an unlimited number of map layers.
The Map Manager may be loaded from Hydro GeoAnalyst in several ways:

Select Tools / Map Manager from the Main Menu of Hydro GeoAnalyst;
Select Record / Display on Map, and the selected Hydro GeoAnalyst records will be loaded onto a Map project;

In the Hydro GeoAnalyst toolbar, click on the (Map) button;
From the Hydro GeoAnalyst Project Tree, select a map project branch from the Map node.
Once the Map Manager window is loaded, the display should be similar to the one shown below.

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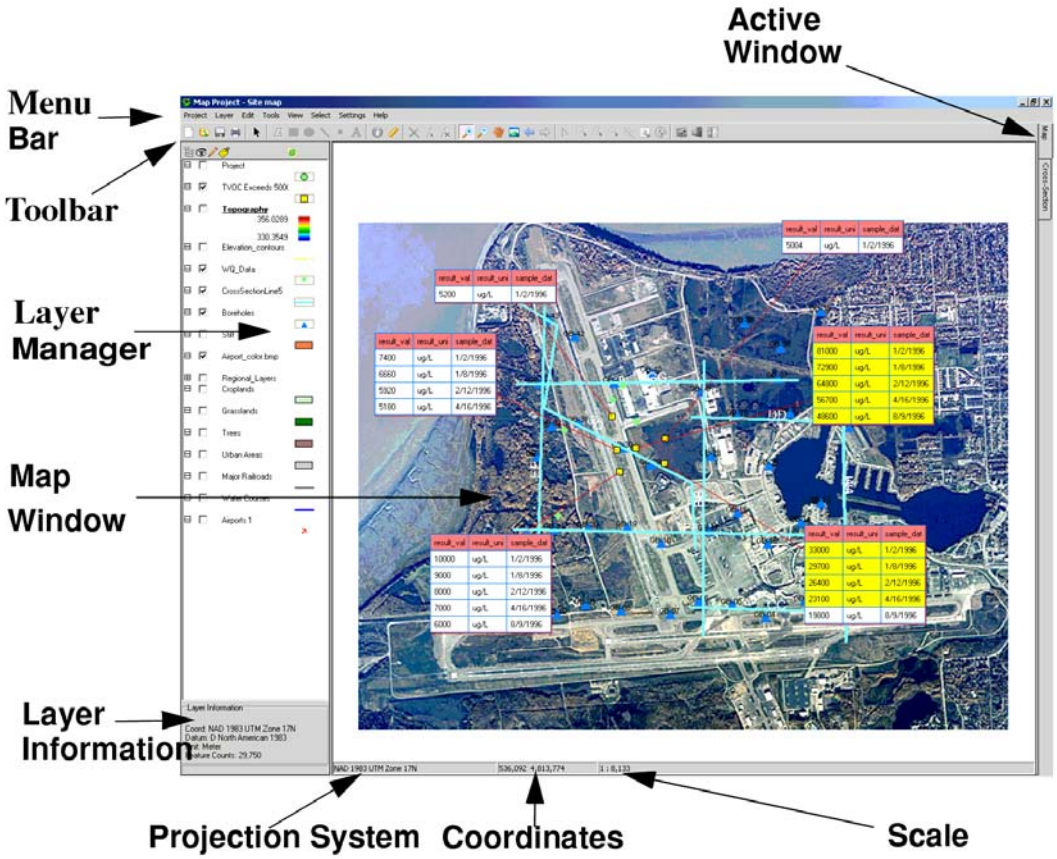

The Map Manager window contains the following elements:

Menu Bar: Contains program menu commands
Toolbar: Contains short cut buttons to some of the most commonly used features in the Map Manager
Layer Manager: Manages activating a layer, visualizing, and/or editing layers.
Map Window: Contains the visible layers for the map project.
Layer Information: Displays the system for the selected layer.
Coordinates: Displays the X,Y coordinates for the current mouse cursor location, and the Map Projection system.
Scale: Displays the scale for the map window.
Active Window: Select between the Map Manager window and the Cross Section Editor window.

The Layer Manager allows you to manage the layers in the map project. The icons at the top of the Layer Manager provide some insight into the functionality.

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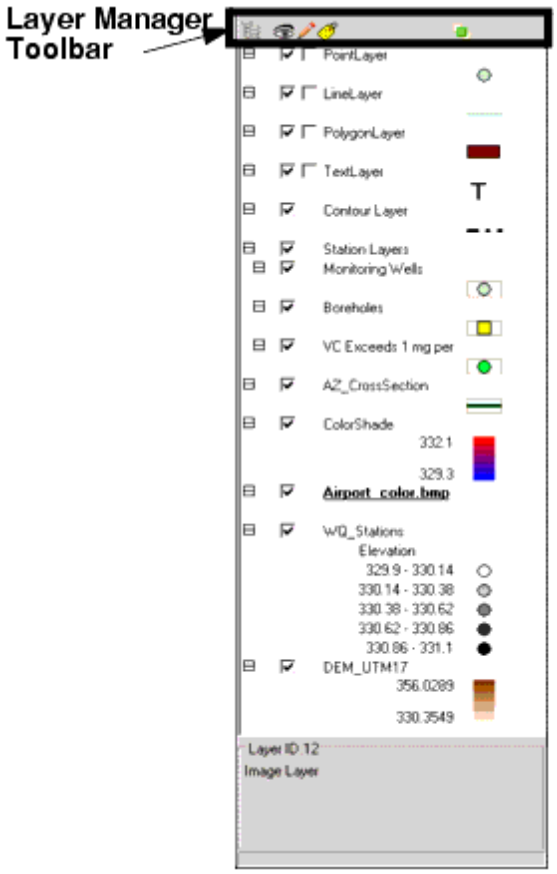

These features include:

Group Control: Expand and collapse group layers.
Visible: Set the visibility status of the selected layer.
Editable: Make the selected layer editable (or not) by checking (or unchecking) the check box. Currently, only those shapefiles created in the Map Manager are editable.
Label: Displays the Layer name.
Symbol: Edit the symbol identifying the layer on the map.

The Layer Manager will contain numerous types of layers, each represented by a different symbol type. In the example shown here, the layer types, from top to bottom, are as follows:

PointLayer: Point shapefile, represented by a point symbol. These include station groups and data query layers imported into the map project.
LineLayer: A line symbol indicates a cross section line, contour line layer, or annotation line
PolygonLayer: Polygon shapefile, represented by a polygon symbol
TextLayer: Text annotation layer, represented by a T symbol
Contour Layer: Contour line layer
Station Layers: A group layer containing several component layers
Boreholes and Monitoring Wells: Station group layers
vc_exceeds_1 mg per: A data query
CrossSectionLine2: Cross section line layer
Color Shade: A color shade layer
Airport_color.bmp: Georeferenced raster image

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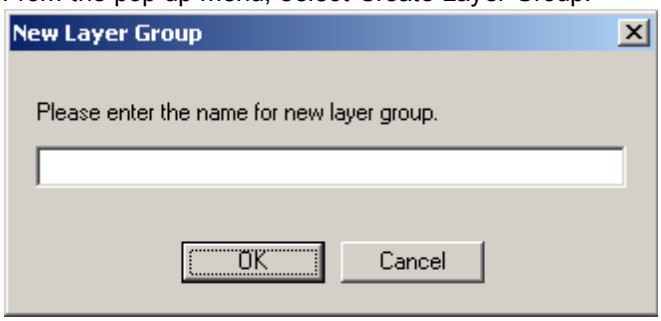
WQ Stations: A station group layer with graduated rendering
DEM_UTM17: A surface (DEM) layer

11.1.1 Grouping Layers

Group Layers help organize map layers that share similar characteristics, in a map project. For example, if your map contains a railroad layer and a highway layer, you may choose to group these layers into a single group layer called Transportation Network.
Group Layers behave similarly to other layers within the Layer Manager panel. If you turn off the visibility for a group layer, the component layers will also turn off. You can also move a group layer up or down the layer list, change its draw order and ungroup layers as needed.

Creating a Group Layer
To create a Layer Group, follow the steps below:
Right-click anywhere within the Layer Manager panel.
From the pop-up menu, select Create Layer Group.



Enter a name for the layer group.
Click [Ok]
The new layer group will now appear in the Layer Manager panel.

Adding Layers to a Group
To add a layer to a layer group, simply drag and drop the desired layer onto the layer group.

Removing Layers from a Group
To remove a layer from a layer group, simply drag and drop the desired layer out of the layer group.

Removing Layer Groups
To remove a layer group, follow the steps below:
Right-click on the desired layer group.
From the pop-up menu, select Delete.
The component layers will ungroup and return to the root of the layer list.

All layer types, including layer groups, can be moved up and down within the Layer Manager panel, by simply dragging and dropping the layer into a new position.

11.1.2 Description of Toolbar Items

The toolbar in the Map Manager provides access to most of the same features available in the Main Menu. Most toolbar buttons are context sensitive, and react according to the active layer, window, or dialog. If there are no options for the selected layer, the respective toolbar button(s) will become inactive, indicated by a "greyed-out" appearance.

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New button creates a new map project.

Open button opens an existing map project.

Save button saves the current map project.

Print button sends the current map view to the report editor.

Selection Pointer button allows objects in the active layer to be selected.

Draw Polygon button allows a polygon to be drawn in the active layer. This feature is active only when a polygon shapefile layer is selected and set to be editable.

Draw Rectangle button allows a rectangle to be drawn in the selected layer. This feature is active only when a polygon shapefile layer is visible and set to be editable.

Draw Circle button allows a circle to be drawn in the selected layer. This feature is active only when a polygon shapefile layer is selected and set to be editable.

Draw Line button allows a line to be drawn in the selected layer. This feature is active only when a line shapefile layer is selected and set to be editable.

Draw a Point button allows a point to be inserted in the selected layer. This feature is active only when a point shapefile layer is selected and set to be editable.

Insert Text button allows for text to be inserted on the selected layer. This feature is active only when a text file layer is selected and set to be editable.

Information button allows the information for the selected station, or any other object such as contour lines, to be viewed.

Measure button allows the distance between two points on the map to be measured.

Delete Selected Object button allows the selected object (polygon, rectangle, circle, line, point, or text) to be deleted from the active layer. This feature is active only when an object is selected.

Add Vertex button allows a vertex to be added to the selected object (polygon, rectangle, circle, or line). This feature is active only when an applicable object type is selected.

Delete Vertex button allows a vertex to be deleted from the selected object (polygon, rectangle, circle, or line). This feature is active only when an applicable object type is selected.

Zoom In button allows zooming in on the map window. Draw a rectangle in any direction around the area you wish to zoom in to.

Zoom Out button allows zooming out from the map window.

Pan button allows panning the current map view left, right, up, or down.

Full Extent button restores the map view to the full extent of the map's coordinates.

Previous Extent button allows restoring the map view to the previous zoom extent.

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Next Extent button advances the map view to the next zoom extent.

Select Single button allows individual objects such as stations to be selected. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Select In Rectangle button allows selecting all stations within a rectangle that is drawn by the user. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Select In Polygon button allows selecting all stations within a polygon that is drawn by the user. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Select In Ellipse button allows for selecting all stations within an ellipse that is drawn by the user. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Select Along Line button allows for selecting all stations within a buffer distance of a line that is drawn by the user. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Select All button selects all stations in the current map layer. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Select None button de-selects all stations in the current map layer. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager, and at least one station has been selected.

Cross Section Line button allows the location and buffer distance for cross section lines to be defined. This feature is active only when a layer containing Hydro GeoAnalyst stations is visible, and selected from the Layer Manager.

Show/Create Cross Section button allows a cross section corresponding to a selected cross section line on the map to be created or viewed. This feature is active only after a cross section line has been selected or drawn in the map window.

BHLP button loads a Borehole Log Plot (BHLP) for the selected station.

11.2 Description of Menu Items

New

The New item provides options for creating a new map project file. Map projects are saved with the extension *.VMP in the project sub-directory "Map". The new map project will use the same projection system and extents as defined in the current Hydro GeoAnalyst project. NOTE: Each Map Project has required fields which must be present in your database structure, as defined in the Profile Settings. For more details, see Chapter 4:Template Manager - Profile Settings.

Open

Provides options for opening an existing Map Project; only files with the (*.VMP) extension

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can be opened using the Map Manager.

Save

Provides an option to save the current map project file. All current Map Layers that are displayed will be saved to the current Map Project file.

Save As

Provides the option to save a copy of the current Map Project with a different name.

Close

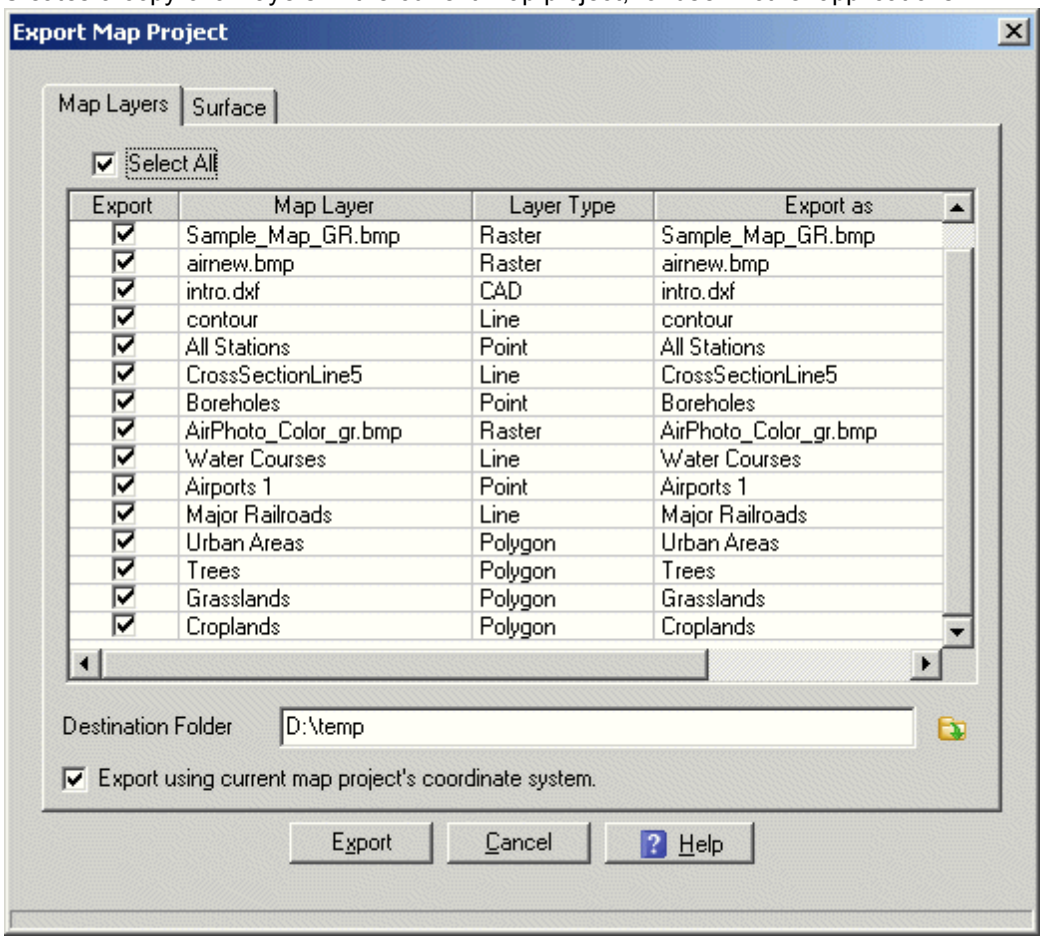
This will close the current Map Project. If there are unsaved edits, there will be a prompt to save changes before closing.

Reopen

A list of recently accessed map projects will be displayed beside the Reopen item. This is an alternate method of opening map project files, instead of using the Open command.

Export Project

Creates a copy of all layers in the current map project, for use in other applications.



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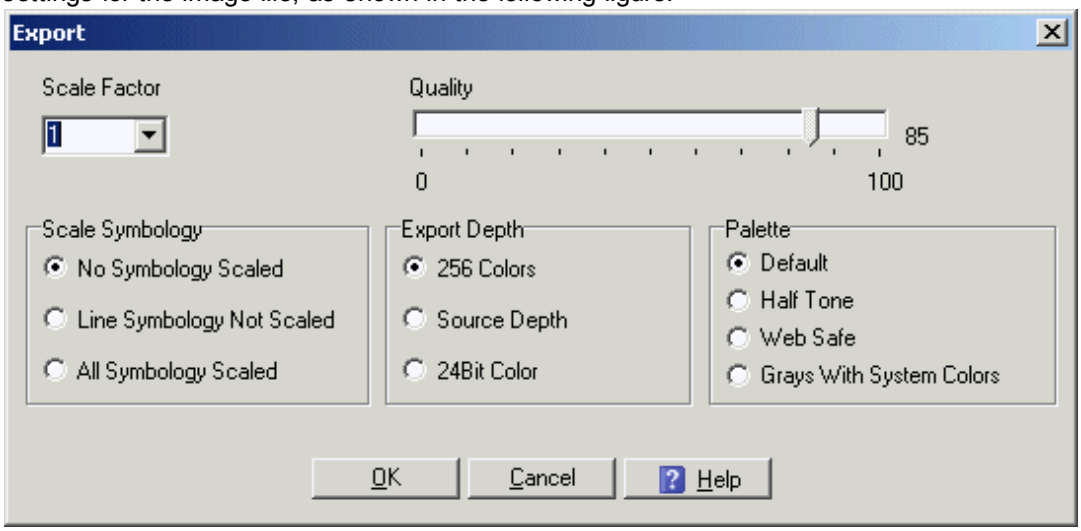
In this dialog, select the layers you with to export, and define names for the layers; the same can be done for Surfaces (if any are available). Finally, specify the Destination Folder for the copy of the map files.
On exporting a map project, selected shapefiles will be exported in the current projection system if selected by the user. Raster images will use the projection system at the time the image was georeferenced.

Export Map

Provides options for exporting the current map view to a Raster Image file. Supported file types include: Bitmaps (*.BMP), JPEGs (*.jpg), and Enhanced Meta Files (*.EMF). Enter a filename, and choose the file format, and click Save. An Export dialog will appear with settings for the image file, as shown in the following figure:



There are several options for modifying the image:
Scale Factor: Choose a scale factor from the combo box. This factor will determine the resolution of the exported image. The greater the factor the better the resolution will be.
Quality: Using the scroll bar, define the image quality. This option is available only if the JPEG export format is selected. The greater the percentage the higher the quality will be. The image size is also directly proportional to this value.
Scale Symbology: Determines if the scale factor will be applied to symbols and lines.
Export Depth: Choose the color quality for the exported image.
Palette: Determines the color palette to be applied to the exported image.
The Palette and Color Depth options are available only for bitmaps (*.BMP) and enhanced Meta File (*.EMF).

Properties

The Map Project Properties dialog contains general settings for the map project. This dialog is shown below:

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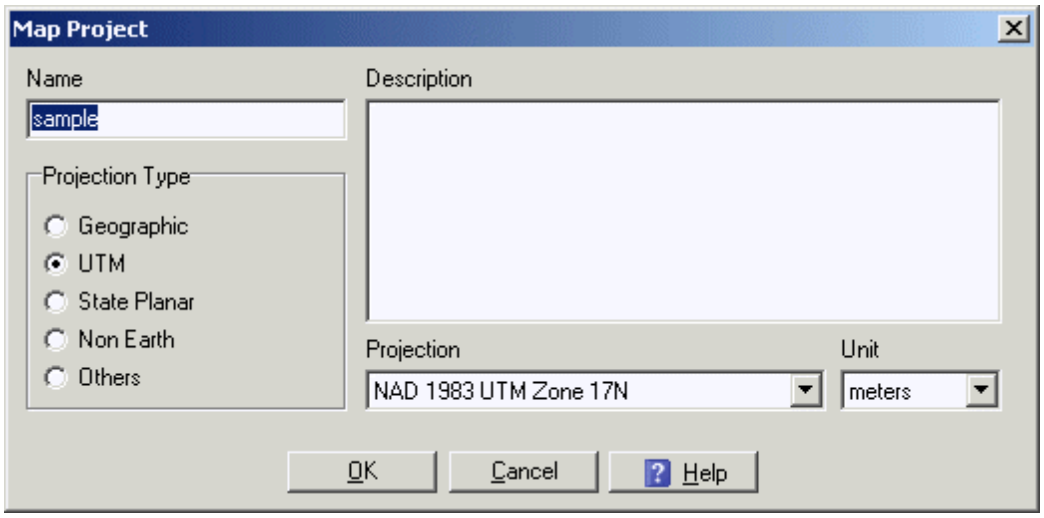

In this dialog, there are options for editing the Projection System, units, and description.

In the Name field, a new name may be defined for the map project.
In the Projection Type frame, there will be a list of Projection Systems supported by Map Manager and stored in the Database. For each Projection Type, a Projection must be defined, along with a corresponding Unit. The default unit for each projection will be displayed. If your HGA project uses a local coordinate system, all map projects must also use the local coordinate system. In this case, this setting cannot be modified and will be disabled.
IMPORTANT: Currently, cross sections cannot be displayed in the 3D Explorer if they have been created in a map project that uses a geographic coordinate system (latitude, longitude). If you wish to display your cross section(s) in the 3D Explorer, please be sure to create your map project using a projected coordinate system, e.g., UTM.
In the Description text box, you may define a brief description of the project.
NOTE: Projects in the Map Manager can use co-ordinate systems that differ from those used for displaying stations in the main HGA window.
NOTE: Changing the projection of a map will affect any existing georeferenced raster image layers in the map project. If the projection of a map is changed, all georeferenced raster images must be georeferenced again in the new coordinate system.

Print

Loads the map view into the Report Editor, where the report may be printed and/or saved for later retrieval. For more information please see Chapter 14: The Report Editor.

Exit

Exit the Map Manager and return to Hydro GeoAnalyst.

11.2.2 Layer

A Map Layer is a set of points, lines, polygons or a raster image that have geographic coordinates attached to it. A Map Layer may be imported into any Map Project.

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11.2.2.1 New

Provides options for creating a new map layer. A new layer may be created as one of the following file types:

- ESRI Polygon shapefile (*.shp)
- ESRI Line shapefile (*.shp)
- ESRI Point shapefile (*.shp)
- ESRI Text shapefile (*.shp)

These are Annotation Layers, meaning that they can be used to draw various shapes or labels (text) on your map project.
The new map layer will use the projection system of the current map project. After entering a filename for the layer, the new map layer will be created, then placed in the Layer Manager and added to the current Map Window.

HINT: For easy maintenance, it is suggested that the shapefiles be kept in the same folder as the current map project. By default, Map projects are created in the Map sub-folder of the current Project folder.

11.2.2.2 Open

Shapefile

Provides options for opening a map layer. The Map Manager is able to open any shapefile that has a projection system already assigned to it. These shapefiles include all types of ESRI shapefiles (polygons, lines, points, and text). Once a map layer is opened, it will appear in the Layer Manager, and is added to the current Map Window.
If the selected shapefile contains numeric attribute data, the Set Field Precision data will appear on your screen. For more information on this dialog, please refer to "Setting Field Precision" in the next section.

Surface

Provides options for importing 3D surface layers. The following surface files are supported:
- Surfer grid (.grd) version 6 and 7
- DEM (.DEM)
- ESRI ASCII (.asc)
- Text (.txt)

Upon selecting this option, an Open dialog will display (shown below).

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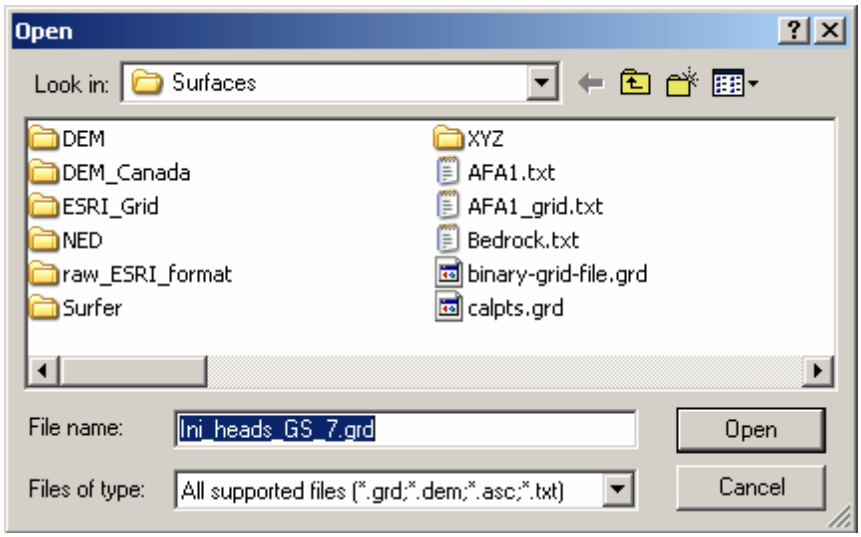
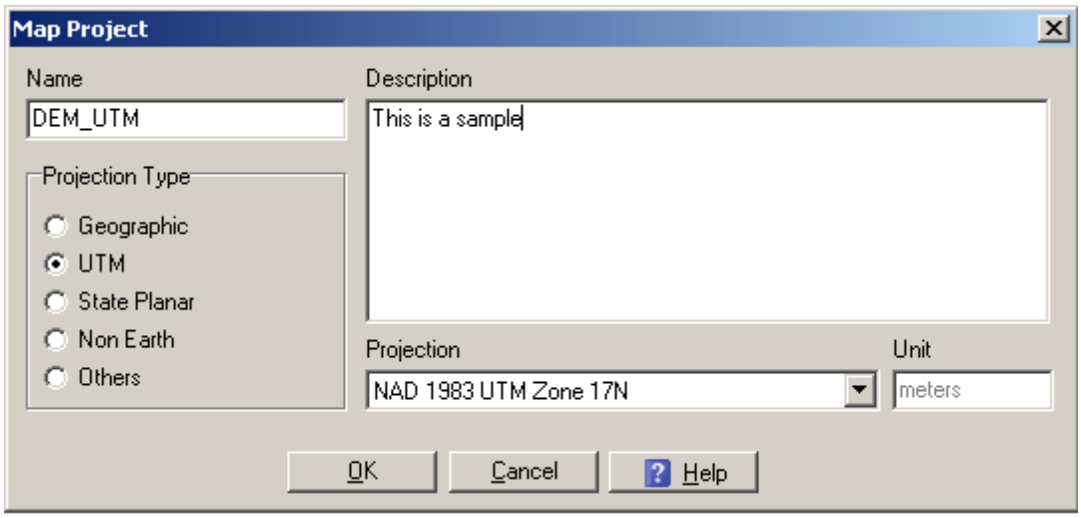


Locate and select a surface file, and select [Open]. The following dialog will display where you can specify a Name, Projection Type, Projection system and Description. The surface projection system must be the same as the projection system defined for the Map Project. For example, if your Map Project is set to the NAD83 projection system, you must select NAD83 for the surface layer.



Once the surface layer settings have been defined, click [Ok]. The Color Settings dialog (shown below) will appear.

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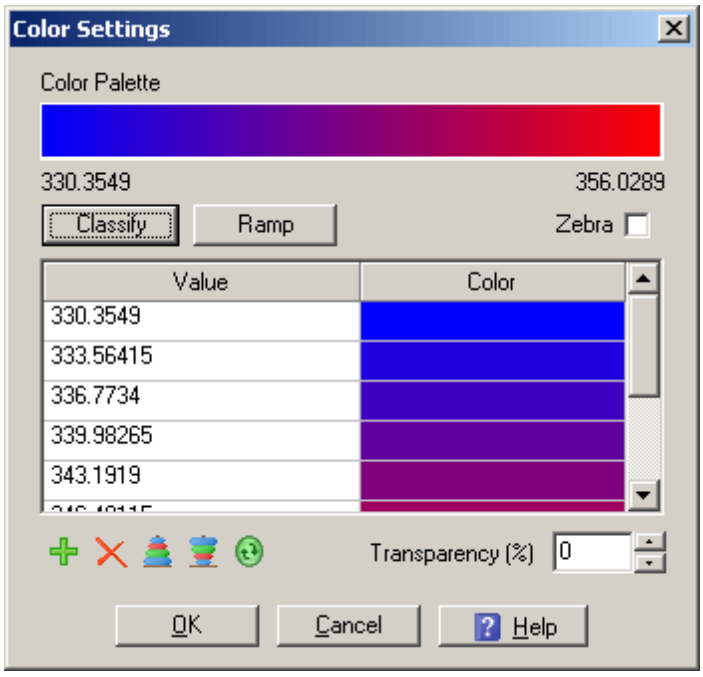
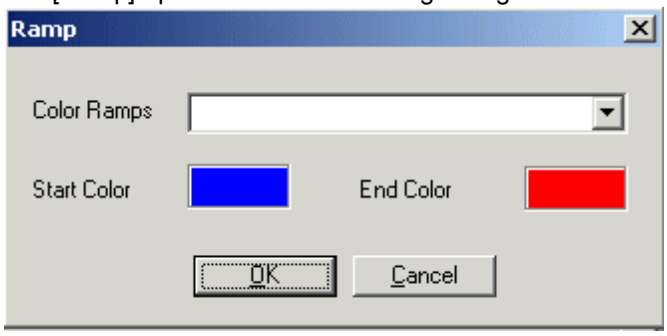


The Color Settings dialog allows you to define different colored zones/ranges according to their specific interval of elevation values.
The [Classify] button allows you to decide how many intervals you wish to have, and HGA automatically divides the available range of values into that number of equal intervals.

The [Ramp] option loads the following dialog.



You can choose a monochromatic ramp that provides a range of the same color, but with varying degrees of darkness, a dichromatic ramp that provides a spectrum between two different colors, or a custom ramp by choosing colors for the Start Color and End Color boxes (to load the color dialogue, click on the colored box).
Click [OK] to return to the renderer screen.

Alternatively, you may set the color for each value; simply click on the Color box under the Color column, and the Windows Color palette will display. Select the desired color, and click [OK] to continue. Repeat this for other values, as desired.
Adjust the Transparency option to make it possible to see layers under the color shading/ zones. The higher the value, the more transparent the layer will be. The value must be within the range 0-100.

To display the value intervals in discrete color zones, rather than continuous shading, select

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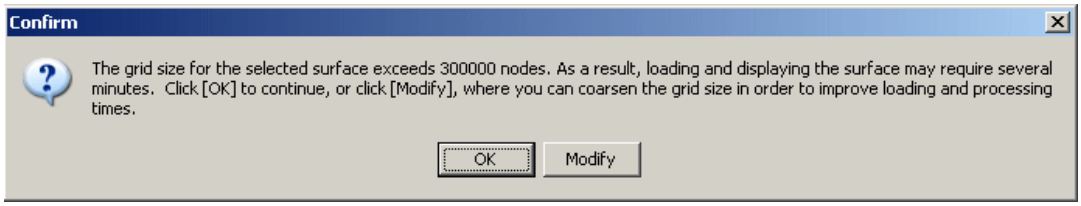
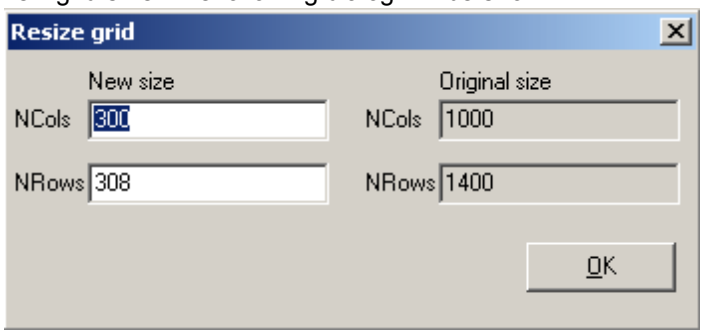
the Zebra checkbox.
Once the color settings have been defined, click the [Ok] button.


Confirm
The grid size for the selected surface exceeds 300000 nodes. As a result, loading and displaying the surface may require several minutes. Click [OK] to continue, or click [Modify], where you can coarsen the grid size in order to improve loading and processing times.
OK
Modify

A surface file with a large grid size may take several minutes to load depending on the performance capabilities of your computer. For example, a DEM surface file that is approximately 9mb, may take up to 10 minutes to load.

If the grid size for the selected surface file exceeds 300,000 nodes, the message shown above will display, and you can choose to accept the original grid size or modify its dimensions to lower the resolution and decrease the loading time.

To accept the original grid size, click [Ok]. Otherwise, click the [Modify] button to specify a new grid size. The following dialog will be shown:



The NCols and NRows fields represent the number of columns and number of rows for the surface file, respectively. These fields will contain recommended values for the new grid size. However, you can manually define a new grid size by entering the desired values for these fields.
Click [Ok] once the new grid size has been defined.

The surface layer will then be generated and added to the Layer Manager panel.

11.2.2.3 Load HGA Data

This menu item provides options for loading Hydro GeoAnalyst data as a new map layer. The data source may be a list of stations from a Hydro GeoAnalyst Station Group or those resulting from a Data Query. Upon clicking on this menu item, the following dialog will appear:

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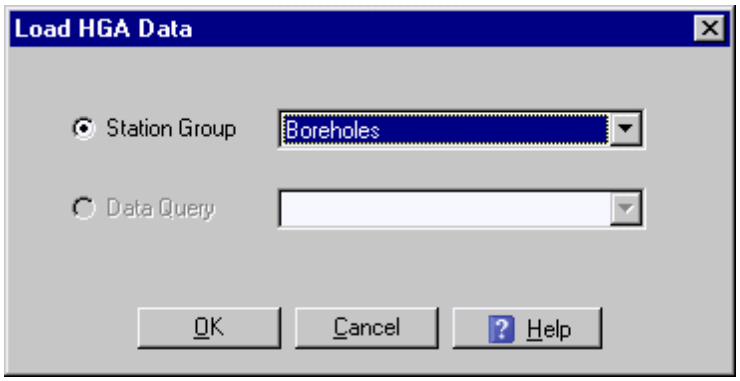
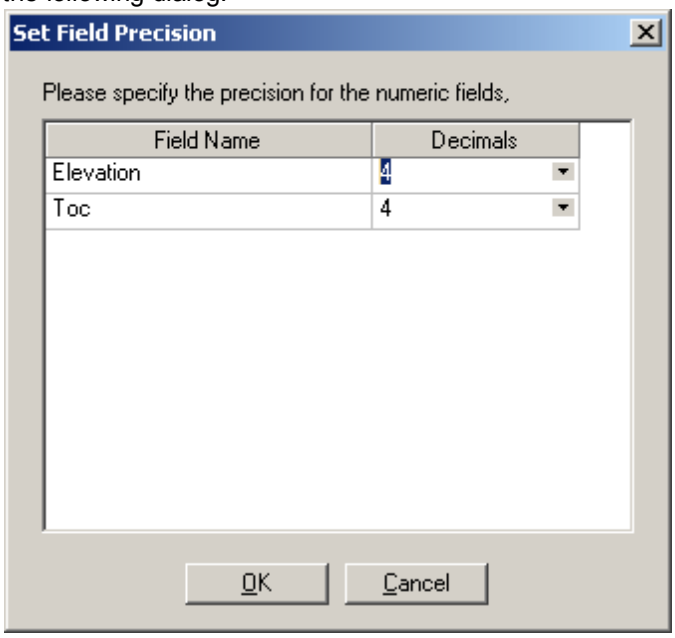


In this dialog, select the data source type and choose (from the appropriate combo box), the desired Station Group or Data Query. The data will be used to create a new Map Layer, and the layer will be displayed in the Layer Manager as well as in the map window. This option is available only if a map project is open. The resulting shapefiles will be saved as follows:

- for Station groups, the shapefiles (and supporting files), will be saved to the sub-directory Map\Selection
- for Data Queries, the shapefiles (and supporting files), will be saved to the sub-directory Map\Data

Setting Field Precision

If the selected station group or query contains numeric data fields, you will be prompted with the following dialog:



The Set Field Precision dialog box lists all the numeric fields in the selected station group or query. For each numeric field, you can specify the number of decimal places to include when generating the layer's shapefile. Enter the desired number of decimal places under the Decimals column for each numeric field, and then click the [OK] button.

Please note that all contouring of numeric values is performed using the precision specified in

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this dialog. Moreover, the label renderer will display all numeric values on the map using the specified precision. If you wish to change the precision after the layer has been created, you must reload the HGA data into the map project.

11.2.2.4 Import

This menu item provides options for importing basemap layers to the current Map Project. Basemap images may be Raster Images (*.bmp, *.jpg, *.tif, *.sid, and others) or AutoCAD files (*.dxf). Each format is explained below.

Raster Image

A critical element of any Map Project is registering the image map with the correct real world coordinates. This procedure is called Georeferencing. Since raster images do not contain information on the site's projection system or length units, these details must be manually added using Georeferencing. Georeferencing assigns points with known coordinates to the image; the image is then scaled and the map extents are calculated.

NOTE: The Map Manager does not provide an error trap for invalid georeferencing points.

Georeferencing Raster Images

If a Raster image is selected from the Layer / Import menu, a message will appear stating that the image must be georeferenced. Click [Yes] to continue, and you will be prompted to save the georeferenced image as a new file:

Enter a name for the new image. The file will be converted and saved as a bitmap (*.BMP). This new name will be used as the map layer name in the Map Manager.
Click [Save] to continue, and the Georeference window will appear as shown in the following figure.

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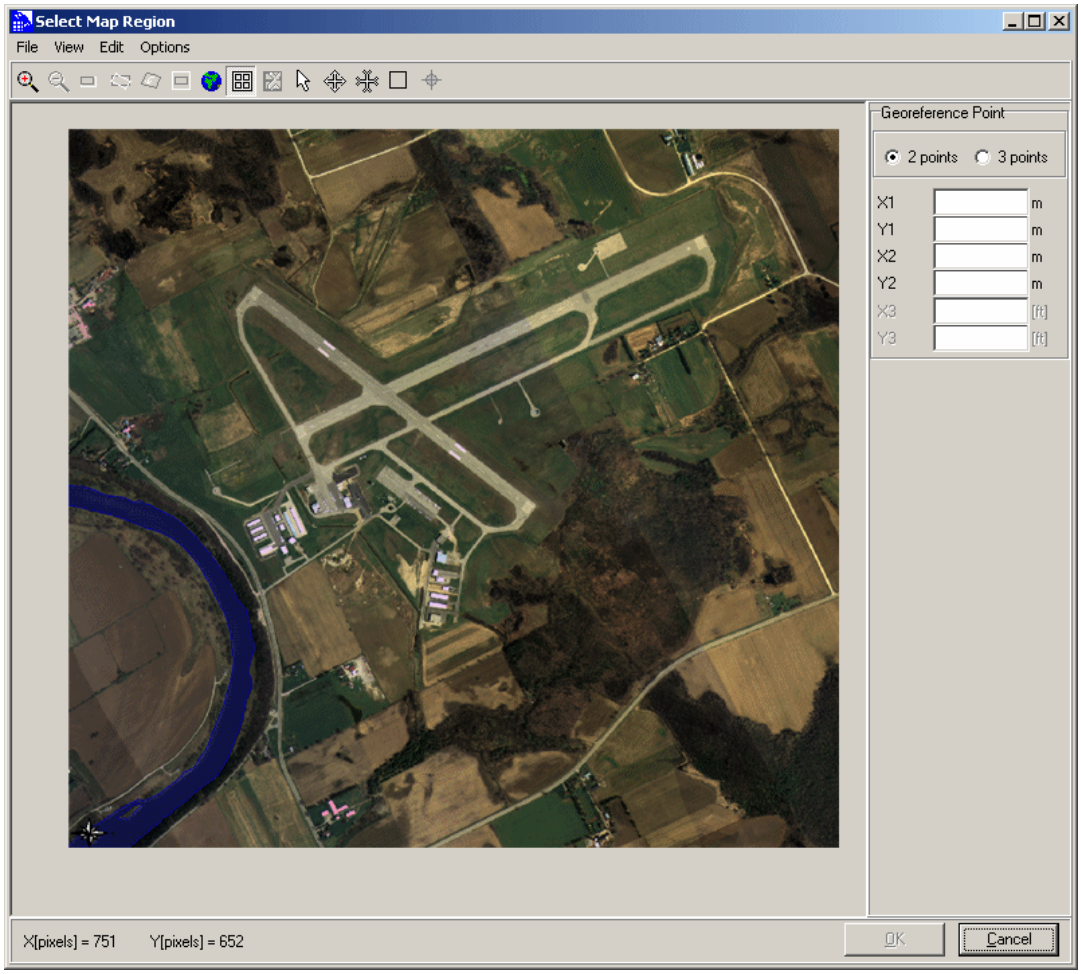
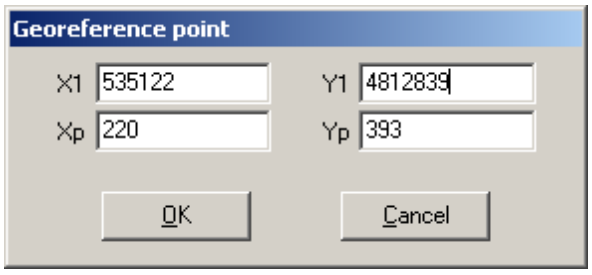


In order to map the pixels of the image to a coordinate system, the image must have at least two georeference points with known coordinates. These georeference points can be defined using the procedure described below.

Note: The real world georeference points must have coordinates that are in the same projection system as the Map Project. Map Manager will not make adjustments or conversions for georeference coordinates that are in a different projection system.

To set a georeference point,
Click on the first map location where the X and Y world coordinates are known. A Georeference point dialog will appear prompting for the X1 and Y1 world coordinates of the selected location:



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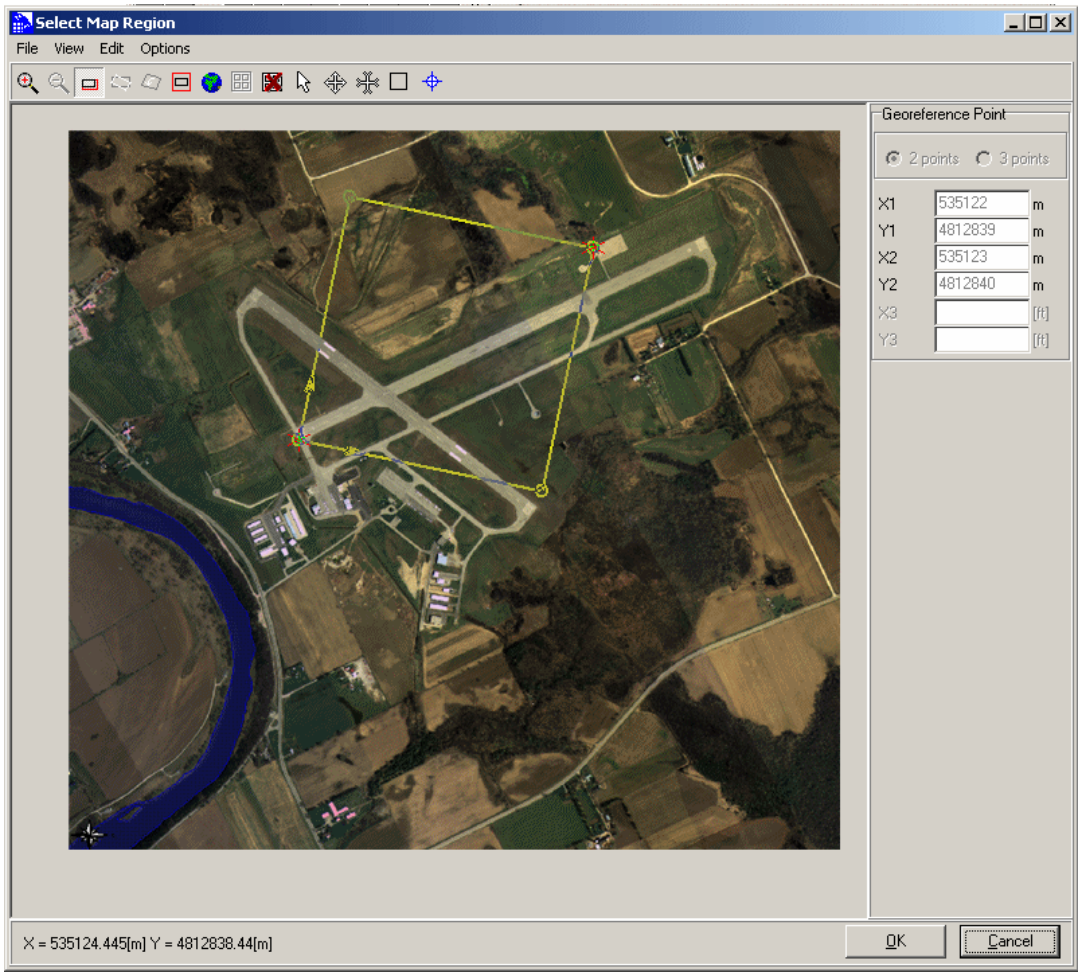
Enter the X1 and Y1 coordinates for this point.
Click [OK]
Click on the second map location where the world coordinates are known.
Enter the X2 and Y2 coordinates for this point.
Click [OK]
A box will appear around the map region, similar to the window shown below.



The Georeference utility will convert the Raster Image to project coordinates; in the top right corner of the window, the two Georeference Points will be displayed. These values cannot be modified unless one of the georeference points is deleted and a new georeference point is assigned.

A box will appear in the map window, defining the image corners. The image region can be modified as explained below.
To delete a georeference point,
Click the (Delete Point) button in the toolbar
Select one of the georeference points to delete it.

NOTE: When a georeference point is deleted, a new georeference point must be added, since two georeference points are required to create a coordinate system.

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Once the Georeference points have been defined, the map region may be modified. In the Select Map Region window, the map region is represented by an outline of a box with circular nodes at each corner and with arrows pointing along the X and Y axes. The map region box can be shifted or expanded to any alignment on the site map using the toolbar options described below. These options may also be accessed from the Options menu on the Main Menu bar.

Resize Region Click-and-drag a corner of the map region box to stretch or shrink the size of the map region. The new map coordinates will be updated to display the new map region.

Rotate Region Rotate the map region

Align Rectangle Align the map region with the x-axis.

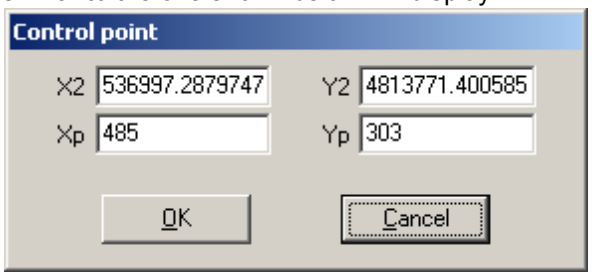
Maximize Enlarge the map region to the full extents of the basemap.

HINT: If it is desirable to use the entire image for the map, use the Maximize option to expand the map region to the full extents.

Adding Control Points

You can validate the accuracy of the georeferenced raster using Control Points. Control points are simply locations on the raster image of which real-world coordinates are known. Real-world coordinates can be derived from geographic sources such as topographical maps or GPS units. By comparing the georeferenced raster coordinates with their corresponding real-world coordinates, you can determine if the raster has been georeferenced accurately. To add a control point,

Click the button from the toolbar.
Click a location on the raster image where the real-world coordinates are known. A dialog similar to the one shown below will display.



Coordinates shown in the above dialog (X2, Y2) represent the interpolated coordinates derived from the two or three specified georeference points, for that particular location on the image. You can validate the accuracy of these coordinates by comparing them to the real-world coordinates of that location. Note: To improve precision, you may want to Zoom In directly on the location, before adding the control point.

Click [Ok] to accept the Control point. You can add additional control points by simply clicking on a different location on the raster image.

All control points are stored in a table (shown below) which can be accessed by clicking Edit / Control Points from the menu bar.

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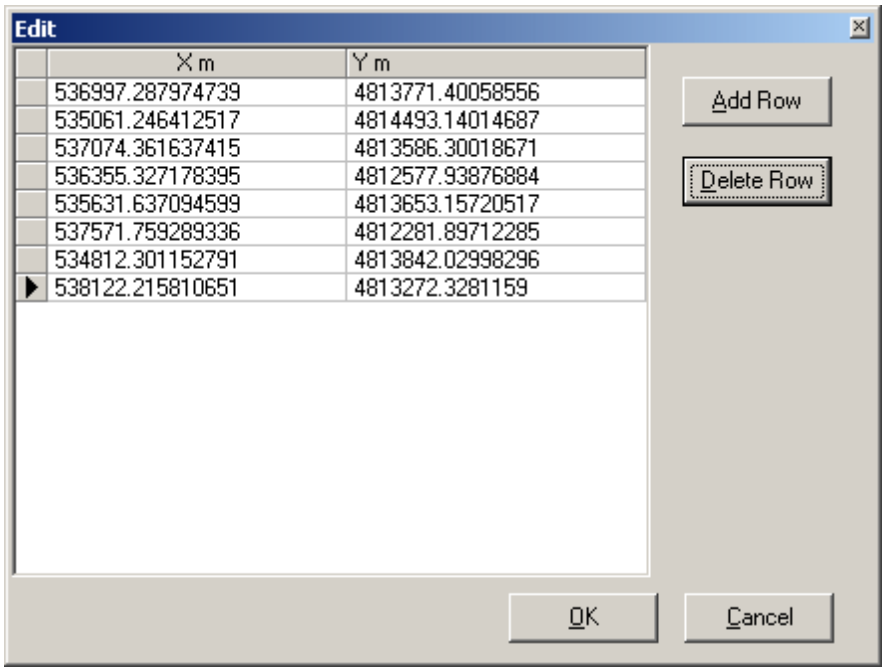
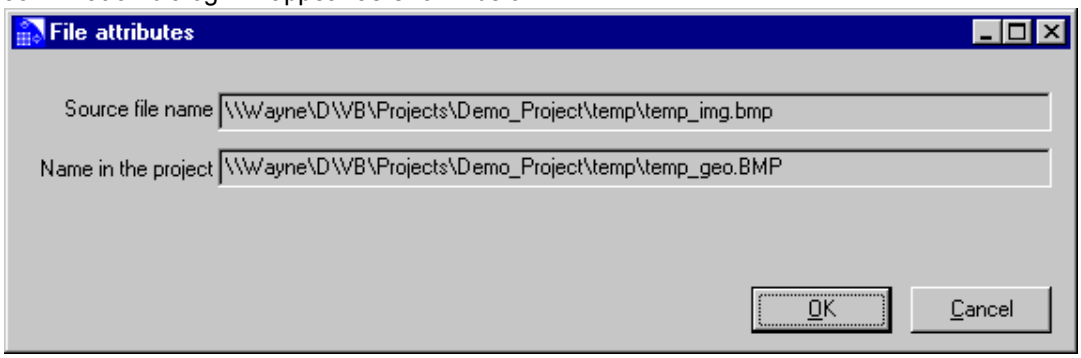


Here you can review all of the control points. To delete a control point, simply click the appropriate row in the table and click the [Delete Row] button. Click [Ok] to close the table.

If there is a significant difference between the georeferenced coordinates and real-world coordinates, check the precision of the georeference points, and reassign if necessary.

Once the georeferencing is completed, click [OK] in the Georeference window. A confirmation dialog will appear as shown below:



Click [OK] to continue. The Raster Image will then appear as a new Map Layer in the Map Project.

CAD

The Map Manager also allows you to import AutoCAD files (*.dxf) into a map project. CAD layers may be built in a Projection that is different from that used for the current map project; therefore, when a CAD file is selected, the projection system and units may need to be converted to the current projection system and units. In addition, CAD files may contain graphic features on different layers; as such, there are options to select the layer to import. These options are explained below.
HINT: If you are having difficulties importing your CAD drawing please try exploding all blocks

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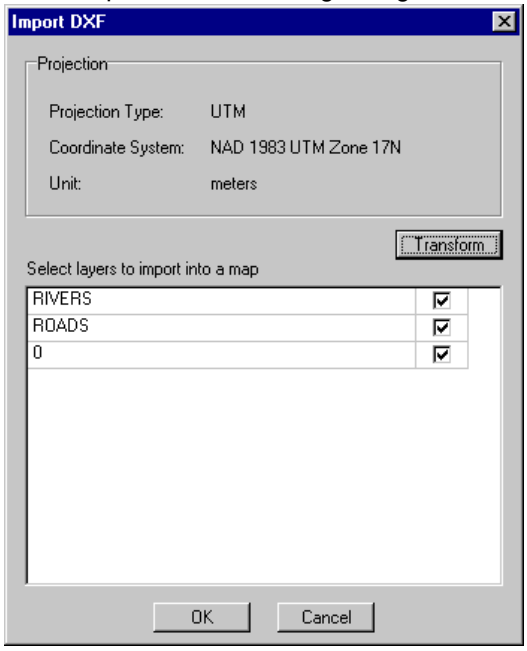
and re-saving as a dxf file before attempting to import into HGA.

Selecting Layers

When a CAD format is selected using the Layer / Import menu, navigate to the appropriate file and open it. The following dialogue will load:



The top portion of the dialogue lists the projection system properties of the current map project. Below this frame is a [Transform] button. This option is required only if you are not sure that the CAD file has the same projection system as the current map project. In this case, click [Transform] to georeference the CAD image. Once you are done, click [OK] to return to the Import DXF dialogue.

In this dialogue, select which layers you wish to import into the map and click [OK].

Transforming Coordinates

The CAD file must contain the same units and projection system as the current map project in order for it to be displayed properly. If there are differences, then the CAD file can be Transformed to the map project's projection and coordinate system.

From the Import DXF dialog, click on the [Transform] button. This will launch the Map Georeference window as shown below.

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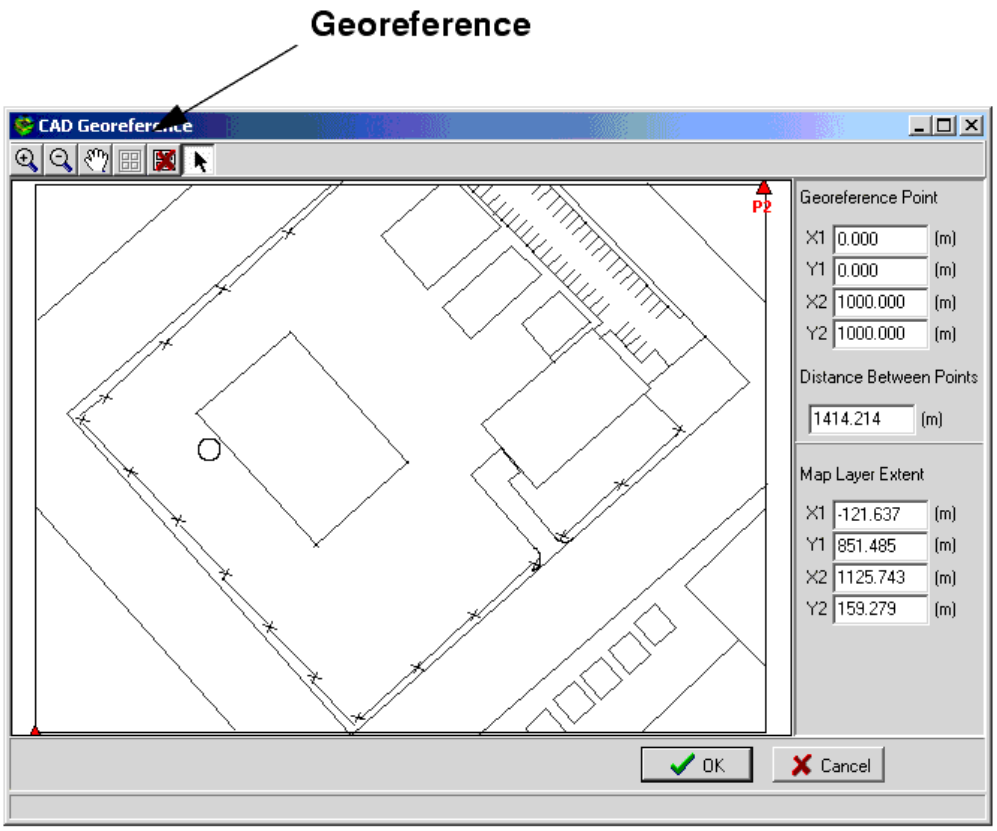
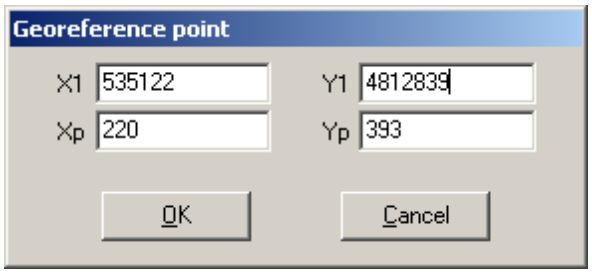


Transformation is performed using two points on the DXF file, with known coordinates. The Map Manager does not provide an error trap for invalid transformations.

Follow the procedure below to import a DXF file, and use the coordinate Transformation option:
To set the georeference point, click the Georeference button
Click on the first map location where the world coordinates are known. A Georeference point dialog will appear prompting for the X1 and Y1 world coordinates of the selected location:



Enter the X1 and Y1 coordinates for this point.
Click [OK]
Click the Georeference button again
Click on the second map location where the world coordinates are known.
Enter the X2 and Y2 coordinates for this point.
Click [OK]

The coordinates will be entered into the corresponding Georeference fields on the right-hand side of the window.
Once this is complete, click [OK] to continue, and the CAD file will be loaded as a new layer

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into the map project.

11.2.2.5 Save

Saves the selected layer.

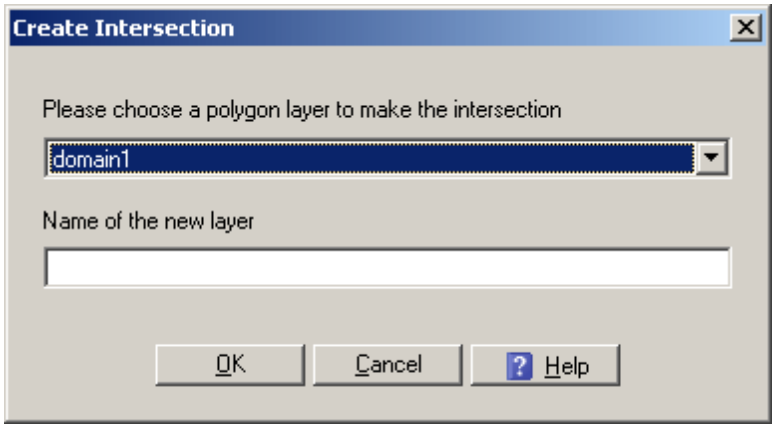
11.2.2.6 Delete

Deletes the selected layer. A layer cannot be deleted while it is in Edit mode.

11.2.2.7 Create Intersection

With this option, you can create a new map layer from the intersection of any station (points), polyline, polygon layer, surface layer or color shade/zebra layer, with another polygon layer.

First, select the map layer that will be intersected, from the Layer Manager Toolbar. Next, select the Create Intersection option from the Layer menu. The following dialog will appear:



Select the desired layer from the combo box, and enter a name for the new layer. Click [OK] when you are finished, and the new layer will be added to the Layer Manager panel.

Note: When clipping color shade and surface layers, the Name of the new layer field will be greyed-out as it is not required

11.2.2.8 Properties

Provides options for modifying the symbol for the shapes (point, line, polygon) on the current (active) layer in the Layer Manager. The options dialog is shown below:

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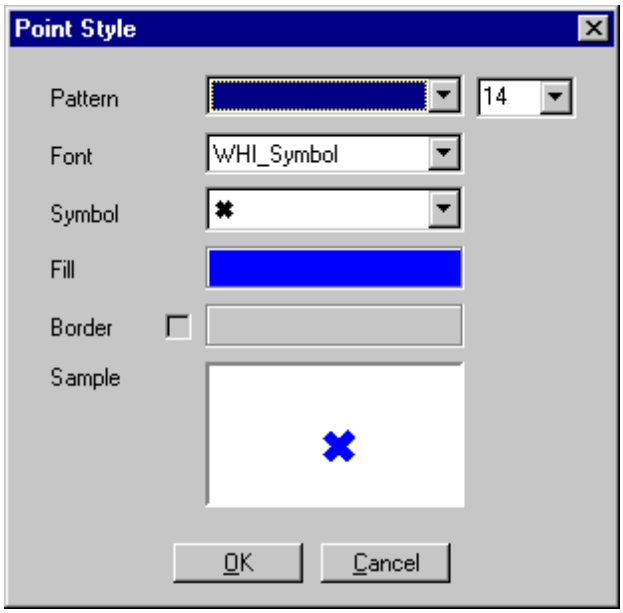

The dialog shown here is for point shapes. There are similar dialogs for line and polygon shapes.

The available symbol Patterns include circle, square, triangle, cross or any symbol from all true type fonts that may be available on your system. If the latter is selected, you will have to select the desired font from the Font combo box and the desired symbol from the Symbol combo box. Choose a symbol size from the combo box in the upper right corner. Finally, the symbol Fill color may be chosen from a color palette. If a border around the symbol is desired, select the check box beside Border and provide a border color.

11.2.2.9 Statistics

Displays statistics for the selected data field of a selected layer. These include: Count, Maximum, Minimum, Sum, Mean, and Standard Deviation, as shown in the figure below.

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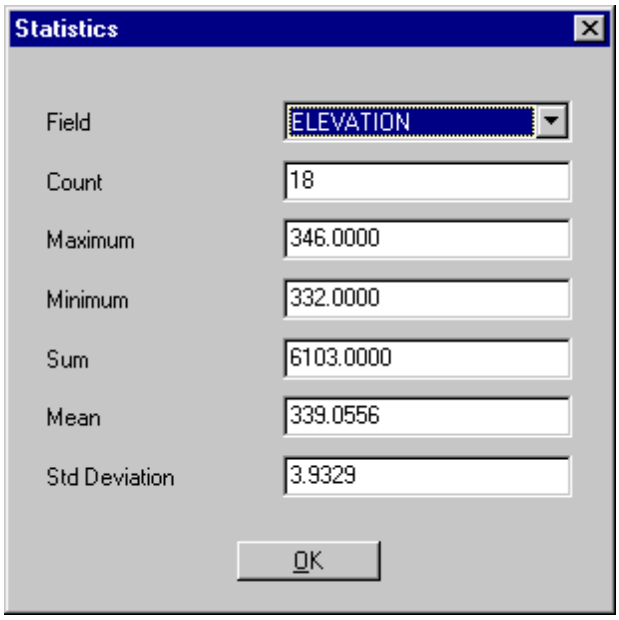
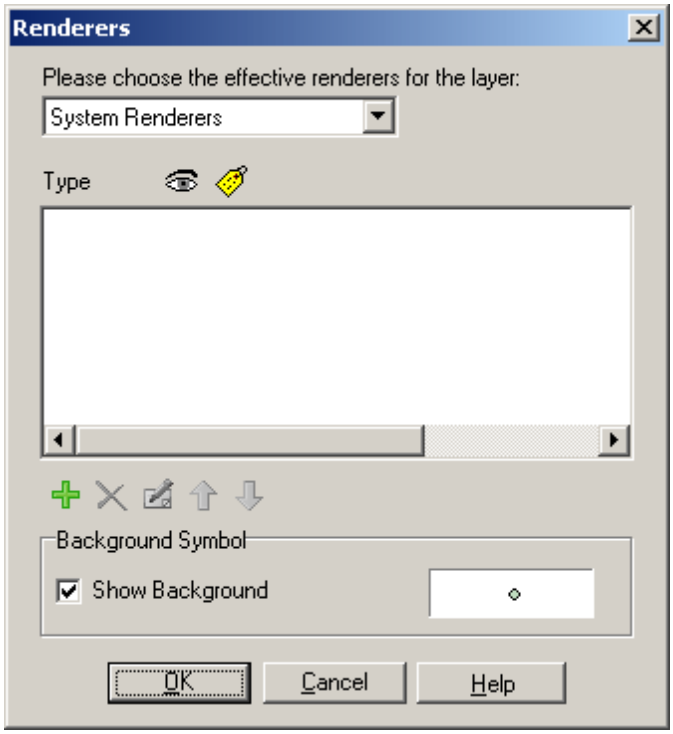


11.2.2.10 Renderer

Provides options for a Map Renderer. The Map Renderer allows assigning labels to objects on the map layers.



There are two types of renderers: **System Renderers** and **Custom Renderers**.
The System Renderers are renderers provided by MapObjects and include label, value and graduated renderering.
Custom Renderers are renderers developed by SWS. These renderers may provide the same

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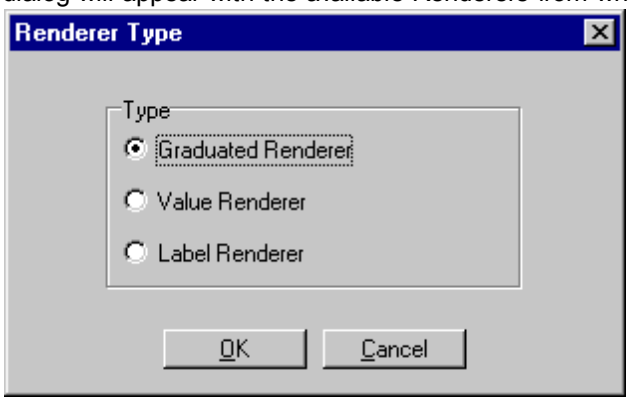
functionality as the MapObjects renderer, i.e., label renderer, but with additional options.

System Renderers

A new System Renderer may be added by clicking on the (Add) button. The following dialog will appear with the available Renderers from which you can select.



The Graduated Renderer provides a way of classifying features into categories or classes, by drawing different symbols for features based on numeric attribute values and their ranges.
The Value Renderer provides a means of representing features of a map layer by drawing a symbol for each unique data value.
The Label Renderer: can be used to display labels on contour maps, or to place labels on stations or any other object.
Select the desired type, and click [OK].
For each Renderer type, there is a corresponding settings dialog, which is launched automatically when you create a new renderer; this can also be loaded by selecting the (Edit) button after selecting the renderer you wish to change.

Graduated Renderer

Graduated Renderer allows you to graphically display station data according to their specific interval of values. You have the option of specifying the color scheme and/or the symbol that represents the station. To use the Graduated Renderer, select Renderer from the Layer menu, click the (Add) button, and choose Graduated renderer from the available list.
The following dialogue will allow you to compose a set of symbols for different value intervals:

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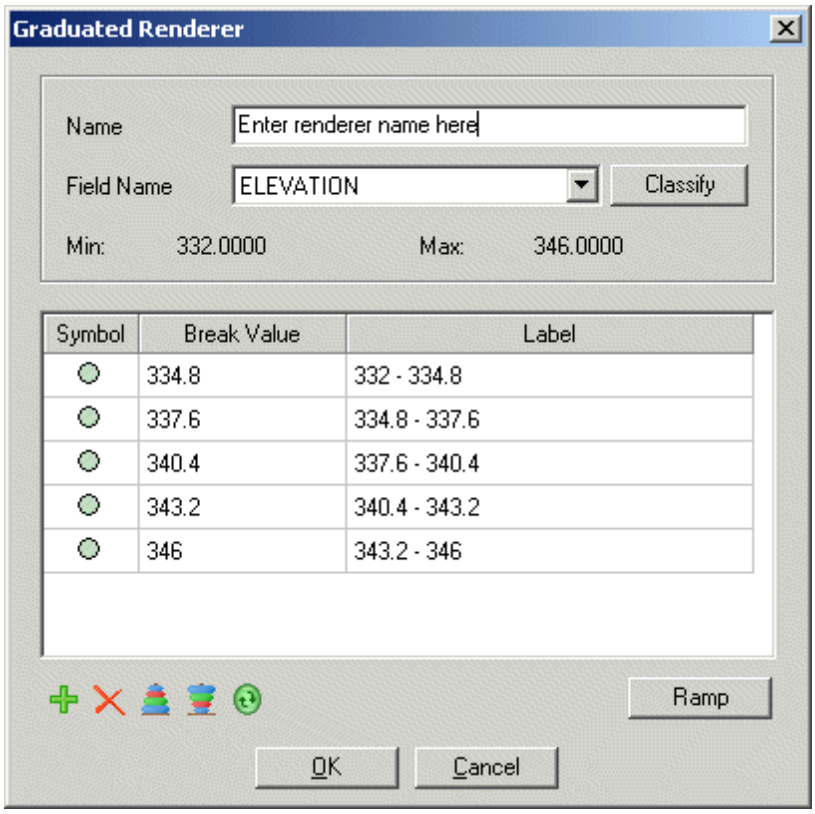
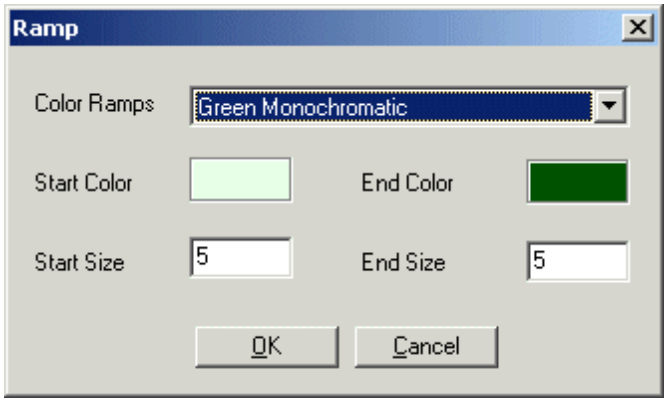


Enter the Name for the renderer and choose the Field based on the values from which you want to classify your data.
[Classify] button allows you to decide how many intervals you wish to have, and HGA automatically divides the available range of values into that number of equal intervals.

Clicking on the symbol beside each interval will load the standard "Point Style" dialog allowing you to choose a specific symbol and/or color for each interval. Color may also be specified as a spectrum using the Ramp function.



You can choose a monochromatic ramp that provides a range of the same color, but with varying degrees of darkness, a dichromatic ramp that provides a spectrum between two different colors, or a custom ramp by choosing colors for the Start Color and End Color boxes (to load the color dialogue, click on the colored box).

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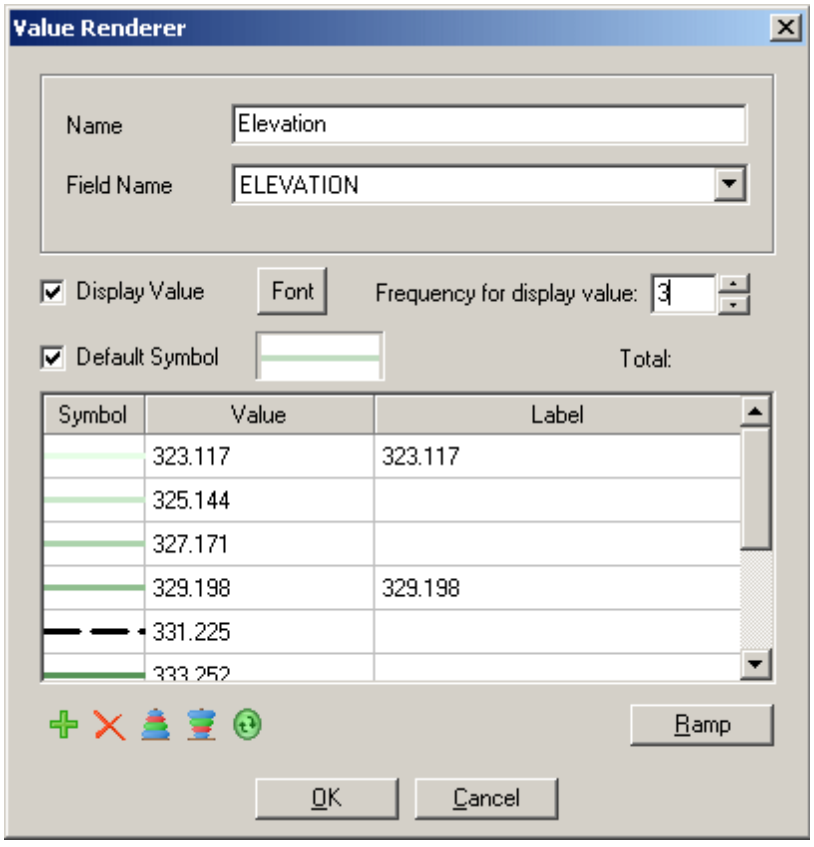
This dialogue also allows you to specify the size of the symbols or, if you wish, the start and end size for a range.
Click [OK] to return to the renderer screen. At the bottom of the Renderer dialog, there is a toolbar with additional options. These are described below:

From left to right, the function of these buttons are:
- Add a new row to the renderer table, with a new value and symbol/color
- Delete the selected row from the renderer table
- Order the values by Ascending order
- Order the values by Descending order
- Reverse the order of the colors/symbol; lowest will be flipped to highest, and highest will be flipped to the lowest.

When you are finished, click [OK] again to confirm the renderer settings.
Make sure the renderer you've created has a check mark in the "Visible" column and click [OK] to apply the renderer.

Value Renderer

The Value renderer function is very similar to the Graduated renderer. The Value Renderer dialog is shown below.



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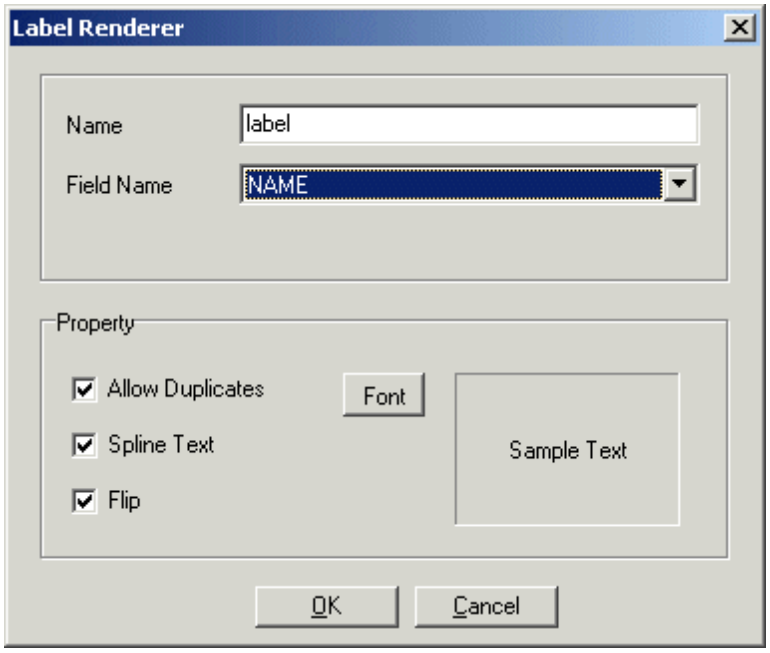
At the top of the dialog, specify a Name for the renderer and select a Field Name for the renderer.

The Value Renderer dialog allows for detailed symbol and label rendering. Use the Frequency for display value vertical scroll box to set the label display frequency. You can manually specify value symbols and their corresponding labels by clicking in the desired symbol and label field. Alternatively, specify a default symbol and select the Default Symbol checkbox to apply the same symbol characteristics to each value.

Use the Ramp function to specify the color scheme and size for the symbols and click [OK] first to return to the Value renderer dialog, click [OK] again to accept the settings. Then also make sure the "Visible" box is checked, and click [OK] to apply the renderer.

Label Renderer

This renderer allows you to display various labels for the selected layer (stations or contour map, for example).



Enter the Name for the renderer and choose the Field Name which will be displayed as a label. Customize the settings as desired. Please note that for numeric fields, labels will be displayed using the precision defined in the Set Field Precision dialog box, when the HGA data is being loaded into the map project. For more information, please see "Load HGA Data" .

Note: Flip option applies only to the labels that may appear up-side down, such as line labels. Checking Flip will ensure that all labels will appear right-side up.

Click [OK] to accept the settings.
Make sure the "Visible" box is checked and click [OK] to apply the renderer.
You can add, delete, and edit different renderers using the toolbar located under the renderer list.

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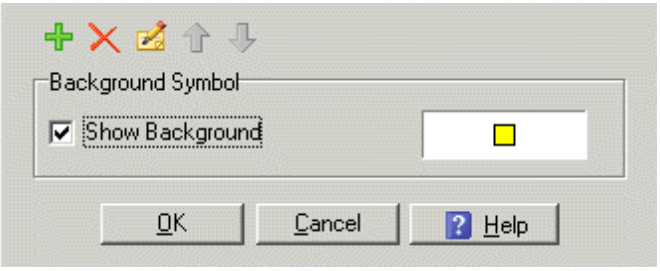

The renderer may also apply a background to the data symbols; this background can be modified using the standard "Point Style" dialog.

Custom Renderers

Custom renderers are renderers that have been developed by SWS. Currently, the only custom renderer available is the custom label renderer. The custom label renderer is similar to the system label renderer (described above), however it provides additional options, allowing for greater control and flexibility when displaying labels on the map.

Note: Please note that system renderers and custom renderers are mutually exclusive, i.e., you cannot apply both a system renderer and a custom renderer to the same map layer.

To add a new custom renderer, make sure "Custom Renderers" is selected from the comb box at the top of the Renderers dialog.

A new Custom Renderer may then be added by clicking on the (Add) button. The Label renderer will be added to the list of renderers.

To configure the custom label renderer, click the (Edit) button. The Custom Label Renderer dialog box will appear on your screen.

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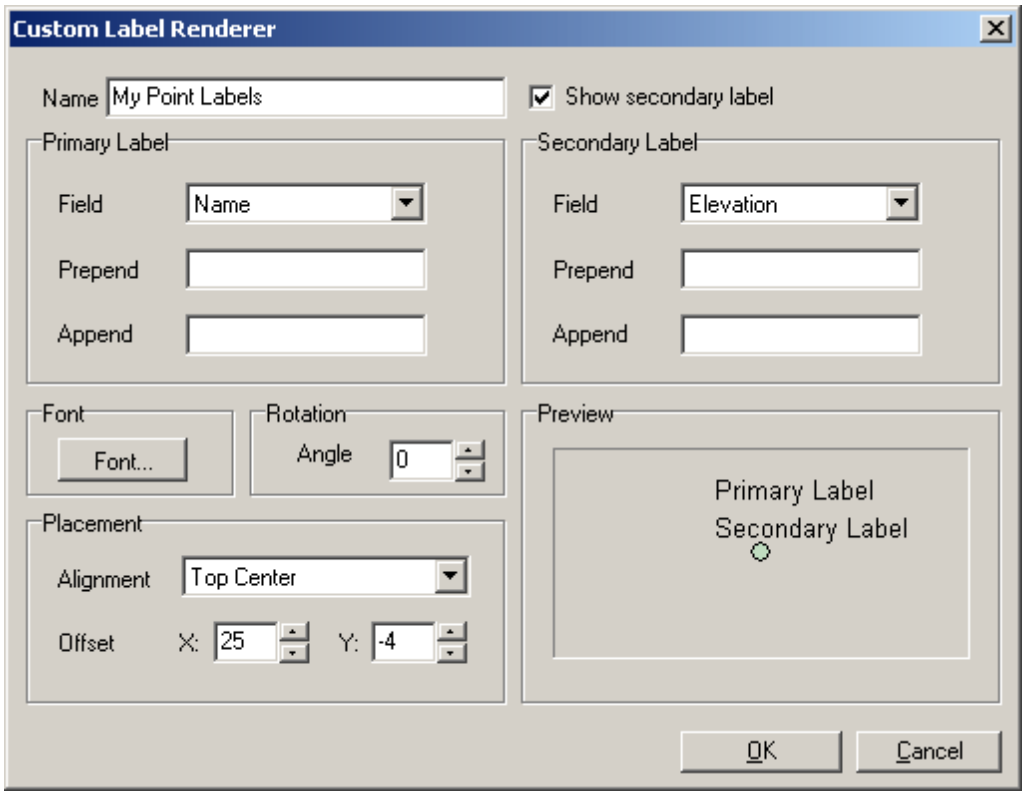

The label renderer settings are described below:

Name: Specify the name of the renderer configuration
Show Secondary Label: This control allows you to show/hide a secondary label.
Field: Allows you to specify which layer attribute to show as the object label.
Prepend: Allows you to prepend text to the chosen layer attribute.
Append: Allows you to append text to the chosen layer attribute.
Font...: Loads the generic font settings, e.g., font style, size, color, etc.
Rotation: Allows you to rotate the label.
Alignment: Allows you to set the default label alignment.
Offset: Allows you to offset the label from the default alignment by specifying X and Y values.

Once you have defined the renderer settings, click the [OK] button.

11.2.2.11 Create Thematic Map

This menu item allows the user to create a thematic map for any of the active Map Layers containing numeric data. A thematic map shows the spatial distribution of one or more specific data values in the form of a Pie or Bar chart. Thematic Maps can only be drawn on layers that contain data (such as stations, contour maps, etc.). They are not applicable to annotation layers.

A common example of the applications for a thematic map would be displaying the distributions of multiple chemicals.
To create a Thematic Pie Chart for Hydro GeoAnalyst station data,

A Hydro GeoAnalyst Data layer from the Layer Manager, to ensure that this layer is active.

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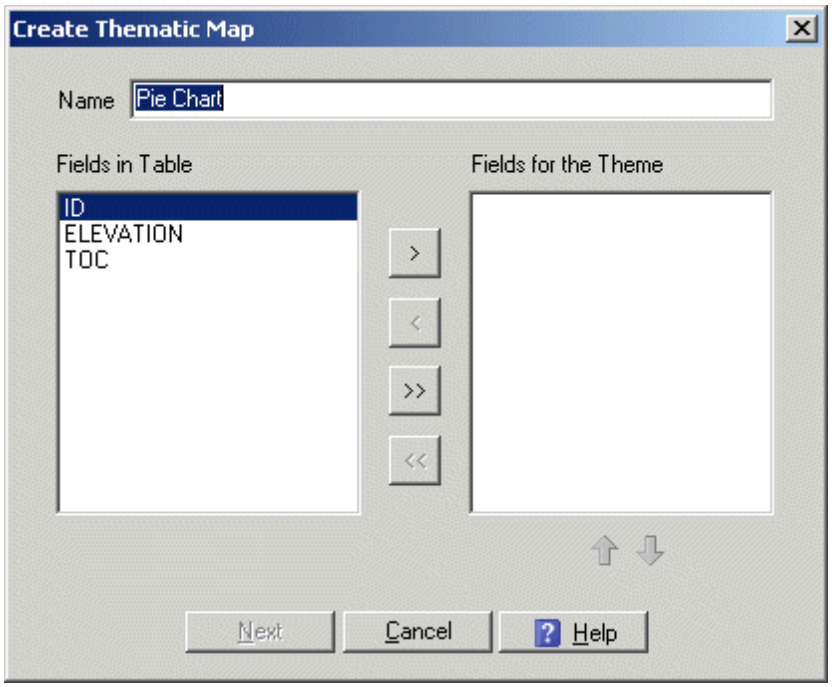
(e.g. a Station Group or Data Query layer, such as Boreholes, Monitoring Wells, etc.)

Select the menu option Map / Create Thematic Map / Pie Chart from the Map Manager main menu.

A Thematic map window will appear as shown below:



Enter a name for the map in the Name field. This name will appear in the thematic map list, should you choose to edit it later.
From the left panel, select the fields for map. Move fields to the right panel using the [>] button. To move all fields, press the [>>] button.
[Next] to proceed to the next window.

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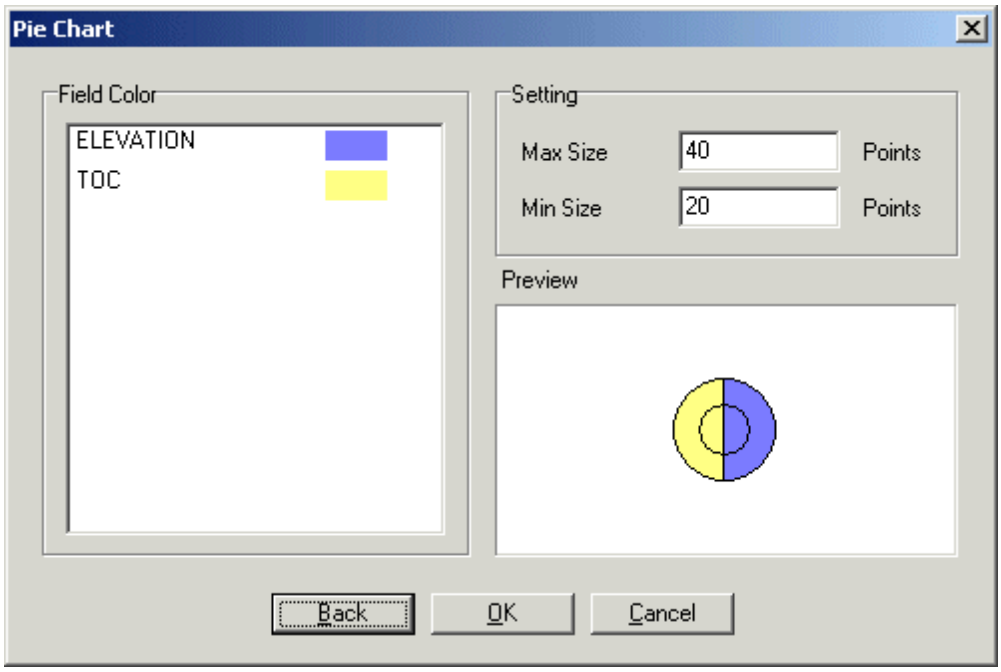

In this dialog, specify the field color by clicking on the colored rectangles to the right of each field, and specify the chart size in the Max size and Min size fields. A preview window in the lower right corner displays a preview of the true size and color of the thematic map, as it will appear in the Map Manager.

[OK] to create the map.

The thematic map is an entity of the selected layer; when this layer is hidden, the corresponding thematic map will also be hidden.
The Bar Chart is created in much the similar way. Choose Bar Chart from the Layer /Create Thematic Map menu and choose which fields you wish to map. The following dialogue will allow you to choose colors for the bars representing different fields, as well as the max height and width of the bars.

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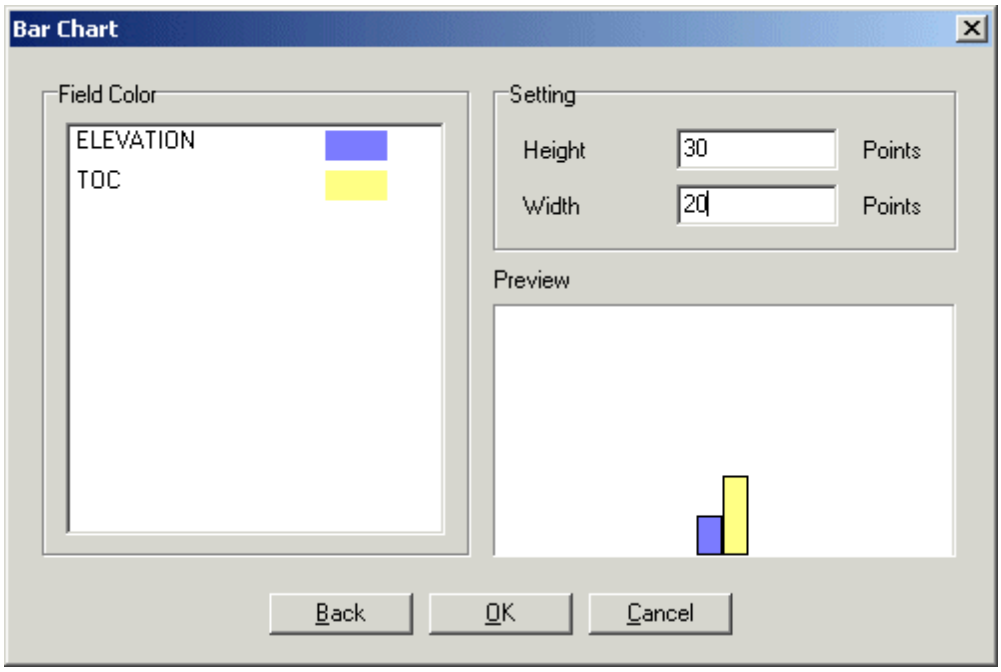
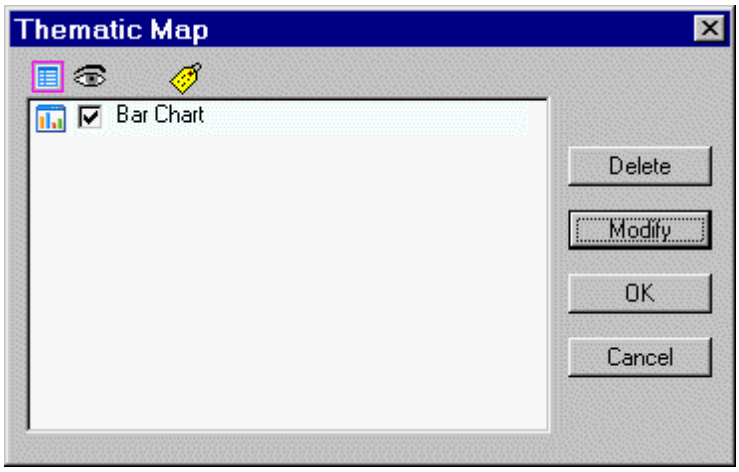


11.2.2.12 Modify Thematic Map

Provides options for modifying the properties of an existing Pie or Bar chart.



Select the map you wish to edit by clicking on the check box beside the name you entered for that map, and click [Modify]. The same Bar Chart dialogue will appear allowing you to go through the procedure again and change various aspects of the chart

11.2.2.13 Create Contours

With HGA

Provides options for creating contours with data from a selected field, from the selected points layer. Upon selecting this menu item, the following dialog will appear:

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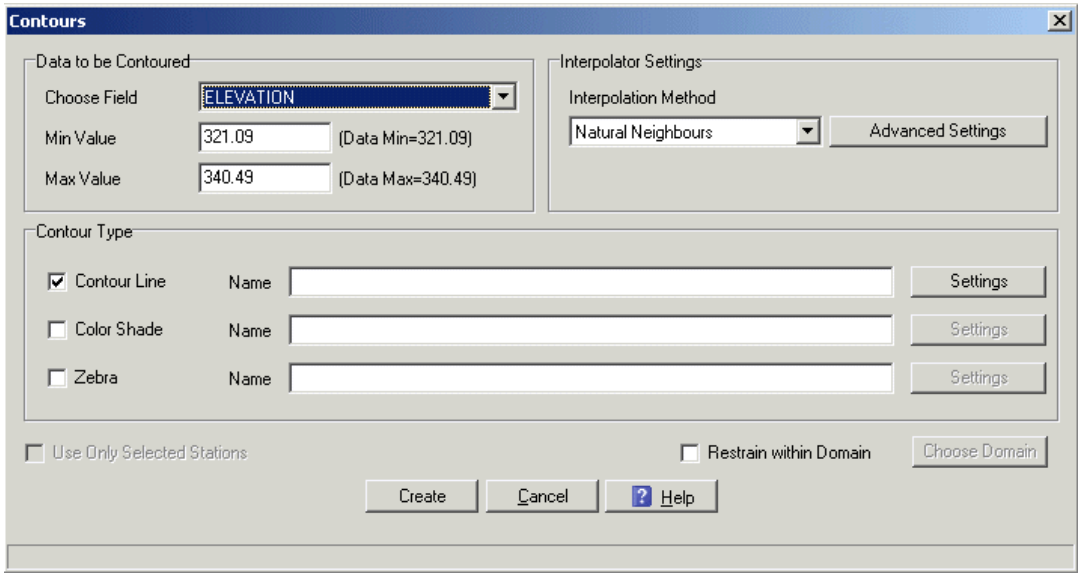

The gridded data can be represented as the following Contour Types:

- Contour lines
- Color shaded map
- Zebra

Select the desired Contour type, and enter a name for the layer. For each type, there are additional settings that can be accessed by clicking on the [Settings] button. See the sections below for more details on these settings.

Data to be contoured

Select a Field that contains the data you want to contour.
Define the Min and Max values, or accept the defaults

Interpolation Settings

Under Interpolator Settings, select the interpolation method (choose from Natural Neighbor, Inverse Distance, or Kriging).
To use the advanced interpolation settings, click the [Advanced Settings] button, and advanced options will be displayed as shown below (for Natural Neighbor):

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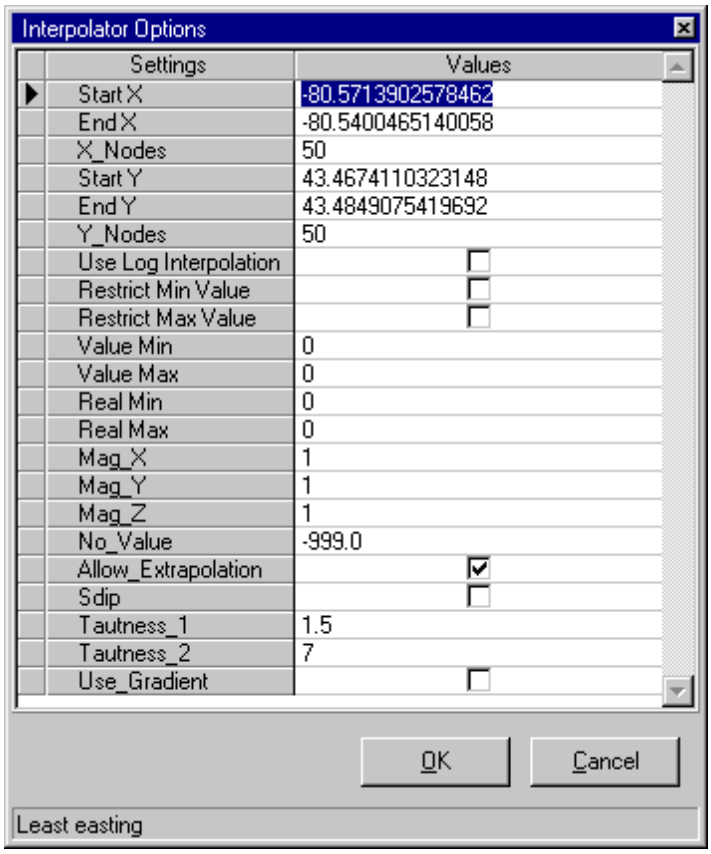
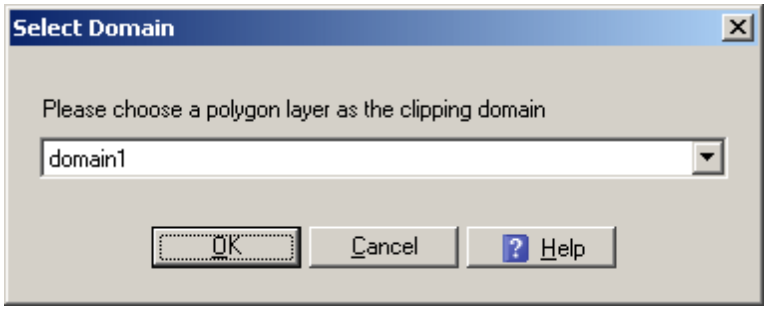


You may modify the interpolation settings, then click [OK] to return to the main window. For more details, see "Appendix C: Advanced Interpolation Settings" .

Use Only Selected Stations
When selected, the contour component will use only those stations that are selected on the layer, as the data source for the contouring. The option is only enabled when one or more stations are selected. If not selected, all stations on the layer will be used.

Restrict Within Domain

This option allows you to clip contours lines to a selected polygon layer.



You may select any polygon shapefile from the combo box. Then click [OK] to continue. The calculated contours will then be clipped at the edges of the polygon.

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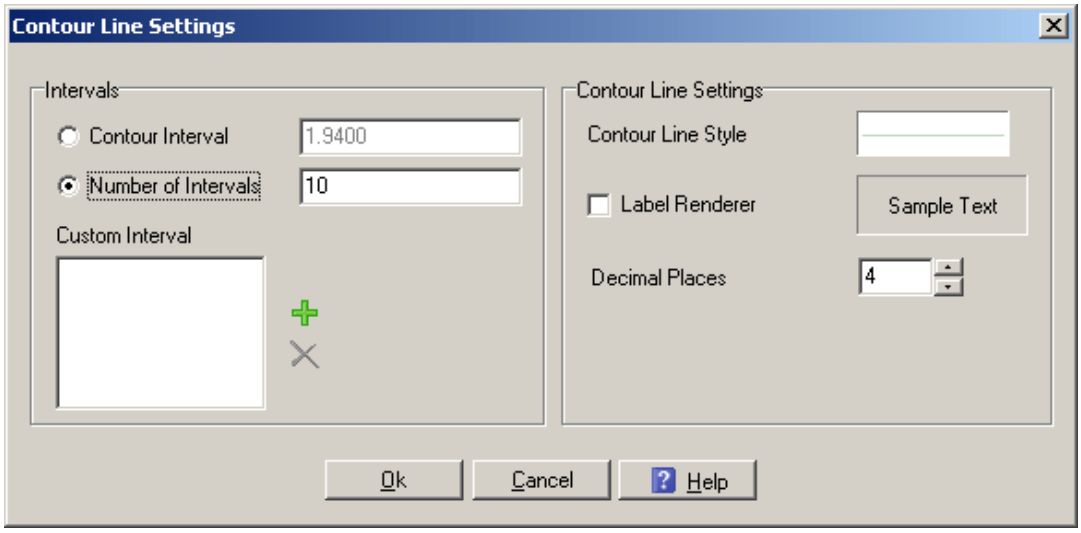
NOTE: If the polygon is greater in extents than the selected station layer, the contouring will end at the furthest point. Currently, extrapolation to the edge of the polygon is not possible.

When you are satisfied with the settings, click the [Create] button to create the contour map.

Contour Line Settings

Click on the [Settings] button beside Contour Lines, and the following dialog will appear:



Specify Intervals; you may select to define the Contour Interval (e.g. 0.5, 1.0, 5, etc.) or the Number of Intervals (5, 10, 20, 50, etc.). You may also define Custom Contour Lines in the grid in the lower corner. Use the + and X buttons to add/remove contours respectively.

Under Contour Line Settings, specify the line color, thickness, style, and label settings. Label Renderer will add a label to the lines.

Color Shading / Zebra Map Settings

Click on the [Settings] button beside Color Shading or Zebra, and the following dialog will appear

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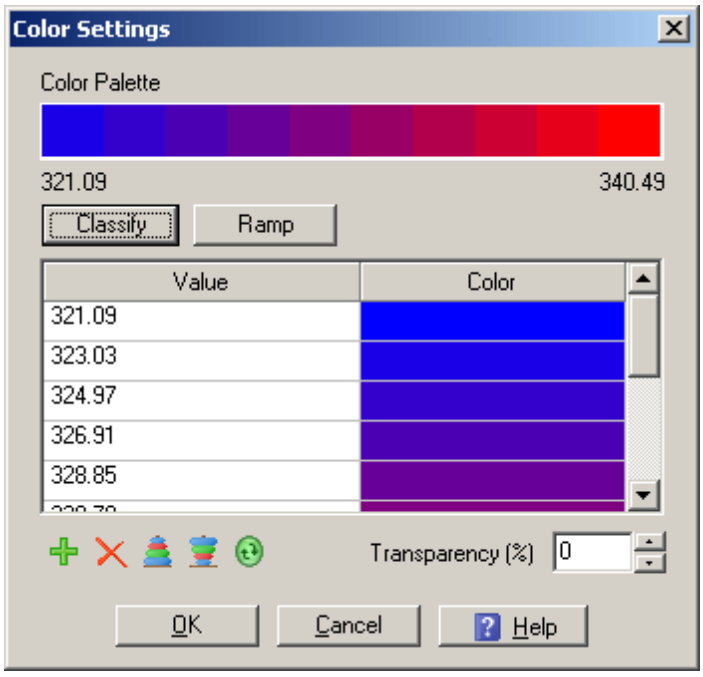
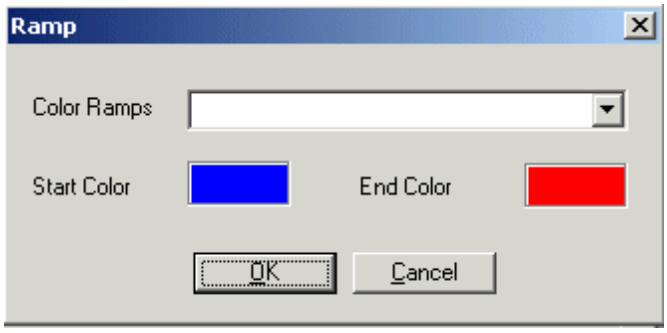


The Color Settings Renderer allows you to define different colored zones/ranges according to their specific interval of values.
The [Classify] button allows you to decide how many intervals you wish to have, and HGA automatically divides the available range of values into that number of equal intervals.
The [Ramp] option loads the following dialog.



You can choose a monochromatic ramp that provides a range of the same color, but with varying degrees of darkness, a dichromatic ramp that provides a spectrum between two different colors, or a custom ramp by choosing colors for the Start Color and End Color boxes (to load the color dialogue, click on the colored box).
Click [OK] to return to the renderer screen.

Alternatively, you may set the color for each value; simply click on the Color box under the Color column, and the Windows Color palette will display. Select the desired color, and click [OK] to continue. Repeat this for other values, as desired.
Adjust the Transparency option to make it possible to see layers under the color shading/ zones. The higher the value, the more transparent the layer will be. The value must be within the range 0-100.

The remaining options are similar to those for Graduated Renderers (Add Value, Delete

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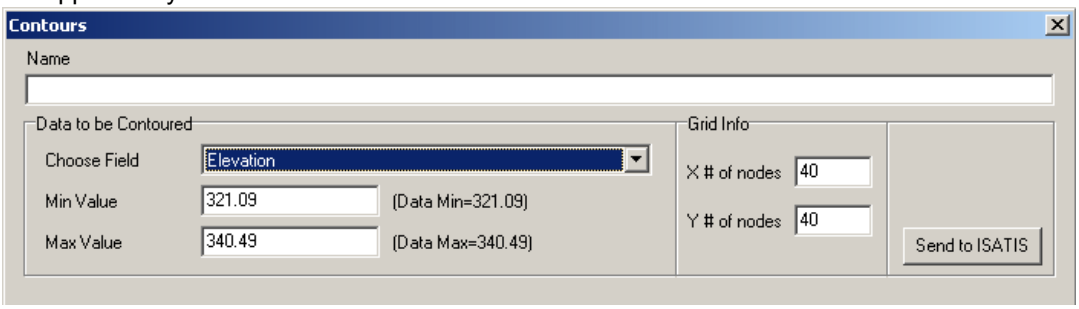
Value, Ascend, Descent, Change Color); see "Graduated Renderer" for more details.

When you are finished, click [OK] to return to the Contours screen.

With Isatis

Allows you to send point data from the selected point layer to the Isatis software package for performing in-depth geostatistical analysis and advanced data interpolation. Interpolated point data can be brought back into HGA where it can be used to create contour, color shading and zebra layers for your map project.
Note: Isatis is a geostatistical software package developed and sold separately by Geovariances. To acquire a license of Isatis, please visit http://www.geovariances.com.

If Hydro GeoAnalyst detects an installation of Isatis on your computer, the Contours dialog will appear on your screen.



To send point data to Isatis, follow the steps below:

In the Name field, type the desired name for the Istatis study.
From Choose Field combo box, select the layer attribute that will be interpolated.
In the Grid Info section, specify the resolution of the interpolation grid.
Click the Send to Isatis button to create the Isatis study.

HGA will then create the appropriate files and folder structure of the Isatis study on your C:\ drive, e.g., C:\ISATIS_MyStudy\.
You can open the point data and perform the desired geostatistical analysis and data interpolation in Isatis. For information on how to use the features available in Isatis, please refer to the Isatis user's manual.
Once you have interpolated your data, you can bring it back into HGA to create contours, color shading and zebra layers.

To bring an interpolated data set back into HGA,
In the Contours dialog, click the Refresh button. The Status will change to Interpolated.
Under the Variable column, select the desired variable from the combo box.

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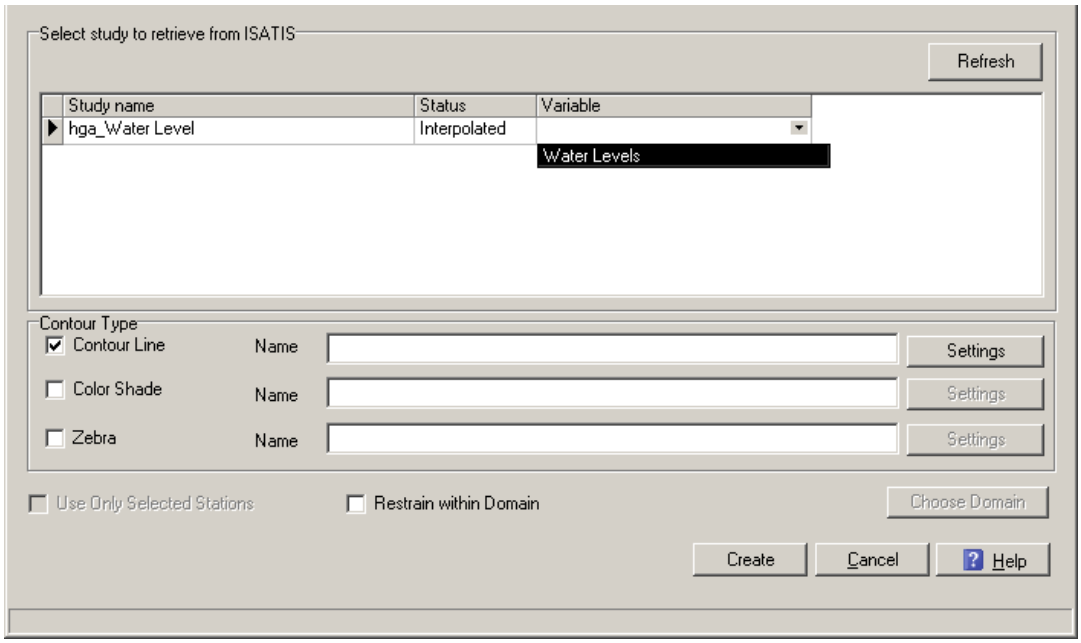

You can now select which contour layers to generate from the selected variable, e.g., Contour Line, Color Shade, Zebra. The Settings for each type is described in the following section.

Once you have specified the contour type(s) and name(s), click the Create button to generate the contour layers.

Note: Be sure that you have selected the appropriate study from the study table, located in the middle of the Contours window. Otherwise the Create button will appear greyed-out.

11.2.2.14 Create Gridded Data

This feature allows you to interpolate data for the current layer, and create a grid file (.GRD) for use in HGA 3D Explorer or other applications. For example, if you have a station layer selected, you can create a grid file based on station elevations or TOC (top of casing) elevations.

Select this menu item and the following dialog will appear:

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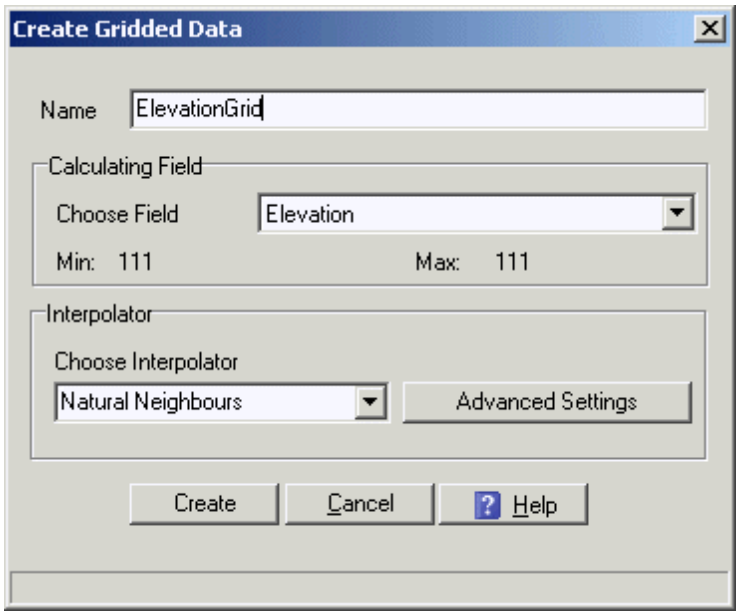

Enter a name for the grid file, and select a field containing the source data. Click the [Create] button to create the file. The grid file will be created in the HGA project's folder, in the "Surface" sub-folder:
(for example, "D:\Program Files\HGAnalyst\Projects\Demo_Project\Surface\test.grd")

NOTE: As with contours, you can select an interpolation method, and customize interpolation settings by clicking on the [Advanced Settings] button.

11.2.2.15 Display Data

This feature allows you to display data in a plot or tabular format on the map, for the current points map layer. Fields are based on points data loaded from Station Groups or Data Queries (created using the Query Builder). You may define conditions for fields, and highlight rows in the tables that violate the conditions. For plots, the templates are selected from available Chart templates.
To activate this feature, first select a layer that contains points data (i.e. a data query or a station group) from the Layer Control. When you select the Display Data option from the Layer menu, the following dialog will appear:

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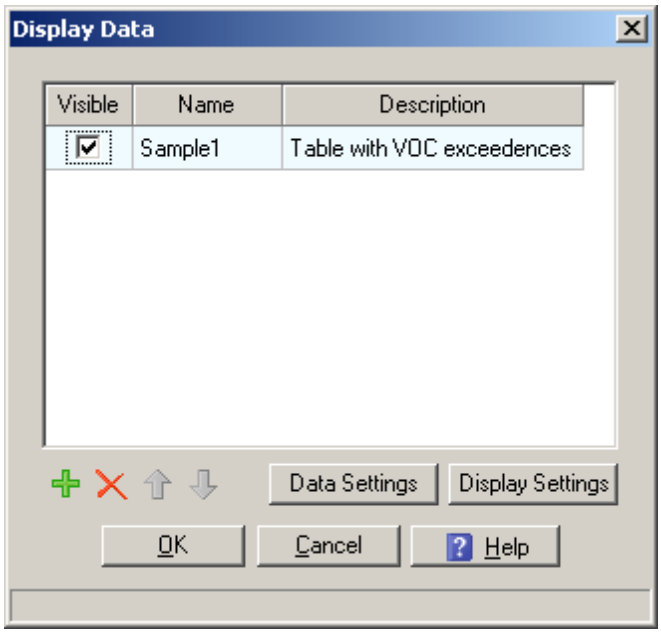
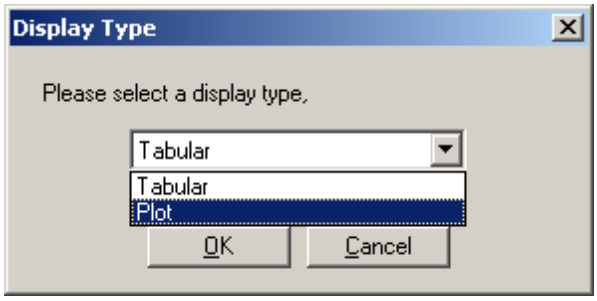


This dialog allows you to manage the various layouts for the map layer.
In the first column, show/hide the layout by setting the Visible status.
Define the Name in the second column.
In the third, you may optionally enter a Description.

Click on the (Add) button to add a new layout. In the combo box that appears, select either Tabular or Plot (shown below).



Click on the (Delete) button to delete the selected layout.

Use the button to move the selected layout up.

Use the button to move the selected layout down.

Next you must define the settings for the layout.

Plots

For a Plot display, click on the [Data Settings] button and the following dialog will appear:

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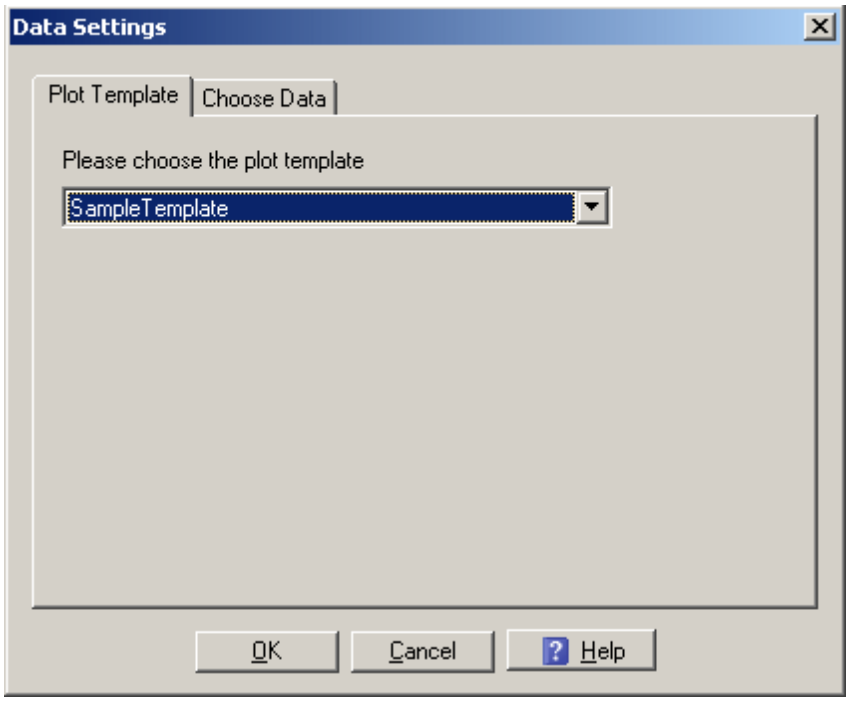

In the list, choose from available plot templates that were created using the chart component. For details on how to create plot templates, please see Chapter 9: Saving Plot as Template. In order to display the plot in the map, the following requirements in the template must be met:

- Plot Grouping and Series Grouping must be done by station ID
- The plot template must contain data for the selected stations

The remaining settings for the plot are similar to those described in the sections "Choose Data" tab below.

Tabular

For a tabular display, click on the [Data Settings] button and the following dialog will appear:

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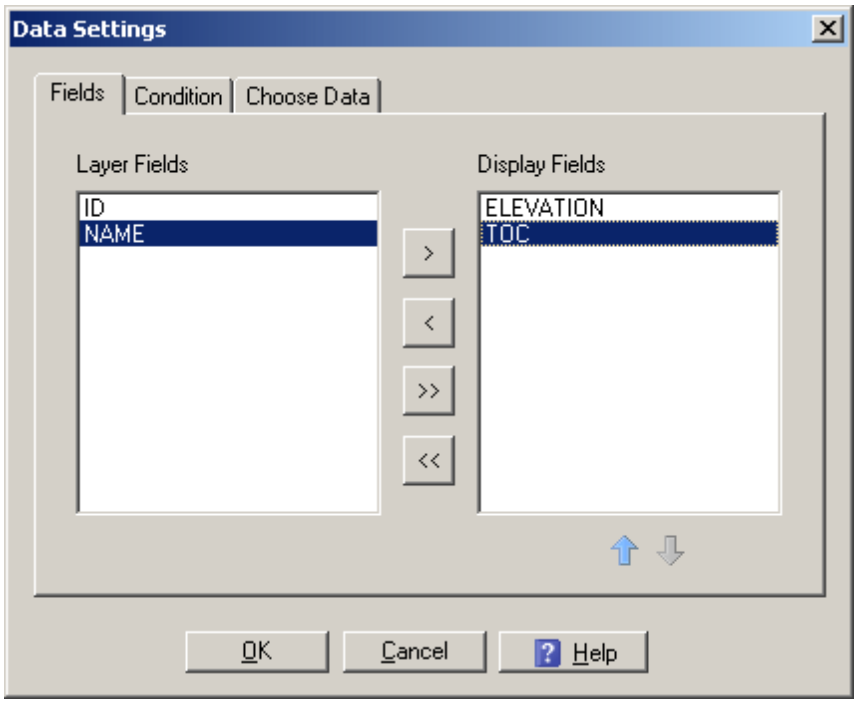

In the Data Settings dialog, you select which Layer Fields from the layer should appear as Display Fields in the layout table, as well as define the Display settings.

Select the desired fields from the left panel under Layer Fields, then move fields to the Display Fields under the right panel using the [>] button. To move all fields, press the [>>] button. To remove fields from the Display Fields, click on the [<] or [<<] buttons respectively. Use the button to move the selected field up. Use the button to move the selected field down.
Click on the Condition tab, and you will see options for defining validation rules for one of the selected fields, along with display settings for the table.

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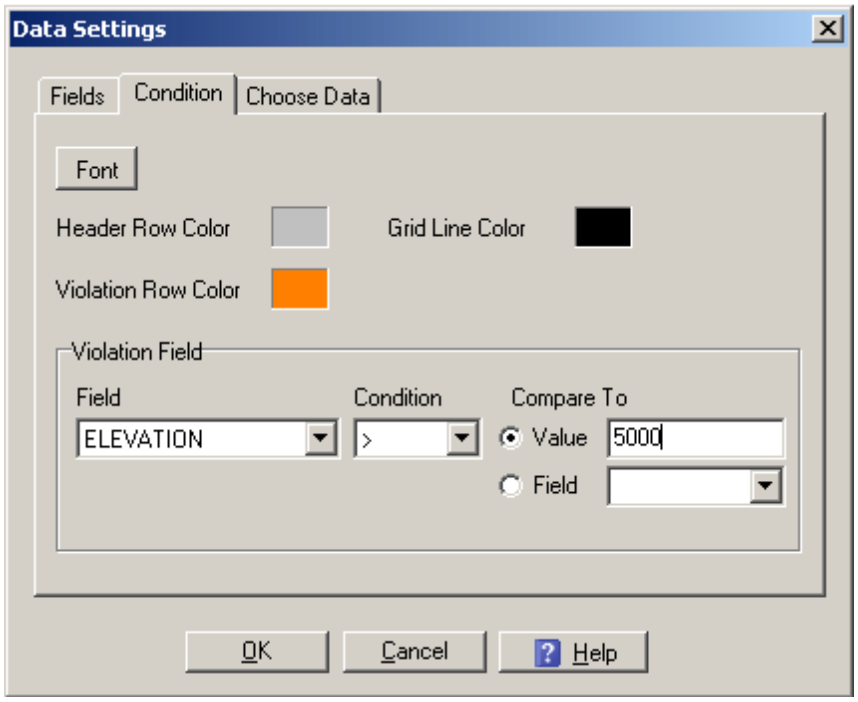

The Header Row Color controls the color of the first row in the layout table.
The Violation Row Color allows you to assign a color to values in the table that exceed the violation conditions (explained below). This is useful for quickly identifying exceedences on the map.

The Grid Line Color controls the color of the gridlines in the table.
Under the Violation Field frame, you may specify a condition for one of the display fields. Select a Field from the combo box, then a Condition (<, >, =, etc.), and define the Compare To settings. There are two options available:

- Compare to a Value: simply type the value in the provided text box, OR
- Compare to a Field: select another field from the data query, to compare against.

The possibilities are limitless, but here are some examples:
- concentration > 5000 ug/l (a government guideline, or MCL) as shown in the screenshot above
- depth to bedrock > 40 feet
- overburden thickness < 50 feet
- concentration of a chemical exceeds the criteria limit, where the criteria limit is available in another field in the selected data query

In the Choose Data tab, you can specify which stations should display the data table. This is useful if you have a station group with numerous stations, and are interested in displaying the data summary table only for a few stations.

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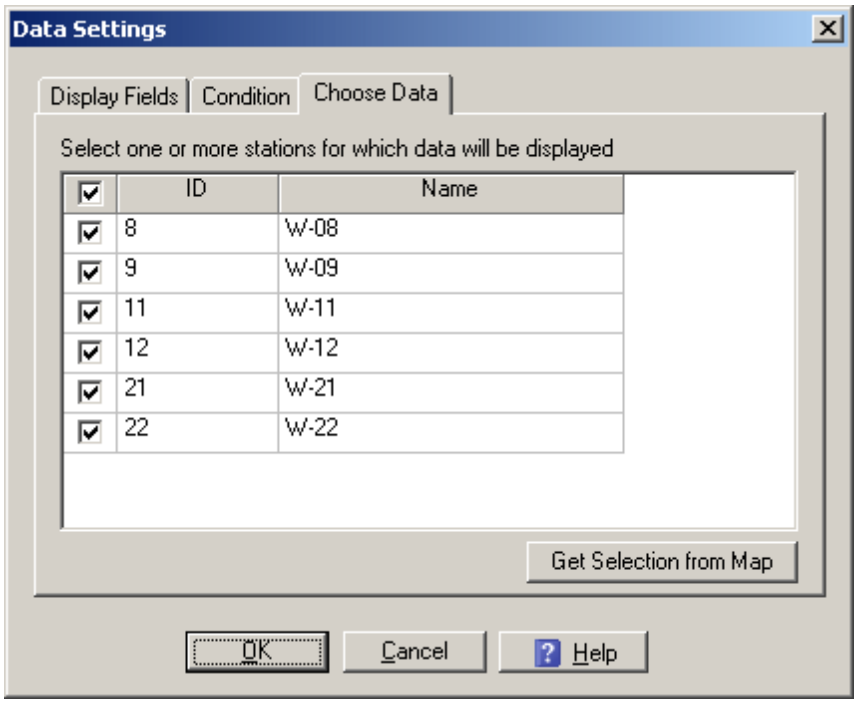

Simply place a check-box beside the stations that should display the data summary table.

If you click on the Get Selection Map button, then the Map Manager will "get" only those stations that are selected on the map layer on the map project, and use only those for the Display Data. This button is enabled only if you have at least one station selected in the map layer.

Once you are finished, click [OK] to return to the layout window. From the Layout Setting dialog, click on the [Display Settings] button in the Callout Box column, and the following dialog will appear:

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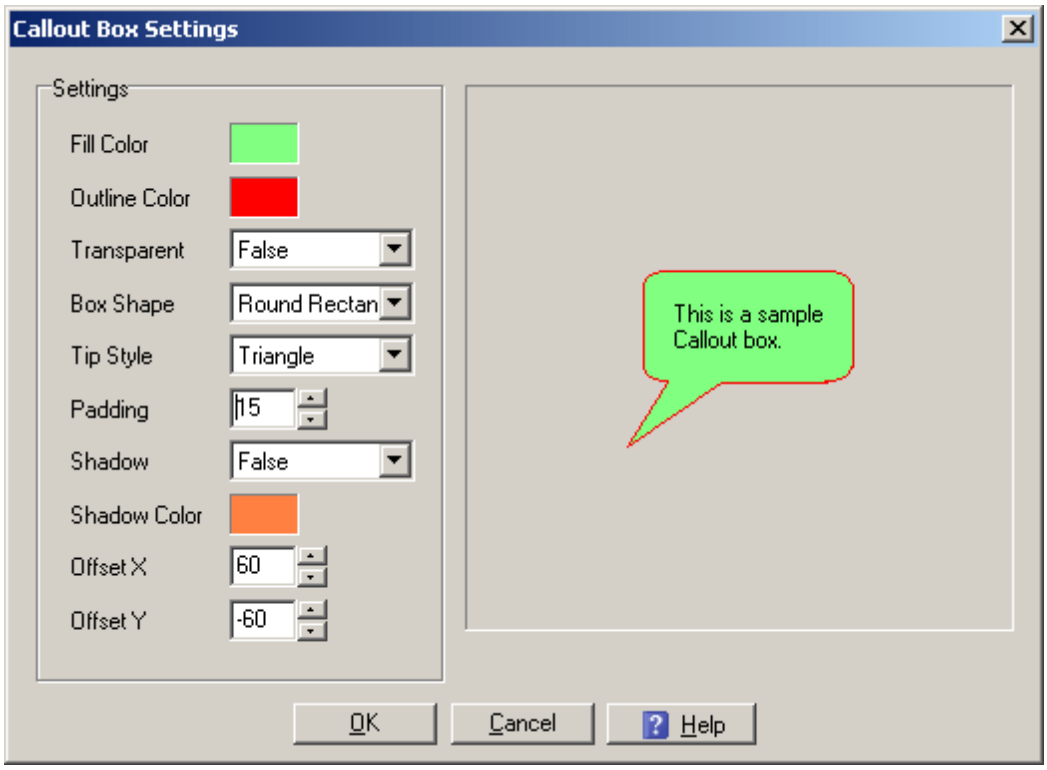

In the Callout Box Settings dialog, you can modify several display properties for the callout box. The callout box is the box, oval, or bubble, that contains the data for the selected station. A preview is shown on the right side of the window, in the image above. The following display settings are available:

Fill Color: set the fill color for the callout box
Outline Color: set the color for the outline of the callout box
Transparent: set the transparency; select from True or False
Box shape: select the box shape; choose from Rectangle, Round Rectangle, or Oval
Tip style: set the tip style; choose from Triangle or Line
Padding: set the padding thickness, the higher the value, the larger the box shape will be around the tabular values in the layout
Shadow: display a shadow around the callout box; select from True or False
Shadow Color: select the shadow color; only used if Shadow has been set to True
Offset X: set the X Offset; this parameter controls how far the callout box will be placed horizontally from selected station.

A positive offset will result in the callout box displayed to the right of the station
A value of 0 will center the call out box over the station
A negative offset will result in the callout box displayed to the left of the station

Offset Y: set the Y Offset; this parameter controls how far the callout box will be placed vertically from selected station.

A positive offset will result in the callout box displayed below the station
A value of 0 will center the call out box over the station
A negative offset will result in the callout box displayed above the station

When you are finished with the Display Settings, click [OK] to return to the layout window. Click [OK] once more to create the layout on the map, as seen in the examples below.

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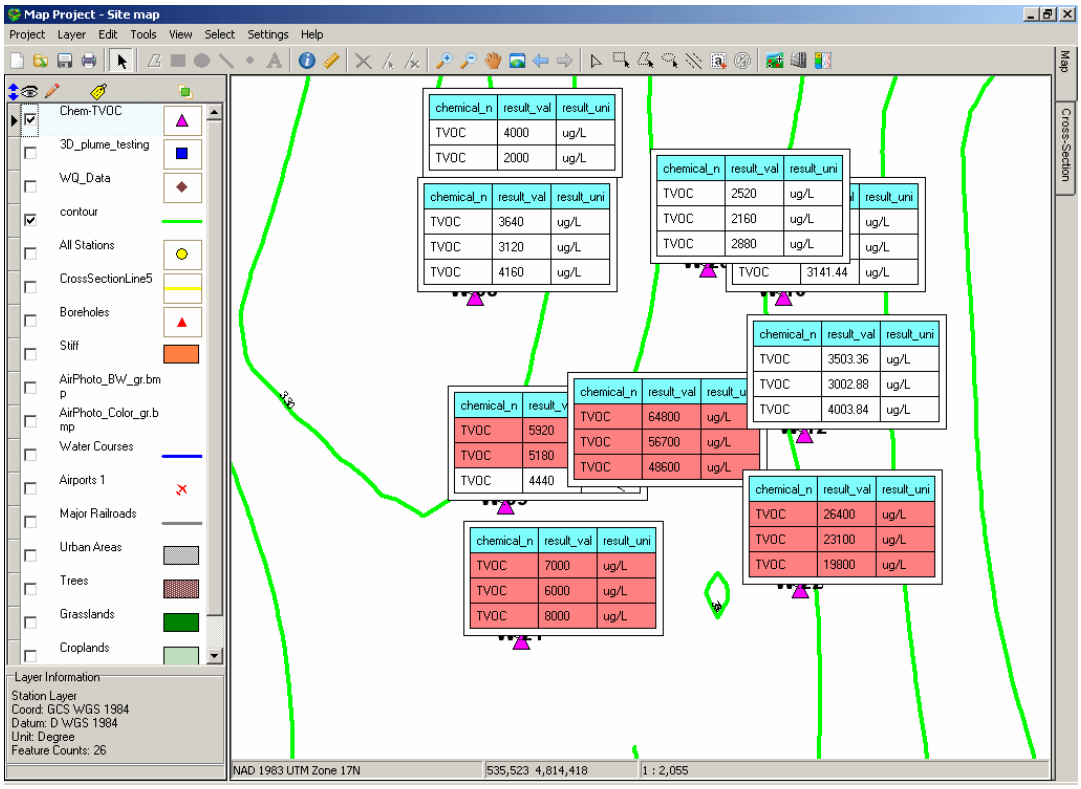

Example of Display Data: Chart

You can see that sample values that exceed the specified conditions (TVOC concentration result value greater than 5000 ug/l), are shaded red for easy detection.

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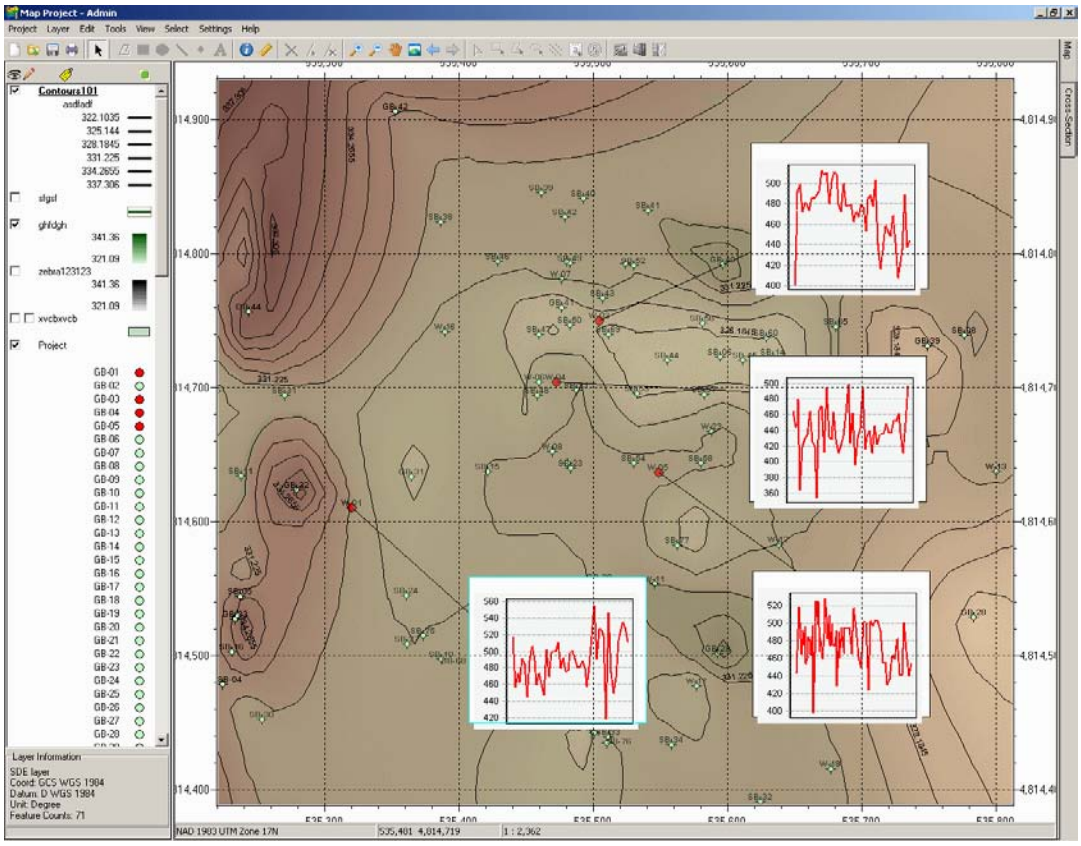

Example of Display Data: Plot

When stations are clustered, it may be necessary to modify the display location of the callout boxes. You have the option to manually move individual callout boxes to a new location to improve presentation. This is explained below.

Edit Layout Setting

To edit the position of the callout box:
Right-mouse click on the map window, and select Edit Layout from the pop-up menu
Click once on any callout box to select it; the box will become highlighted in a color outline, indicating it has been selected
Left click on the callout box, and using your mouse, drag the box to the new location
When you have done this, the result could be similar to the example shown below.

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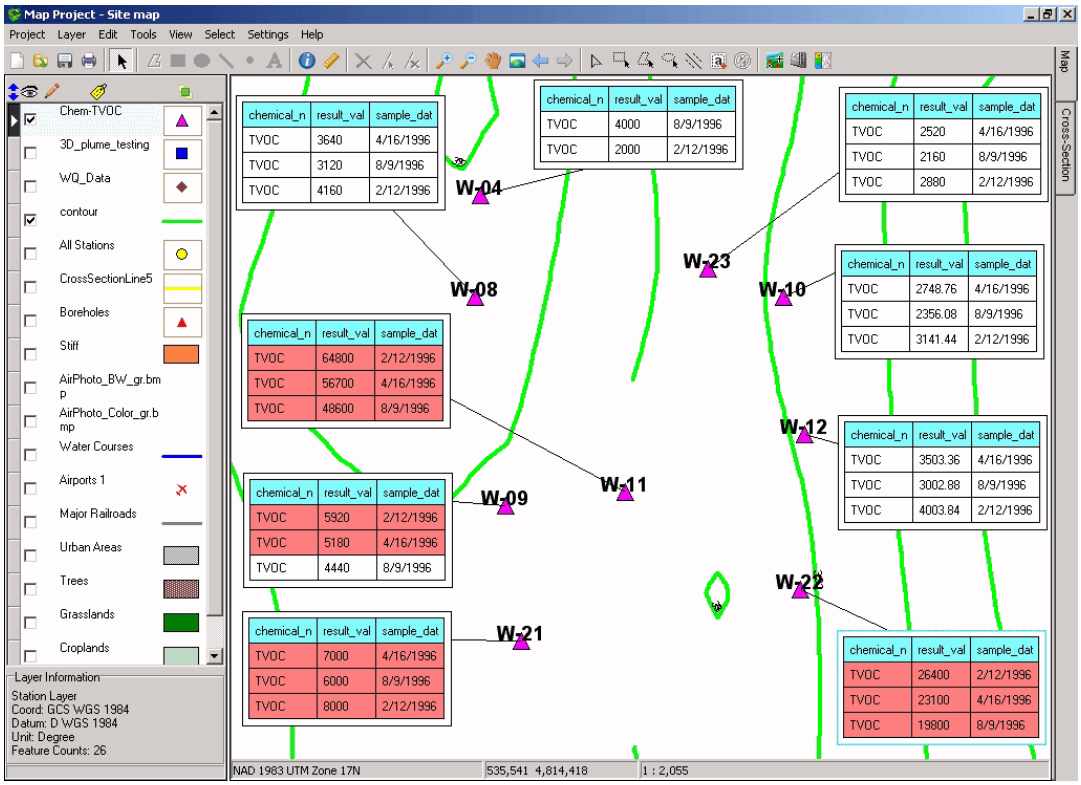

When you are finished with the position edits, you must right-mouse click on the map window and turn off the Edit Layout option, to disable this feature.

To edit the remaining layout settings, including fields, violation conditions, and display properties, simply select Layer / Display Data from the main menu, then modify the settings as explained above.

11.2.3 Edit

The Edit menu contains standard windows functions such as Cut, Copy, and Paste objects, as well as other options for editing shapefiles.
NOTE: Before editing a layer make sure that the Editable check box is selected. After editing, deselect the Editable check box on the Layer Manager.

Cut

Cuts the selected object to clipboard; only available if an object (polygon, rectangle, circle, line, or text) is selected.

Copy

Copies the selected object; only available if an object (polygon, rectangle, circle, line, or text) is selected.

Paste

Pastes the clipboard item onto the current layer.

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Delete

Deletes the selected object.

Delete All

Deletes all objects from the current map layer.

Add Vertex

Provides an option to add a vertex to the selected object. To add a vertex:
Activate the desired map layer containing an annotation object and make it editable
Select an object on this layer

Click on the (Add Vertex) button or select the Add Vertex option from the Edit menu/
Place the mouse cursor at the desired location; the mouse cursor will change to a pen
Click once with the left mouse button at this location to add a vertex
This menu item is only available when an object (polygon, circle, line or rectangle) is selected.

Delete Vertex

Provides an option to delete a vertex from the selected object. To delete a vertex:
Activate the desired map layer containing an annotation object, and make it editable
Select an object on this layer; all its vertices will be highlighted

Click on the (Delete vertex) button or select the Delete Vertex option from the Edit menu
Place the mouse cursor on the vertex to be removed; the mouse cursor will change to an "X"
Click once with the left mouse button on this vertex to remove it from the object
This menu item is only available when an object (polygon, circle, line or rectangle) is selected.

Copy Map to Clipboard

Copies the entire Map Window to the clipboard. The map window can then be pasted as an image in other applications.

11.2.4 Tools

The Map Manager provides annotation tools which allow for drawing shapes and inserting text labels on the map. The drawing tools are available in both the Tools menu and in the Map Manager toolbar.

The options for the annotation tools allow modifying the color and style of the annotation objects.

The annotation items are only available on map layers with the corresponding object type (i.e. text, line, point, polygon). These are called annotation layers. For example, to draw polygons on the map, a new map layer with the type "Polygon" must first be created (using the Layer / New menu option), or if a polygon layer already exists it has to be set to "edit" mode. To add text to a map layer, a new layer with the type "Text" must first be created (using the Layer /

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New menu option).

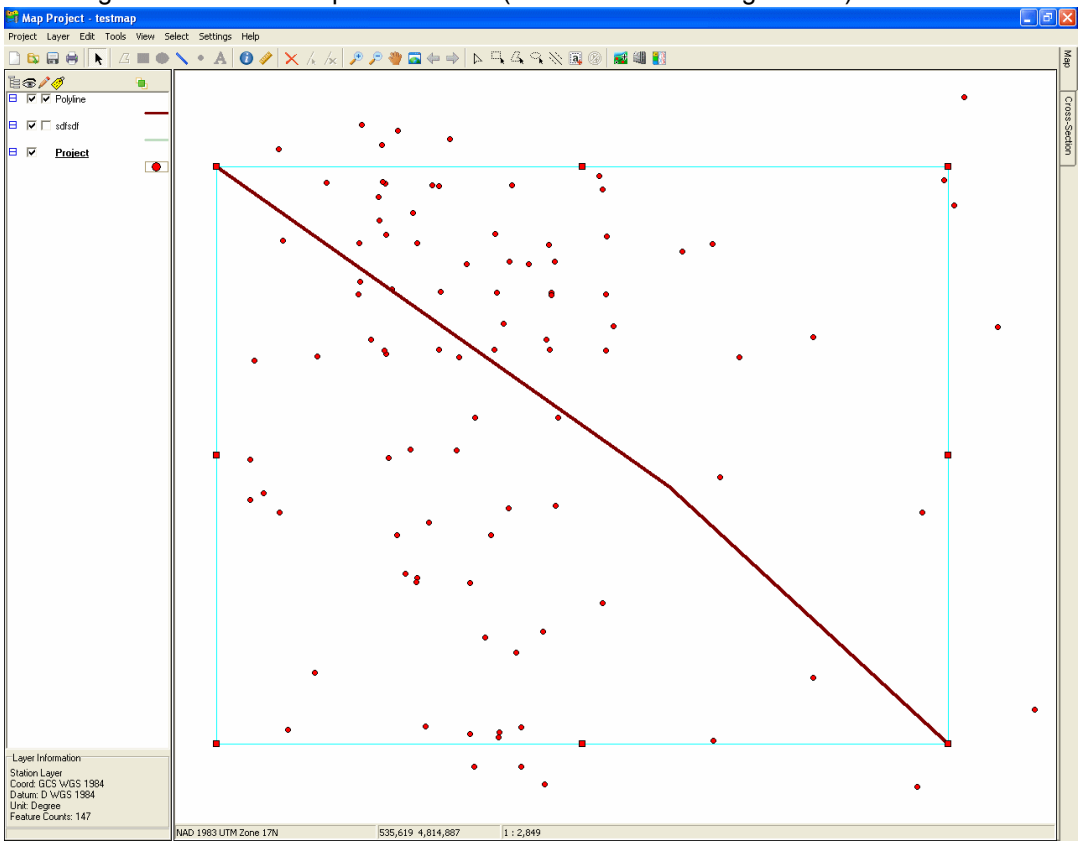
The following annotation options are available:

Polygon

Provides the option to draw a polygon. This option is available only when a polygon shapefile layer is selected and set for editing.

Shifting and Scaling Digitized Polylines/Polygons

Map Manager allows you to shift and scale digitized polygons and polylines. These options are NOT accessible through the main menu. However, they can be accessed by double-clicking on a digitized polyline or polygon, while you are in edit mode. When double-clicked, a blue box will appear around the vertical and horizontal extents of the digitized shape indicating that the whole shape is selected (as shown in the image below).



You can scale the polyline/polygon by clicking on one of the vertices located on the blue box, and moving it to a new position (holding the left mouse button).

You can shift a polyline/polygon (up, down, left or right) by placing your mouse cursor inside the blue box (mouse cursor symbol will change) and then clicking and dragging the entire shape to a new position.

Note: These features are only available for polyline and polygon layers, which have been digitized (created) in Map Manager.

Rectangle

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Provides the option to draw a rectangle. This option is only available if a polygon shapefile layer is selected and set for editing.

Circle

Provides the option to draw a circle. This option is only available if a polygon shapefile layer is selected and set for editing.

Line

Provides the option to draw a line. This option is only available if a line shapefile layer is selected and set for editing.

Point

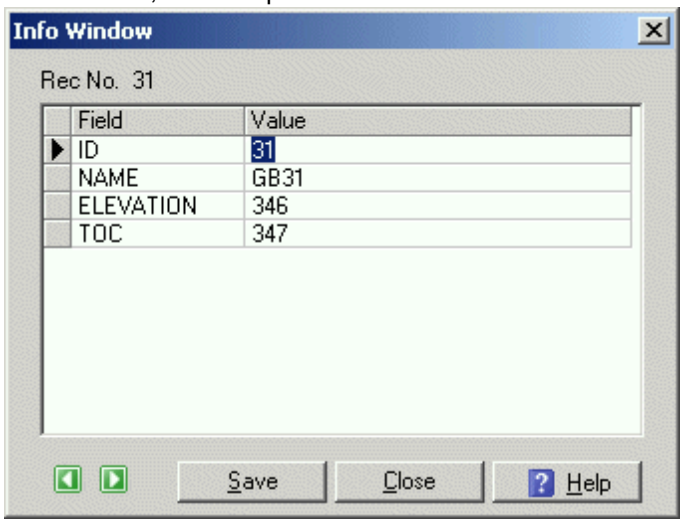
Provides the option to add points to the map layer. This option is only available if a point shapefile layer is selected and set for editing.

Text

Provides the option to add text labels to a map layer. This option is only available if a text layer is selected and set for editing.

Information

Provides a dialog containing information about the selected station, or other objects such as contour lines; an example is shown below.



To load the Information dialog,

Select a layer containing HG Analyst station data.

Select Information from the Tools menu, or click on the (Information) button in the toolbar
Click once on any station within the selected layer.

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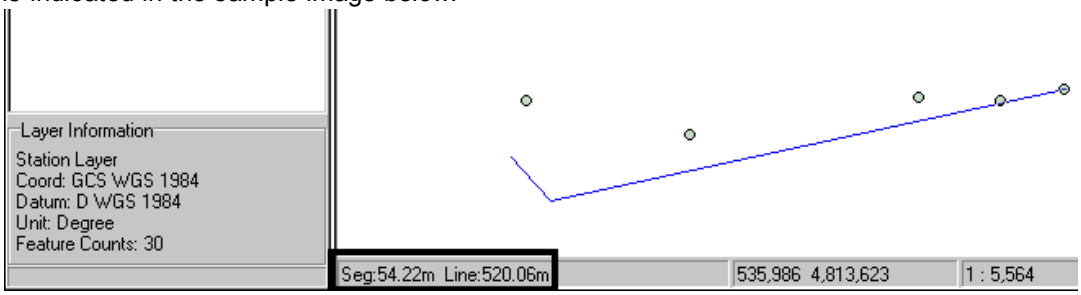
This window will display Station ID, Name, Elevation, TOC, and any other fields depending on the layer type. If there are stations that share the same ID, and are hidden behind the selected station, then the scroll arrow buttons (in the lower-left corner) can be used to view the information for other stations.

NOTE: The information tool can only be used on shape layers that are visible and active.

Measure

Provides an option to measure distances on the map window. To use this utility:

Select Measure from the Tools menu, or click on the (Measure) button in toolbar.
Place the mouse cursor at the start point for the line. The mouse cursor will change to a cross-hair.
Click once with the left mouse button to start the line
Drag the mouse cursor to the end point of the line
To add a vertex to the line, click once with the left mouse button, then continue drawing to the new location.
As the line is drawn, the distance from the start point to the end point (i.e. the current mouse cursor location) is displayed in a status bar at the bottom of the Map Manager window. This is indicated in the sample image below:



There will be two values displayed here; The Seg value is the distance from the current cross hair to the previous vertex location (i.e. the distance of the line segment). The Line value is the total line distance from the start point, including all segments.
To finish the line and end the line measurement, double-click the left mouse button.

Define Cross Section Line

Allows you to create a cross section line. Make sure you are in one of the HGA data layers before drawing a cross section line.
Please see the section "Defining a Cross Section Line" for more details.

Create Cross Section

Loads the cross section editor, for the selected cross section line. This menu item is activated only when a cross section line is selected/highlighted. There are two ways to highlight a cross section line:

- Choose the cross section line on the cross section line layer
- Draw a new cross section line on a station layer.

For more details on creating cross sections, please see Chapter 12: Cross Section Editor.

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11.2.5 View

This menu provides options to modify the appearance and size of the Map Window, and the layers within the map project.

Full Extent

This menu item will zoom the map window to its original full extents.

Zoom In

Provides options for zooming into a section of the map that is defined by drawing a rectangle. Place the cursor on the map and click once to define one corner of the rectangle, drag to a second position to define the opposite corner of the rectangle, and release the mouse button. The selected section will be adjusted to fill the screen.

Zoom Out

Provides options for zooming out on the map. Click this menu item and the map window will zoom out. The current screen will be zoomed out by a factor of two unless it is already in full-extent mode.

Zoom to Active Layer

Zooms the map window dimensions to the extent of the selected map layer.

Previous Extent

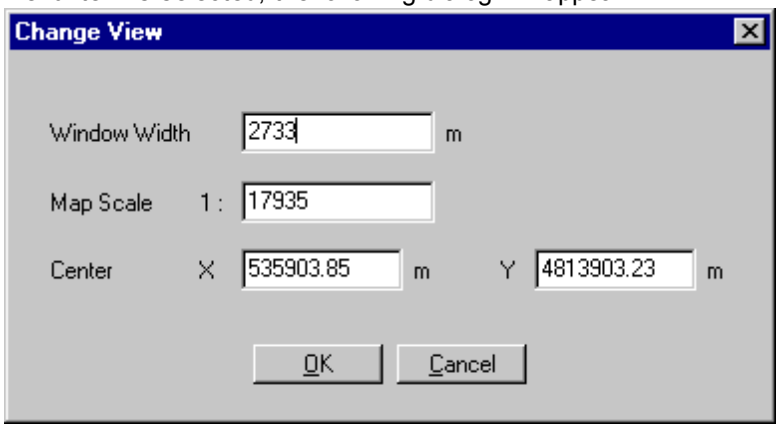
Zooms the map window to the previous window dimensions.

Next Extent

Zooms the map window to the next window dimensions. Activated only after Previous Extent has been used.

Custom Extent

Allows you to manually set the zoom extents and the center of the Map Window. When this menu item is selected, the following dialog will appear.



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Provide, the desired viewable width, map scale, and X, Y coordinates of the map that will be repositioned at the center of the map window.

As the Zoom (window width) changes, the Map Scale changes and vice versa.
The Zoom window width has equal proportions left and right of center.

TIP: When you save the map project, the view extent is saved together with the map project. The next time the map project is opened, the view extent will be restored.

Turn on All Layers

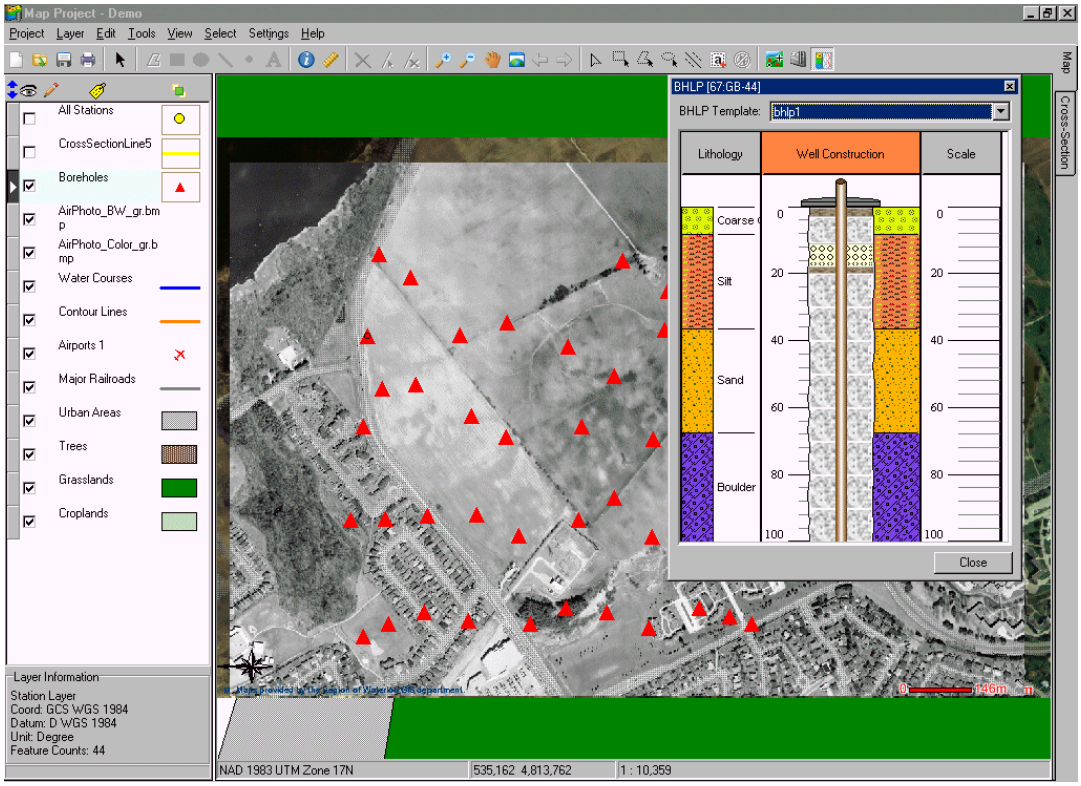
Makes all layers visible.

Turn off All Layers

Hides all layers.

View BHLP

Allows the you to view the borehole log plot (BHLP) for any station. To view a BHLP make sure that you are in the HGA data layer, select this option, and click on any station. An example taken from the Demo project, is provided below:



From the top of the BHLP viewer, select the template from the combo box. These templates are defined in the main HG Analyst window, under the Borehole Logs node.

For more information, see Borehole Log Plotter section.

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11.2.6 Select

This menu provides options for selecting or de-selecting stations on the selected layer in the Map project. Typically, this involves stations from the Hydro GeoAnalyst project. Once the station's data points are selected, a red circle will appear on top of the station's symbol.

Stations may be selected on the map by:
- Clicking individually
- Drawing a polygon, box, or circle (all stations inside the object become selected)
- Drawing a line and defining a buffer distance (all stations within the buffer distance become selected)
- Multiple station selections may be accomplished with the use of the <Ctrl> key. Simply press and hold down the Ctrl key after making the initial selection, then use one of the tools to select or de-select additional stations.

Each selection option is described below.

Pointer

Allows to select stations one by one. When a station is selected, a red circle will appear on top of the station's symbol. When another station is selected, the previously selected station is un-selected and the new station's symbol becomes selected, indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol.

Rectangle

Allows to select stations within a drawn box. To draw a rectangle, place the cursor in the map window, click once with the left mouse button in the area of interest and drag a window around the area, then release the mouse button. All stations within the box will become selected, indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol.

Polygon

Allows to select stations within a drawn polygon. Place the cursor in the map window at one point of interest, click once with the left mouse button and digitize a polygon around the area of interest. To add a vertex to the polygon, continue to click with the left mouse button. To close the polygon, double click the left mouse button at the final vertex. All stations within the polygon will become selected, indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol.

Circle

Allows to select stations within a drawn circle. To draw a circle, place the cursor in the center of the area of interest, click with the left mouse button and drag an expanding circle around the area, then release the mouse button. All stations within the circle will become selected, indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol.

Line

Allows to select stations near a drawn line. To draw a line, place the cursor at one end of the area of interest, click with the left mouse button, and digitize a line through the area of interest. To add a vertex to the line, click with the left mouse at the vertex location. To finish the line, double click the left mouse button at the final vertex location. This will open the buffer distance window.

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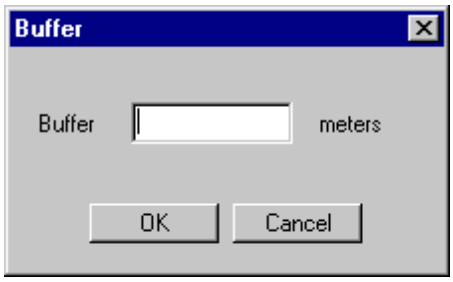


Enter a buffer distance from the drawn line, and click [OK]. All stations within the buffer distance of the line will become selected, as indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol. The Buffer distance extends out, perpendicular to the line location.

All

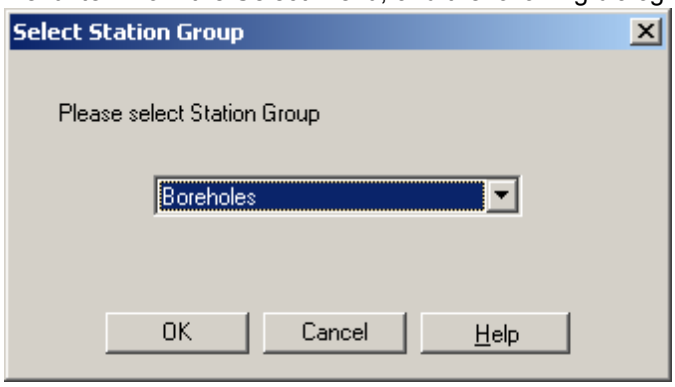
All stations on the current Map Layer will be selected.

None

All stations that are selected on the current Map Layer will be deselected.
NOTE: Once selected, you cannot deselect individual stations.

Add to Station Group

Provides an option to add the selected stations to a Hydro GeoAnalyst station group. Using one of the Selection tools mentioned above, select one or more stations, then choose this menu item from the Select menu, and the following dialog will appear.



Stations can only be added to an existing station group.

Delete from Station Group

Remove the selected stations from a Hydro GeoAnalyst station group. The stations will be removed from the station group map layer currently selected and active in the layer manager.

11.2.7 Settings

Cross Section

This dialog allows modifying the display properties of features that intersect with cross

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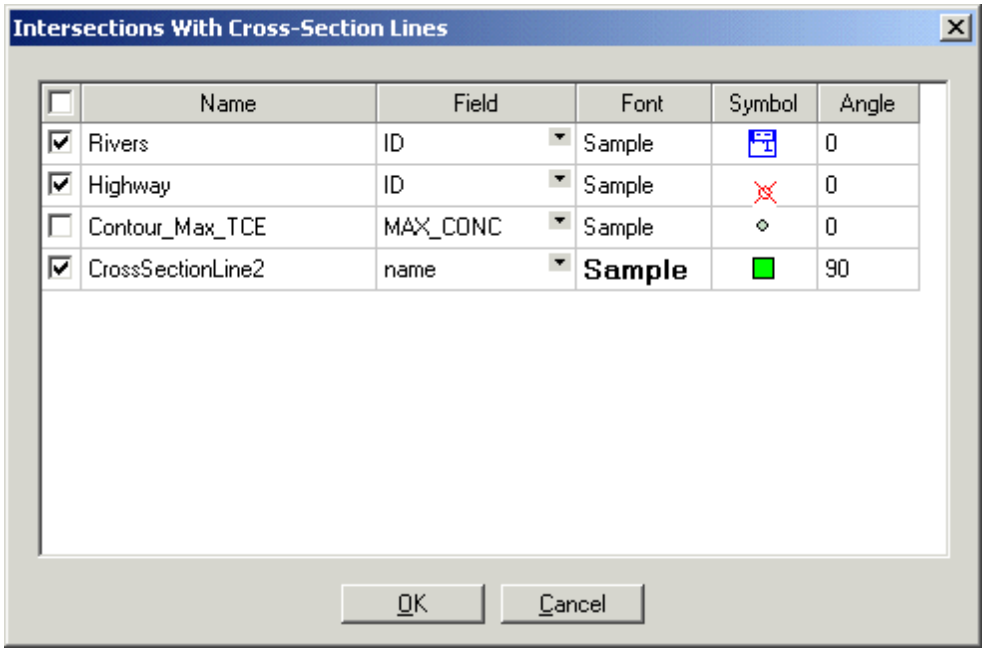
section lines, when viewing a cross section in the Cross Section Editor. Selecting this option launches a dialog similar to that shown in the following figure. The dialog makes a list of all line type layers available for selection.



A cross section line may intersect with one or more cross sections, or any line type features such as rivers and highways; in this dialog it is possible to specify the features to be displayed on the cross section plots. The dialog also allows you to set display properties of these features. The following options are available:

Name: Name of the intersecting layer (read-only)
Field: Select a field to represent the layer (typically Name, ID, Text)
Font: Select a font for the label
Symbol: Define symbol properties for the selected layer
Angle: Define label angle

The Field column contains a list of available fields for the selected layer. This field will be used as the label in the cross section view.
The Symbol column contains the symbol options for the selected layer. Double click on the field in this column to load the options shown below.

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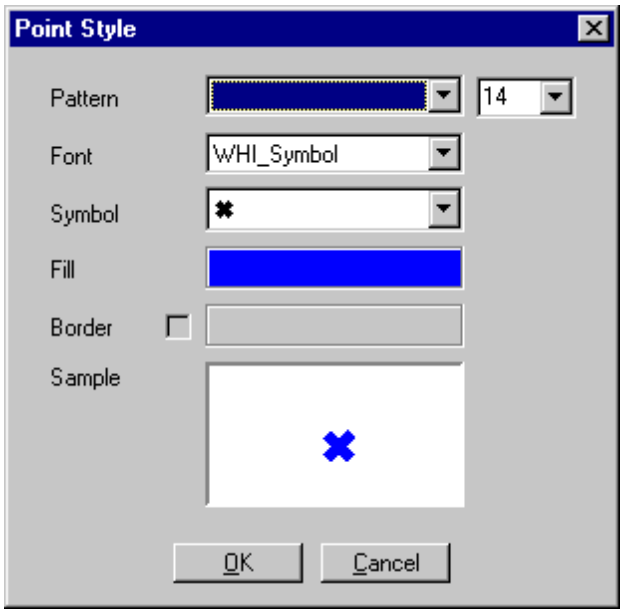
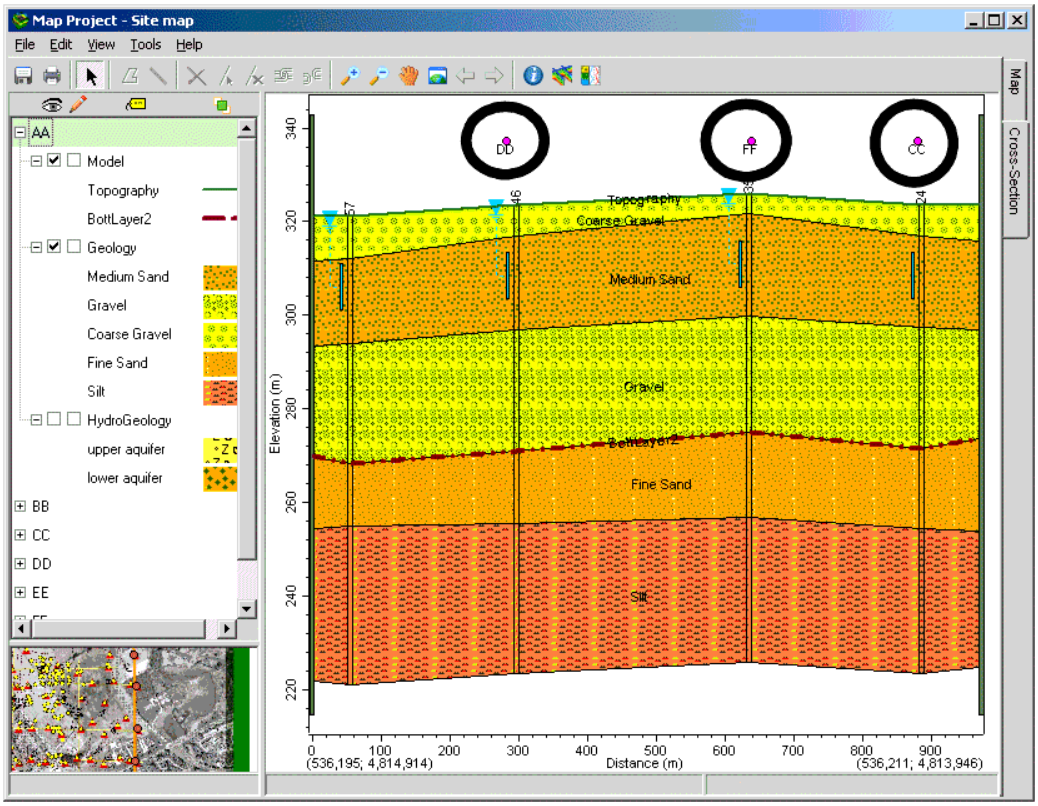


To show the intersections on the Cross Section,
Click on the Cross Section tab.
From the top Menu Bar click Tools, and then Update Cross Section.

The following image shows the intersections between the cross sections:



NOTE: In order to see intersecting cross sections in the cross section editor, the corresponding Map Manager project must be open.

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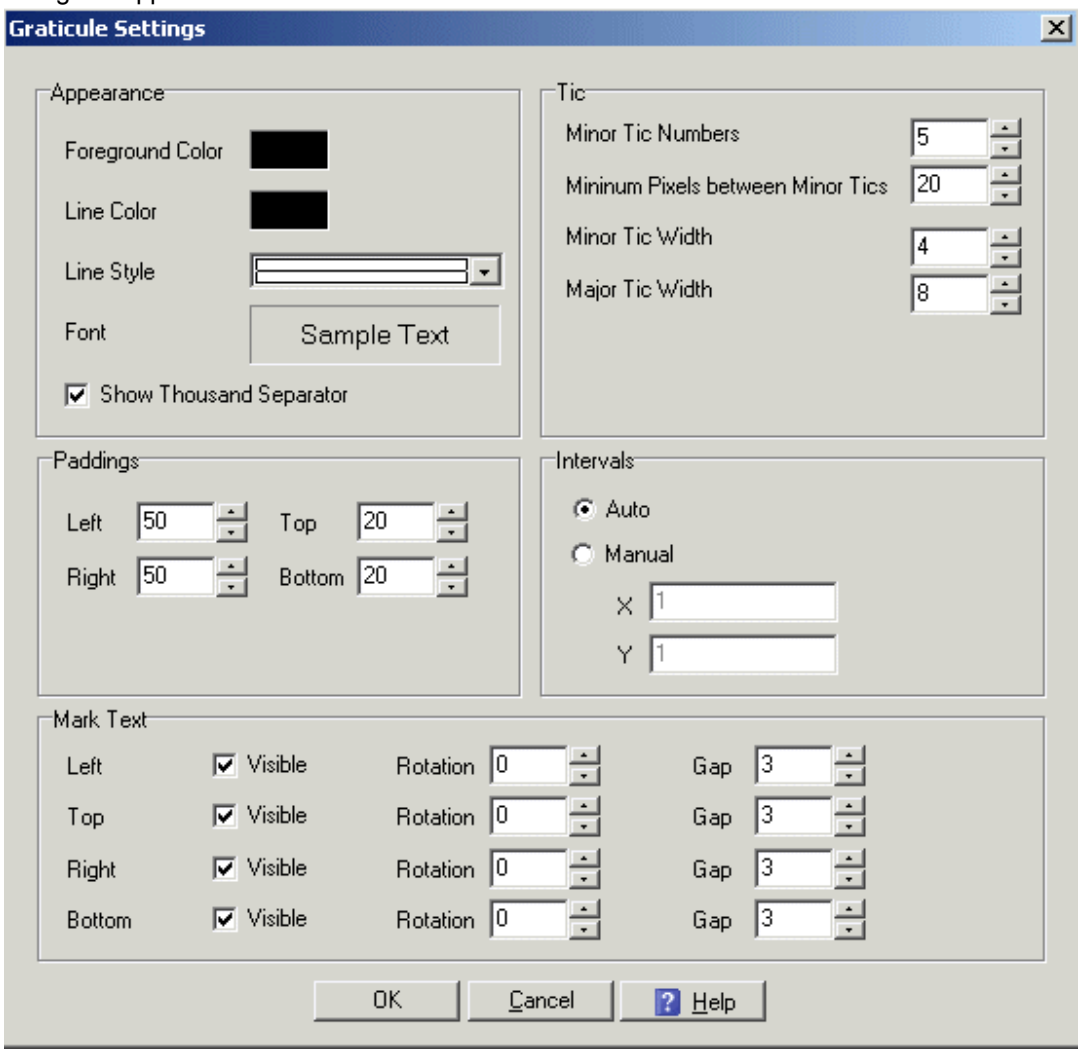
For more details on managing intersecting layers in the cross section editor, please see "Intersecting Layers".

Graticule

Provides settings for the graticule (also referred to as gridlines) on the map. The following dialog will appear:



Appearance
In the appearance frame, you can edit the line color, style, font.

Tic
Allows defining the number of minor and major tics.

Paddings
Controls the amount of buffer space between the edge of Map Manager window display, and the labels on the axis. It may be necessary to increase this value when the X and Y co-ordinates contain many digits

Intervals
Controls the space between the major graticule lines. You can accept the system calculated Auto values, or enter Manual values.

Mark Text
Controls the axis labels. For each axis, you can set the visible status, rotate the label, and

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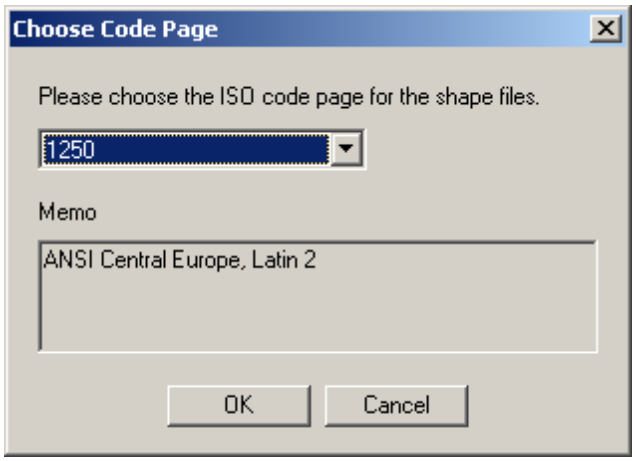
control the gap between the label and the axis itself.

Code Page

Use these settings to convert accented characters into a shapefile format that can be recognized by the Map Manager. The following options are available:



From the combo-box, select the Code Page that should be used for the shapefiles in your map project. The Map Manager provides several ISO standards. For a complete list of which standard you should select (based on your language and regional settings) please see "Appendix D: Map Manager: ISO Codes".
Click [OK] when you are finished.

NOTE: This option is available for new shapes files only; existing shapefiles cannot be converted.

11.2.8 Help

Contains the contents of the Map Manager help.

11.3 Defining a Cross Section Line

Use the Map Manager to define the locations of cross section lines, which can then be interpreted in the Cross Section editor. There are two methods for defining cross section lines: Digitizing and Use Existing Polyline. Additionally, you can modify the buffer area for your cross sections. Each method is described below.

Digitizing a Cross Section Line

In the Map Manager, open an existing map project or create a new map project.

Select a Hydro GeoAnalyst data layer (i.e. station data), and ensure this is visible and active (selected). If you do not have such a layer, you may create one based on station groups that are available in your Hydro GeoAnalyst project. To do this use the Layer > Load HGA Data option to select a station group. The Map Manager creates a layer with stations that are available in the group.

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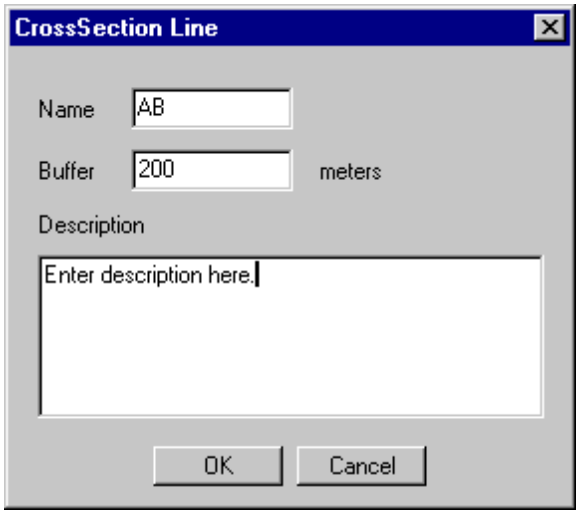
Zoom-in to the area of interest (optional).

Click the (Cross Section Line) button at the right end of the toolbar, or select Tools/ Define Cross-Section Line from the Main Menu.

Place the mouse cursor at the starting point of the line, and click once with the left mouse button.
Click again at another location to add a vertex to the line. You may add one or more vertices that define the cross-section line. Note: If you wish to place a vertex beyond the extent of the current map view, click and hold the right mouse button to pan across the map. Also, you can use the mouse wheel to zoom in and zoom out, while defining the cross section line.
At the end point of the line, double-click the left mouse button to finish. This will launch the dialog shown below:



For each cross section line, specify a Name, Buffer Distance and Description. The Buffer Distance determines which stations will be included in the cross section; stations which lie within the buffer distance will all be selected (as indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol) and included in the cross section. The Buffer Distance is projected out perpendicular to the cross section line.
Click [OK] to accept the Line attributes.

If necessary, selected stations can be deselected by clicking on each of them while holding down the <Ctrl> key.
If necessary, extra stations may be added to the selection by clicking on one or more stations while holding down <Ctrl> key.

NOTE: Once a cross-section line has been created, stations can still be added to or removed from the line by selecting the line, then right-clicking and choosing the Add/Remove Stations option. Stations can then be added/removed by clicking on the desired stations. In order to use this feature, the station layers on which the cross section are based (e.g. Boreholes), must be set to Visible in the
Layer Control.

The cross section can then be created as follows.
Select Tools > Create Cross Section from the Main Menu, or click on the Cross Section

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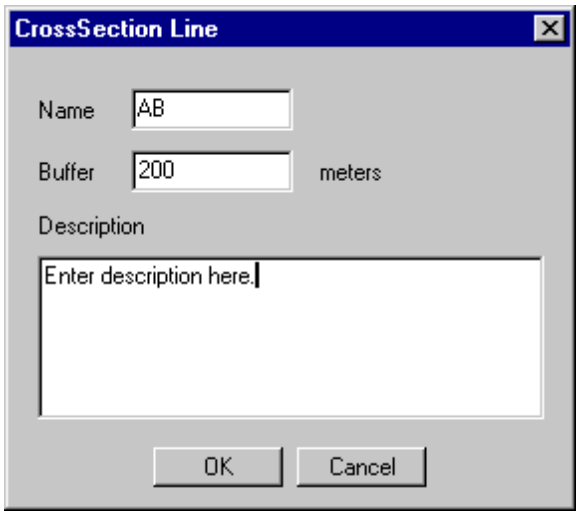
button on the toolbar.
Click [Yes] to create the cross section; the name assigned to the cross section line will be used for the cross section name.

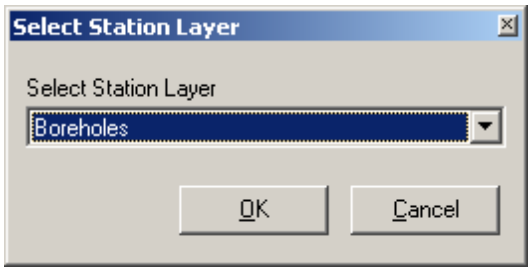
Use Existing Polyline

You can create a cross section line from an existing polyline layer. To do so, follow the steps below:
Right-click the desired line segment and select Convert to Cross Section Line from the pop-up menu.



Specify a Name, Buffer Distance and Description. The Buffer Distance determines which stations will be included in the cross section; stations which lie within the buffer distance will all be selected (as indicated by a red circle on top of the station's symbol) and included in the cross section. The Buffer Distance is projected out perpendicular to the cross section line.

Click [Ok] to accept the line settings. The Select Station Layer dialog will display.
Select the appropriate station layer from the dropdown list box and click [Ok].



The following message will display:

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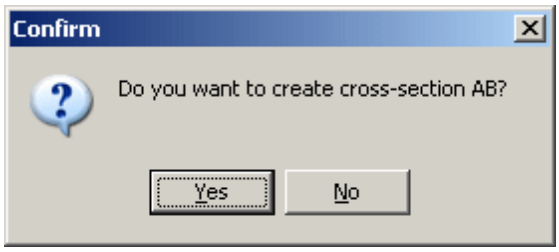
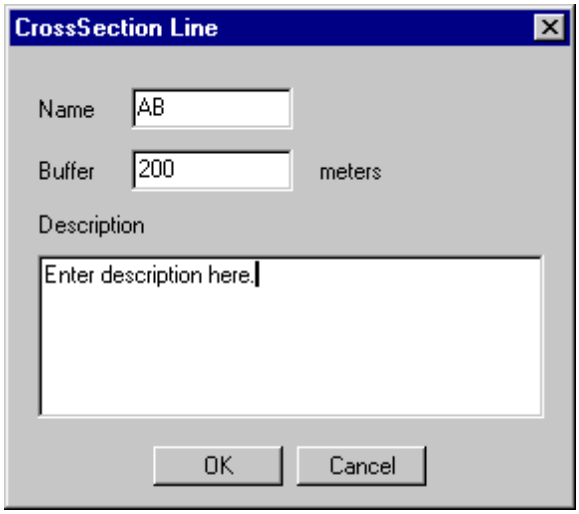


Click [Yes] to open the cross section in the Cross Section editor.

This will load the cross section editor. For more details on creating cross sections, you may refer to Chapter 12: Cross Section Editor.

Modify Buffer Distance

To modify the buffer distance of a cross section line:
- Select the cross section layer from the Layer Manager panel.
- Select a cross section line.
- Right-click, and select Update Buffer from the pop-up menu.



From the CrossSection Line dialog, specify a new buffer distance.
Click [Ok].

Map Manager will now regenerate the cross section line using the new buffer distance.

Note: Buffer distances for cross sections generated in past versions of HGA cannot be modified.

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Chapter

12 Cross Section Editor

The Cross Section Editor is designed with easy-to-use tools for interpreting geological and hydrogeological data, as well as interpreting data for groundwater flow models. Generating model layers for use as modeling layer elevations in groundwater modeling packages such as Visual MODFLOW Pro has never been easier!

In addition, the Cross Section Editor is seamlessly integrated with the Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer, a tool that combines and displays one or more cross sections in a 3D fence diagram view!

The Cross Section Editor allows for three types of data interpretations:
- Geologic (containing lithology structure data)
- Hydrogeologic (containing locations of aquifers, aquitards, etc.)
- Model (containing locations of model layer lines, which may be used in numerical groundwater modeling)

The Cross Section Editor provides users with the following key features:
- Digitize geologic and hydrogeologic layers using the polygon draw tool
- Select standard cross section fill patterns from the Geology
- Copy zones from geology layers in order to define hydrogeology zones
- Display the locations of intersecting layers and other cross sections (using symbols and labels)
- Display water table location in cross section view
- Dynamically view the spatial orientation of the boreholes in the Map Preview Window - simply move the mouse over the 2D borehole to highlight its location on the map
- View the orientation of cross sections as they relate to the Map Preview Window
- Define properties of intersecting features (other layers or cross sections)
- Display screened interval in cross section view
- Modify labels for lines and polygons
- Zoom in/out and pan features
- Launch cross section for viewing in the Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D Explorer
- Export cross section view to image format
- Export model layer points for use in groundwater models, including Visual MODFLOW
- Send cross sections to the Report Editor to be included in a report template
- Copy window to clipboard

12.1 About the Interface

The Cross Section Editor may be launched from Hydro GeoAnalyst:
- In the Project Tree, double click on an existing cross section from the Cross Sections node;
- Select the Cross Sections icon on the main toolbar and then select the cross section you wish to launch from the drop down list
- Select Modules / Cross Section Editor and then select the cross section you wish to launch from the drop down list

The Cross Section Editor may also be launched from the Map Manager in one of the following ways:
Activate the cross section lines layer from the layer manager, and select a Cross section line by clicking on the desired cross section.

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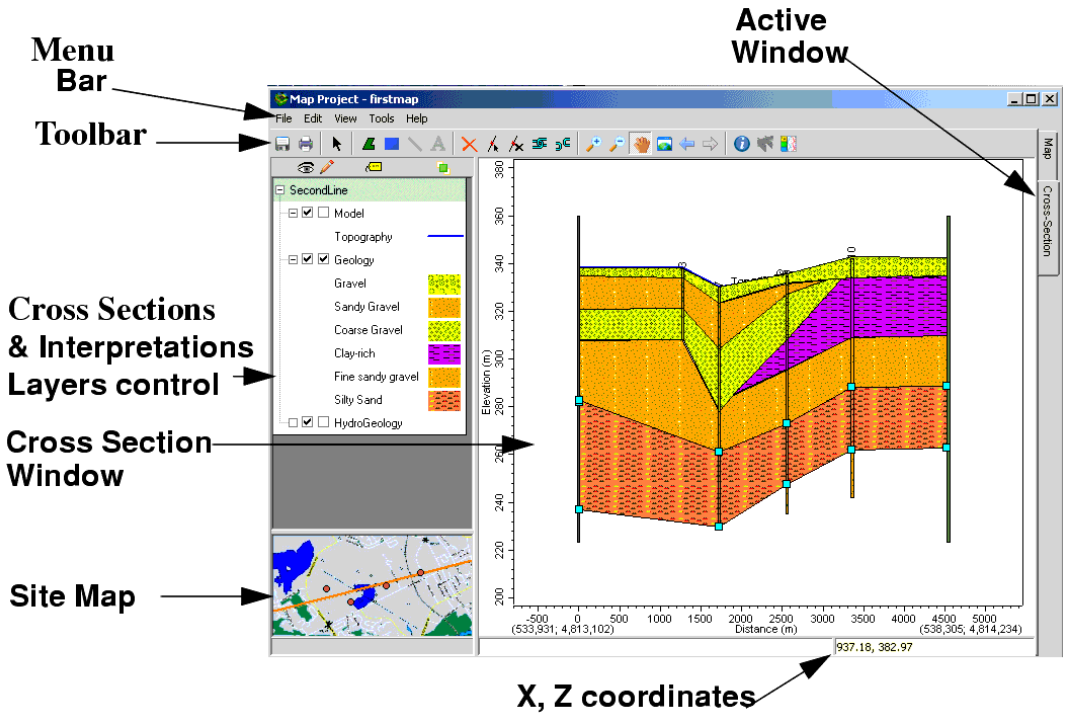
To create a new cross section, select the Create Cross Section menu option from the Tools menu, or click on the Show/Create Cross-Section button on the toolbar. This option will create a new cross section based on the selected cross section line.
To open an existing cross section based on an existing cross section line, click on the Show/Create Cross-Section button on the toolbar. This opens the cross section editor with the corresponding cross section.

Click on the Cross-Section tab, in the upper right corner of the window (see figure below) to activate an existing cross section from a list of cross sections that are available for your project.

The Cross Section Editor window is shown in the figure below (with a cross section loaded for demonstration purposes).



The Cross Section Editor window contains the following items:

Menu Bar: Contains program menu commands
Toolbar: Contains short cut buttons to some of the most commonly used features in the Cross Section Editor.
Layer Control: Manages cross sections, visibility, and editability of interpretation layers. Right-click a layer to access additional options such as Move up/Move down, View 3D and Properties.
Cross-Section Window: Contains the cross section view for the selected cross section line.
Site Map: Displays the selected cross section line, as it appears in the map project. The selected stations for the cross section are highlighted in this Map preview window.
Coordinates: Displays the X, Z coordinate for the current mouse cursor location.
Active Window: Select between the Map Manager window and the Cross Section window.

Description of Toolbar Items

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The Cross section editor contains a toolbar with short cut buttons to some of the commonly used features. Most toolbar buttons are context sensitive, and react according to the active layer, window, or dialog. If there are no options for the selected layer, the respective toolbar button(s) will become inactive, indicated by a greyed out appearance. For example, the option to add a vertex is active only when a polygon or a line is selected.

Save button saves the current cross section project.

Print button sends the current cross section view to the report editor.

Selection Pointer feature is used for selecting objects in the active interpretation.

Draw Polygon feature is used for drawing a polygon or a rectangle in the active layer.

Draw Line feature is used for drawing a model layer line in the selected layer.

Add Text features is used for adding annotation to the selected layer.

Delete Selected Object feature deletes the selected object (shape) from the currently activate layer.

Add Vertex feature is used for adding a vertex to the selected object (polygon or line). This button is activated only if an object is selected.

Delete Vertex feature is used for deleting a vertex from the selected object (polygon or line). This button is activated only if an interpretation having at least one object is activated, and at least one of the objects is selected.

Link Vertex feature is used for linking two vertices from two polygons or lines. This feature is only available if an interpretation having at least two polygons or lines is activated, and at least one of them is selected.

Remove Links feature is used for breaking the vertex link between two or more polygons or lines. This button is activated only if an interpretation having at least one object is activated, and at least one of the objects is selected. For more information, see "Link Vertex"

Zoom In option is used to zoom in on an area of the cross section, defined by a rectangle.

Zoom Out option is used to zoom out from the current cross section view.

Pan button allows the user to pan the current view left, right, up, or down.

Full Extent button restores the cross section view to the full extents of the Cross Section's coordinates.

Previous Extent button restores the cross section view to the previous zoom extent.

Next Extent button switches the cross section view to the next zoom extent.

Information button displays information for the selected station. Moving the mouse cursor overtop of a station will display the information.

View 3D button loads selected cross section(s) into 3D Explorer.

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View BHLP button loads a BHLP for the selected station.

12.2 Description of Menu Items

Save

This menu item will save all current edits for the cross section to the current cross section project file (.VCP).

Close

Closes the currently open cross section.

Export Model Layers

This option allows you to export the model layer lines for all cross sections, to XYZ text file format. These files can in turn be used to define layer elevations in groundwater flow models, such as Visual MODFLOW. When this option is selected, the following dialog will appear:

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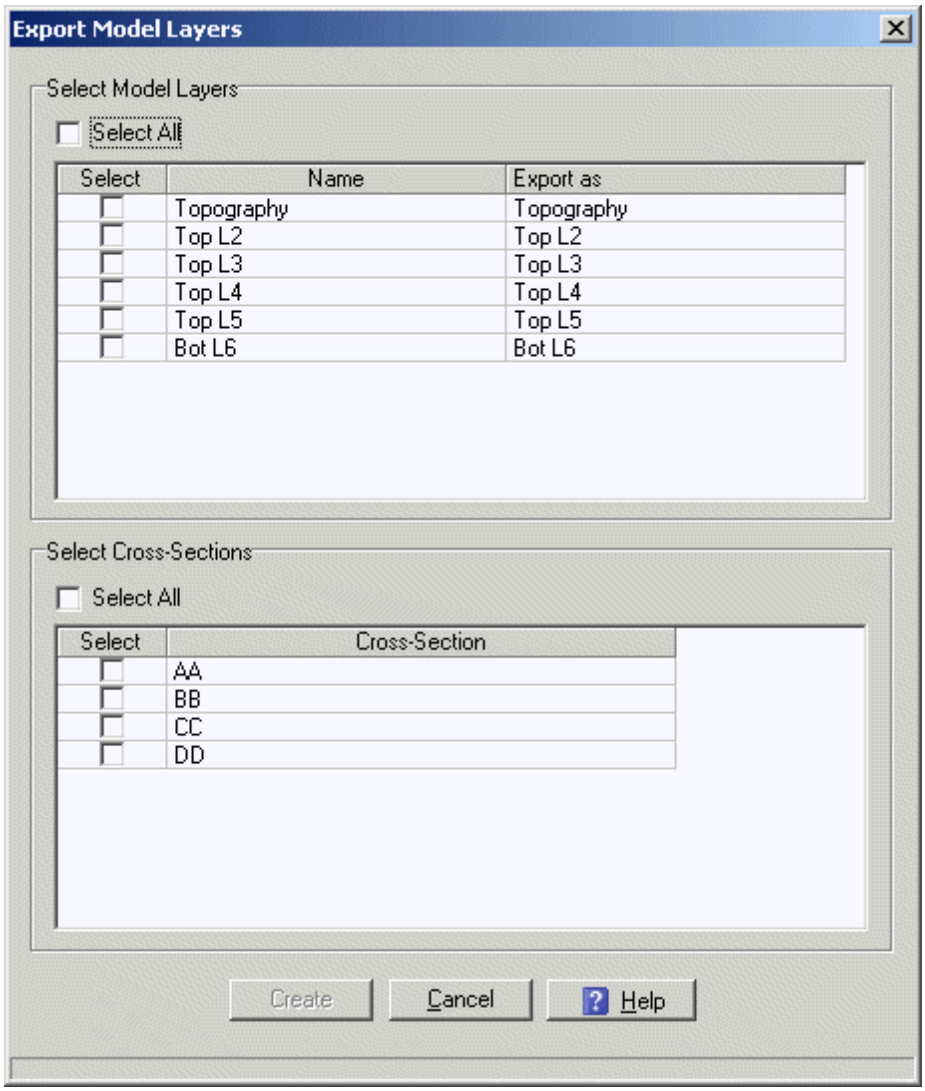

In this dialog, select the model layers you wish to import. Each model layer will be exported as a separate file; for each file, you may define the name under the Export As column.

Next select which cross sections should be considered in the export. Click the [Create] button to generate the files. The files will be generated in the Model sub-folder, of the Project folder (for example: D:\Program Files \ HGAnalyst\ Projects\ Demo_Project\ Model\ Topography.txt)

The Cross Section editor will generate the text files based on the vertex location of each model layer line, in each cross section. For example, for model layer 1 (Topography), if cross section AA' contains this model line with 5 vertices, and cross section BB' has the same model line with 10 vertices, then the text file should contain 15 rows (if both cross sections AA' and BB' are selected).

The X,Y location for each vertex corresponds to the X,Y location on the cross section line; the Cross Section editor also provides the option to save the well contacts using the station's X,Y co-ordinates, and retrieve this info from the database. For more details on this feature, please see "Interpretation" and see "Querying Cross Section Interpretations" .

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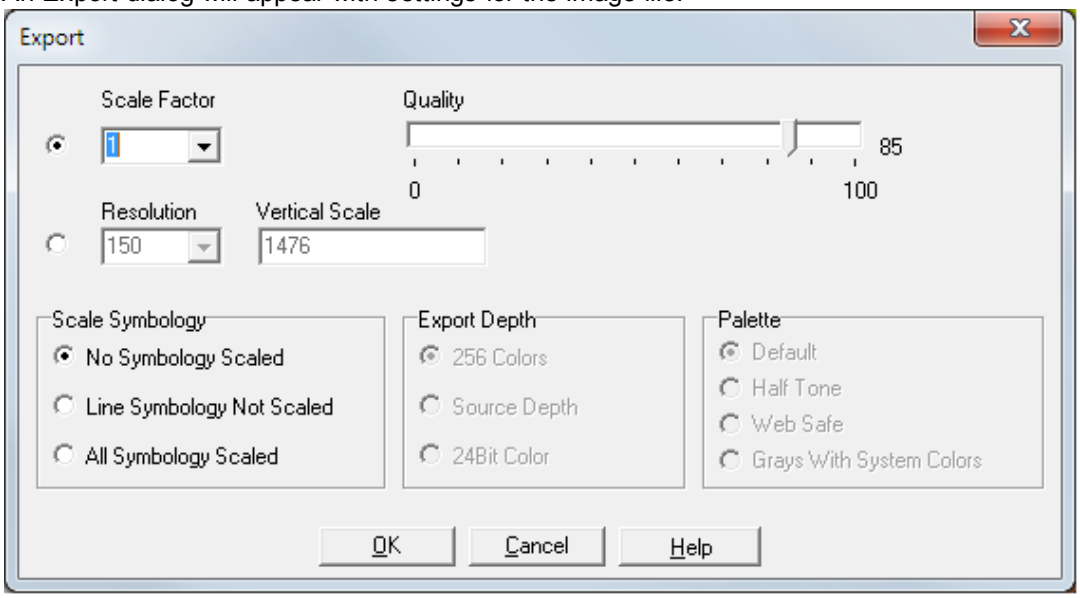
Export Image

Provides options for exporting the current cross section to a Raster Image file. Supported file types include: bitmaps (*.BMP), Joint Photographic Experts Group (*.jpg), and enhanced Meta Files (*.EMF). Enter a filename, and choose the desired export format, and click [OK]. An Export dialog will appear with settings for the image file:



There are several options for the modifying the image provided in this dialog:
Scale Factor: Choose a scale factor from the combo box. This factor will determine the resolution of the exported image. The greater the factor the better the resolution will be. A scale factor of 1 will keep the original size while a scale factor of 2 will be twice the size both in height and width.
Resolution: Instead of a scale factor you can choose a specific resolution (in units of dpi). The vertical scale is the ratio of the height of the Cross Section in actual world units / height of the Cross Section in screen units. These are used to calculate the output image size. So a higher a resolution will mean a bigger image, while a smaller vertical scale will mean a larger image.
Quality: Using the scroll bar, define the image quality. This option is available only if the JPEGs export format is selected. The greater the percentage the higher the quality will be. The image size is also directly proportional to this value.
Scale Symbology: Determines if the scale factor will be applied to symbols and lines.
Export Depth: Choose the color quality for the exported image.
Palette: Determines the color palette to be applied to the exported image.
The Palette and Color Depth options are available only for bitmaps (.BMP) and enhanced Metafiles (.EMF).

Print

Loads the current cross section into the report editor's runtime designer. Please refer to Chapter 14: The Report Editor for more details on managing reports.

Exit

Exit the Cross Section Editor, and return to the main window of Hydro GeoAnalyst. Note that this menu option also closes the map manager.

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12.2.2 Edit

Delete

Deletes the selected object.

Delete All

Deletes all shapes from the currently active cross section interpretation.

Add Vertex

Provides an option to add a vertex to the selected object. To add a vertex:

Activate the desired cross section interpretation (make it editable);
Select an object that is a polygon or a line (depending on the active interpretation type);
Click on the button or select the Add Vertex option from the Edit menu.
Place the mouse cursor at the desired location; the mouse cursor will change to a pen;
Click once with the left mouse button at this location to add a vertex;
Repeat the last two steps to add more vertices at other locations on the selected object.

Delete Vertex

Provides an option to delete a vertex from the selected object. To delete a vertex:

Activate the desired cross section interpretation;
Select an object that is a polygon or line;
Click on the button or select the Delete Vertex option from the Edit menu.
Place the mouse cursor on the vertex to be deleted; the mouse cursor will change to an "X";
Click once with the left mouse button on this vertex to remove it from the object;
Repeat the last two steps to delete more vertices from the selected object.

Link Vertex

The Link Vertex option allows for linking two vertices from two polygons or lines. It is intended to assist in filling in gaps between adjacent polygons (or lines), thus creating continuous interpretations. The end result is that polygons (or lines) will be able to share a common "linked" vertex (or vertices).
To Link Vertices on polygons (or lines),
Select the desired interpretation layer and make it editable;
Select the polygon or line whose vertex will be linked with another vertex;
Click the Link Vertex option from the Edit menu or click the button from the toolbar.
Click on the desired vertex (source vertex) that will be linked with another one; the color of the vertex changes to green to indicate it has been selected;
Move the mouse cursor to the desired destination vertex, to which the previously selected vertex will be linked. The mouse cursor will change to a red square outline, when a vertex is identified;
Click on this red square, and the vertices will be linked.

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The Linked Vertex will turn orange to indicate that the vertex is linked, and shared by two or more polygons (or lines).

NOTE: "Link Vertices" option is activated only if there are at least two objects on the layer. Once two vertices are linked, they behave as a single vertex.

Remove Links

The Remove Links option allows for separating previously linked vertices.
To use this option,

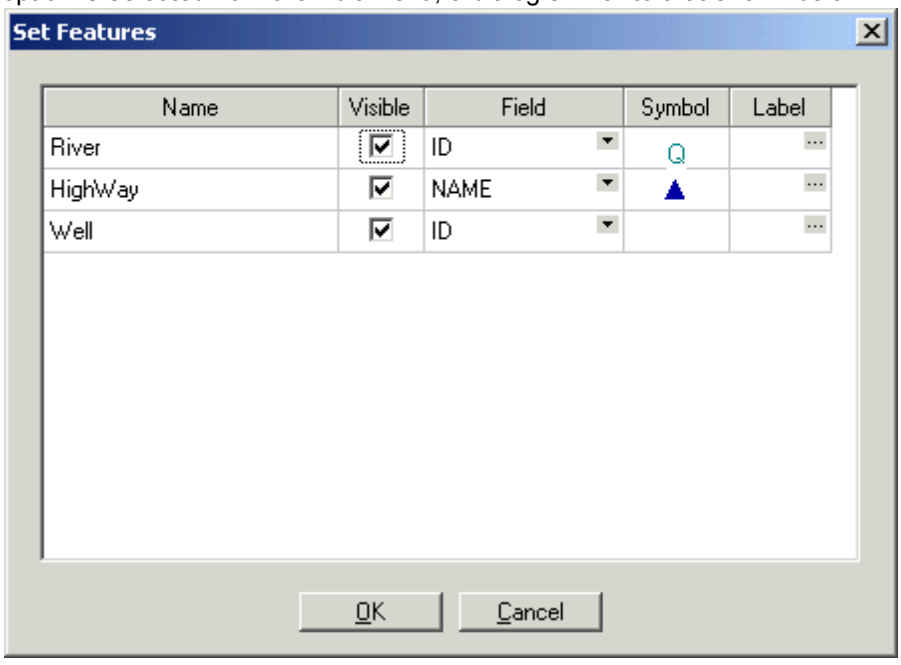
Select the interpretation layer containing at least two polygons or lines whose one or more vertices are linked;
Make this layer editable;

Click the Remove Links option from the Edit menu or click the button from the toolbar;
Click on one of the linked vertices in the selected polygon; linked vertices are colored orange;
Upon clicking on a linked vertex, the vertex will change back to blue color to indicate that the link has been successfully removed;

Click on the pointer button in the toolbar;
Place the mouse cursor on this vertex which has been separated;
Click once on this vertex, and drag the mouse away from its position, and place the polygon vertex in the new position (if desired);

Set Features

The Set Features option allows for modifying the display properties of most layers in your map project and other cross sections that intersect with the current cross section. If this option is selected from the Edit menu, a dialog similar to that shown below will be displayed.



A cross section line may intersect with one or more features that are displayed in one or more layers in your map project. For instance, one or more rivers from the "Rivers" layer may

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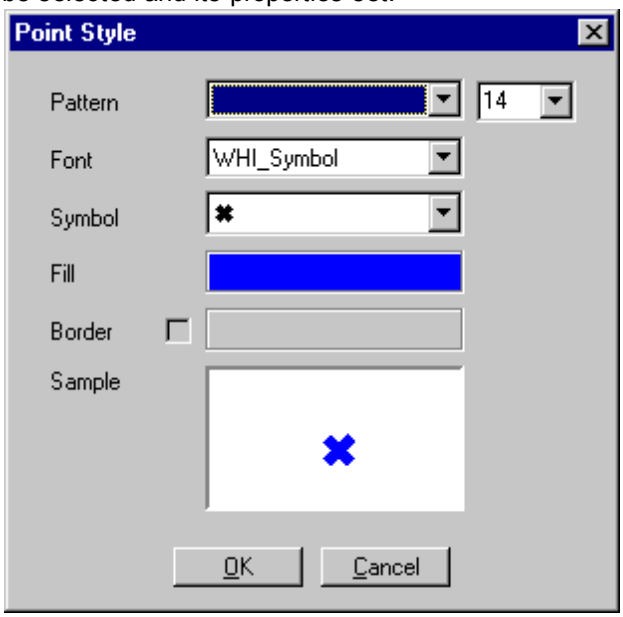
intersect with a given cross section at one or more points. Other features of importance may include roads, railway lines, lakes, etc. Features from selected map layers that intersect with a cross section may be displayed as a symbol and/or label on the cross-section line.

NOTE: The intersecting items display options can be defined only at the time when the cross section is created; currently, it is not possible to set these features later on, once the cross section has been created. Also, intersecting items must be selected in Map Manager before the cross section is created.

In the Set Features dialog, there are several options:
Name: Name of the intersecting layer (read-only)
Visible: Defines if the element is visible or not.
Field: Allows you to select a field to use as a label for the intersecting feature
Symbol: Allows you to select a symbol to represent the intersecting feature
Label: Allows you to set properties of the label representing the intersecting feature

The Field column contains a list of available fields for the selected layer. This field will be used as the label in the cross section view.

Double-click on the desired cell in the Symbol column to load the dialog where a symbol can be selected and its properties set.



NOTE: You will only be able to change the Font and Symbol of the point if the Pattern is set to "True type".

The Label Properties dialog may be loaded by selecting the [...] button; the properties that are available are shown below.

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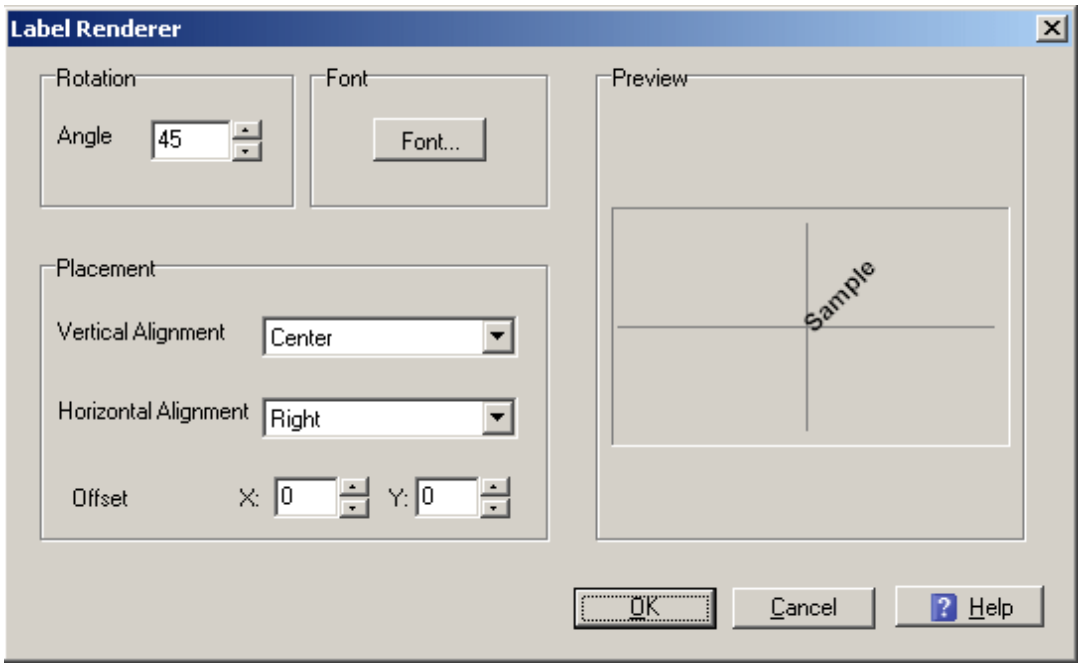
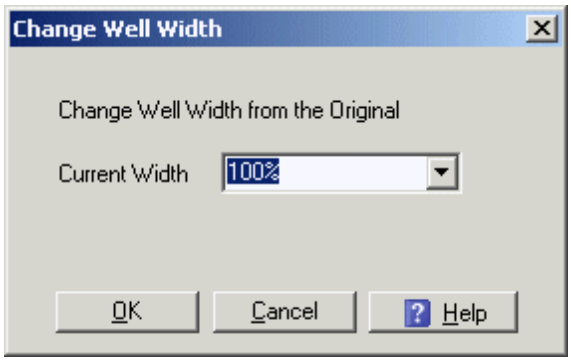


The Placement options allow you to set the default label placement relative to the feature. Use the Offset controls to fine tune the placement by adjusting the X and Y values. The labels can also be rotated by specifying a desired Angle .

Change Well Width

Provides options for increasing the display width of stations (wells and boreholes) plotted on the cross section.



You can change well width as it appears on the screen by a factor displayed in the "Current width" drop-down menu. Using this factor, you can make the wells thinner or thicker on the cross-sectional display.

Change Vertical Axis

This option allows you to extend the vertical range of the elevation axis. When this option is selected, the following dialog will display:

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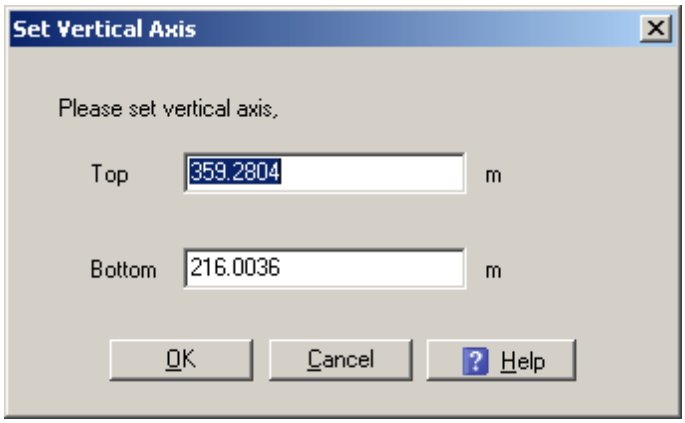
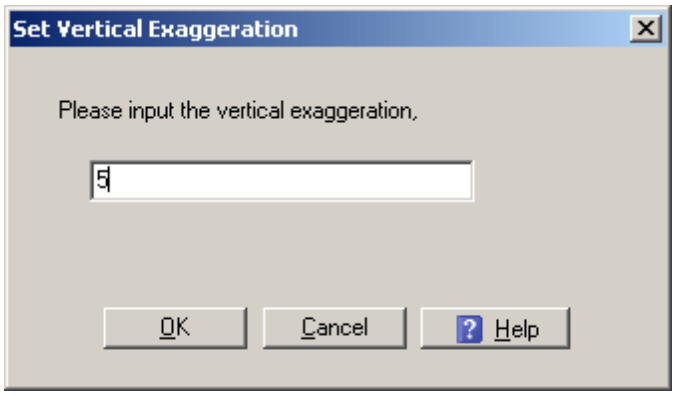


Specify a Top value and a Bottom value. Click [Ok] to accept the new values.

Change Vertical Exaggeration

This option allows you to change the vertical exaggeration of the current cross section. The vertical exaggeration is simply the ratio of the vertical scale to the horizontal scale.



Specify a new vertical exaggeration and click the [Ok] button. The cross section will then be regenerated to reflect the new vertical exaggeration.

Copy Window

Provides an option for copying the current cross section window to the Windows clipboard. The window may then be pasted into a supporting application (such as a document, or image editor, or slide presentation).

12.2.3 View

This menu provides options to modify the appearance and size of the Cross Section Window.
Full Extent

This menu item will result in zooming out the cross section window to its original full extents.

Zoom In

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Provides options for zooming into a section of the cross section that is defined by a rectangle drawn around the desired area. Place the cursor on the cross section and click once to define one corner of the rectangle, drag to a second position to define the opposite corner of the rectangle, and release the mouse button. The selected section will be adjusted to fill the screen.

Zoom Out

Provides options for zooming out on the cross section. Click this menu item and the cross section window will zoom out. The current screen will be zoomed out by a factor of two unless it is not already in a full-extent mode.

Previous Extent

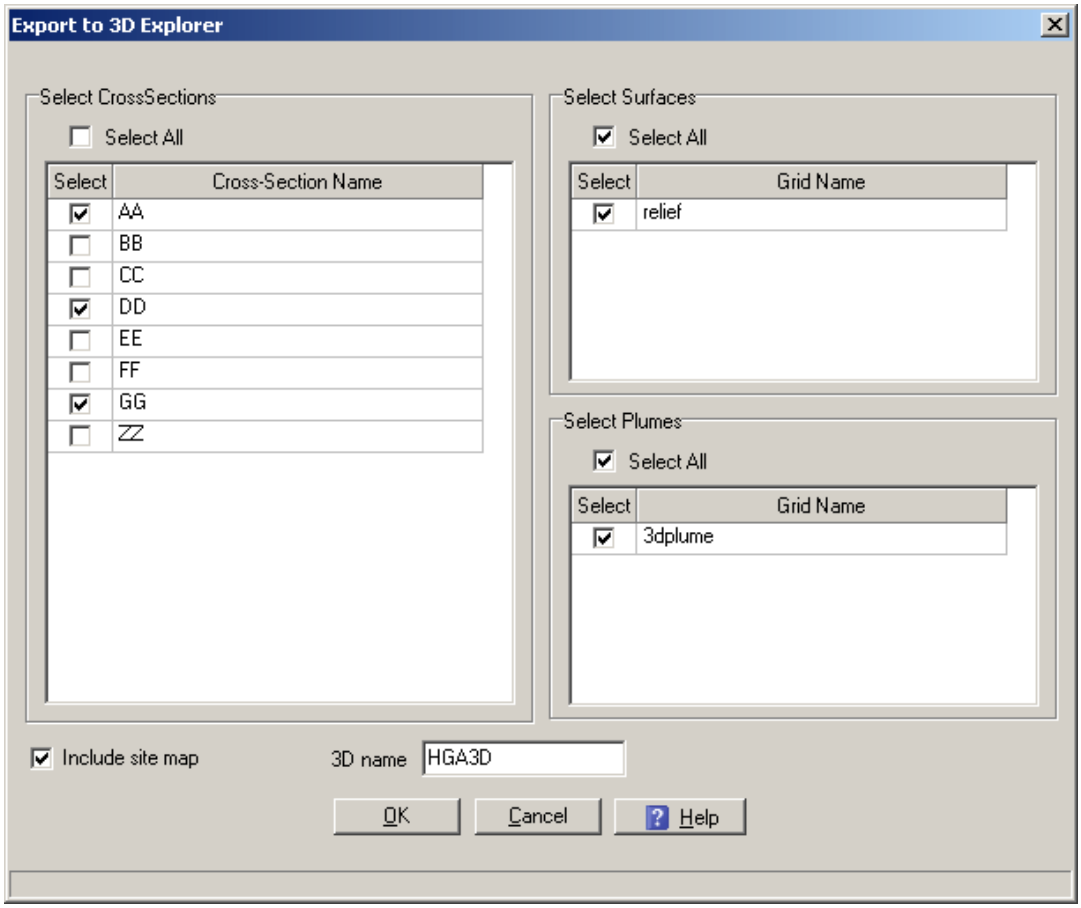
Zooms the cross section window to the previous window dimensions.

Next Extent

Zooms the cross section window to the next window dimensions.

View 3D

Allows you to view one or more cross sections in 3D, with the 3D Explorer. Upon selecting this menu item, the following dialog will appear:



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Select the Cross sections to display from the dialog, by placing a check mark beside each cross section name. Or, to select all cross sections, place a check mark beside the Select All check box at the top of the dialog.

Select any Surfaces you wish to be displayed with the cross sections in the same manner. Gridded surfaces can be created in the Map Manager; see Chapter 11: Create Gridded Data for more details.

Select any Plumes you wish to be displayed with the cross sections in the same manner. Plumes can be created in the HGA main window; see Chapter 2: 3D Interpolation for more details.
When you are finished, select [OK]

This will load the 3D Explorer window. For more details on how to use 3D Explorer, please refer to Chapter 13: Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer.

Information

Provides a window containing information on the selected station. After selecting this option, you may place the mouse cursor on a particular lithologic column within a selected station. A small text box appears displaying specific information about the layer (layer type, top and bottom elevations, and thickness). If the station in question has screens, the Information feature can also highlight their pertinent features.

Preview BHLP

Allows you to view the borehole log plot (BHLP) of any station in the cross section. To view the BHLP, select this option and click on any station in the cross section.

Create Surface Line

Allows you to take surface layers from the map manager and display them as a line layer on cross section interpretations. Surface data can be used to show the relationship between interpretation layers and numerical model layers, or for showing interpolated subsurface features, e.g., water table.

In order to show surface data on a cross section, you must first import or create the surface in the map manager. Once the surface exists in the map manager, select Tools > Create Surface Lines from the cross section editor toolbar.
The following dialog will appear on your screen

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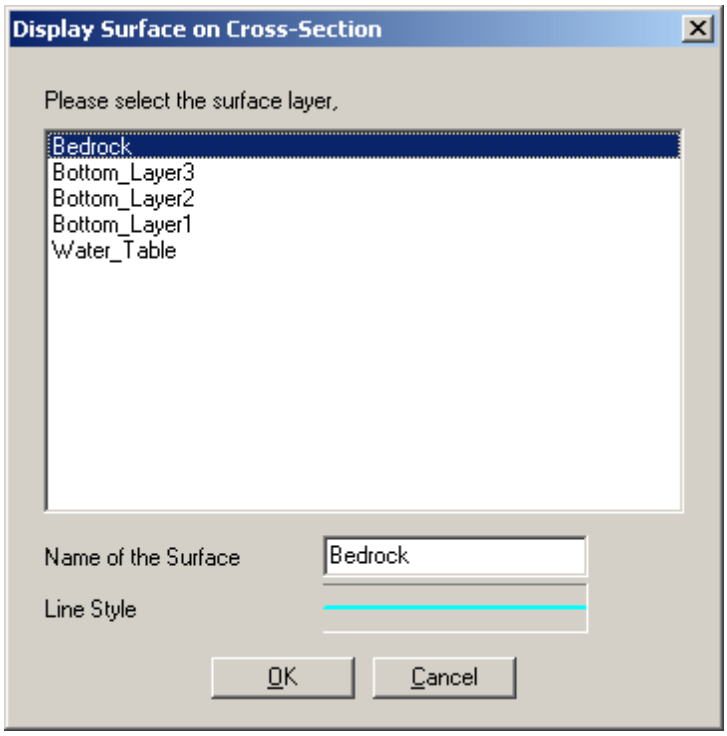

The Display Surface on Cross-Section dialog displays all surfaces currently loaded in the Map Manager. These surfaces may have been imported, or interpolated from point data (Layer > Create Contours).

Select the desired surface to show on the cross section. You may also change the name of the surface, and specify the color, size and pattern of the surface line by clicking on the Line Style preview.

Click the [OK] button to add the surface line to the cross section. The surface line will appear in the cross section legend under the "Surface" category where it can be shown/hidden,

12.2.4 Tools

Options

Allows setting line snapping options for lines drawn on the cross section. If this feature is selected, the dialog shown below will appear.

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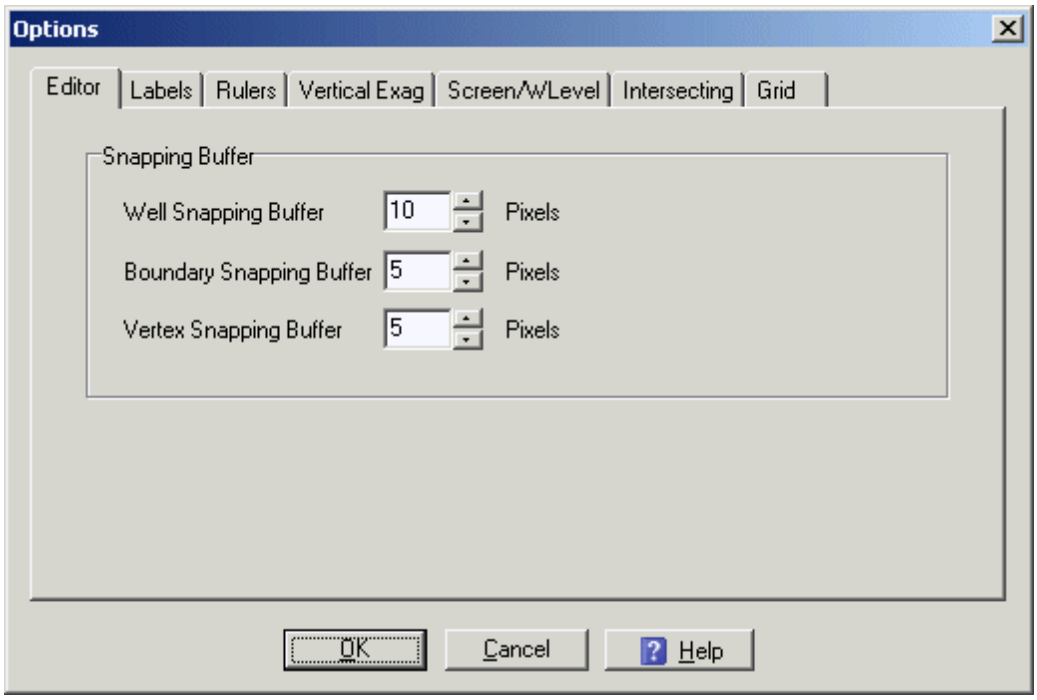

Editor Tab
In this tab, there are options for specifying the snapping buffers for the selected cross section and its elements. The Snapping Buffers are specified in pixels. The buffer values determine the distance to which lines and vertices will snap (i.e. join) to the nearest line or vertex. If a low value for the Snapping Buffer is specified, the mouse cursor must be very close to a vertex or line in order for snapping to occur. If a high value for the Snapping Buffer is specified, then snapping will occur at a distance further away from the destination vertex (or line).

Snapping allows for exact placement of vertices, and eliminates the need for repetitive use of zooming in to specific locations. If the snapping is used, the vertices will be connected (but not linked) at the desired locations.

Well Snapping Buffer
The default Well Snapping Buffer is 10 pixels. When a line is drawn, and the mouse cursor comes within 10 pixels of another well (borehole), then the borehole will be highlighted; upon clicking the left mouse button on this station's lithologic interval, the line will be automatically snapped to the closest vertex.

Boundary Snapping Buffer
The default Boundary Snapping Buffer is 5 pixels. When a line is drawn, and the mouse cursor comes within 5 pixels of a cross section boundary line (either the left or right), then the boundary line will become highlighted; upon clicking the left mouse button on this boundary line, the drawn line will be automatically snapped to this boundary line.

Vertex Snapping Buffer
The default Vertex Snapping Buffer is 5 pixels. When a vertex on a polygon is selected, and the Link Vertex option is used, and the mouse cursor comes within 5 pixels of a vertex on an adjacent polygon, then the vertex will become highlighted with a red box outline; upon clicking the left mouse button on this vertex, the vertex on the selected polygon will be

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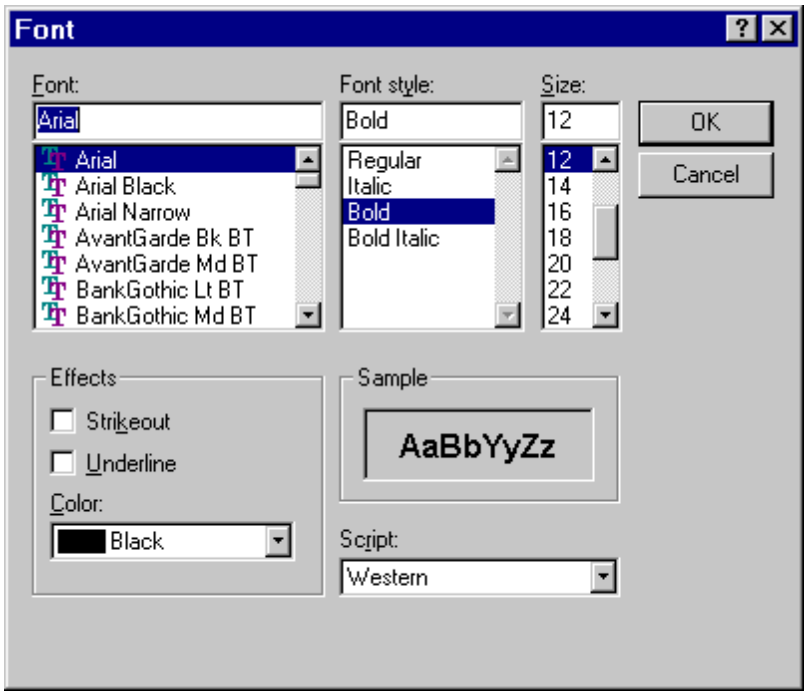
automatically snapped to this newly selected vertex. Polygon Vertex Snapping makes it easy to place polygons adjacent to one another, for continuous cross section views.

Labels Tab
Provides options for modifying the label fonts for the interpretation layers (Geology, Hydrogeology, and Model). Simply click on the sample box beside the appropriate label, and a Font options dialog will appear as shown below.



Define the desired font settings, then click [OK] to return to the Options dialog.

Rulers Tab
Controls the appearance settings for the axis of the cross section plot. For each ruler (vertical and horizontal) you may define:

- Foreground Color
- Background Color
- Marker Width
- Min Tic Pixels
- Tic Numbers
- Font
- Vertical Exaggeration

Define the vertical exaggeration scaling factor for new cross sections. There are two options: Default value, or User-defined (Specific). If the default option is selected, the map manager will automatically calculate and assign the most appropriate vertical exaggeration factor.

NOTE: Please see "Change Vertical Exaggeration" in the Edit menu item discussed previously for information on how to change the vertical exaggeration once a cross section has been created.

Screen / Water Levels

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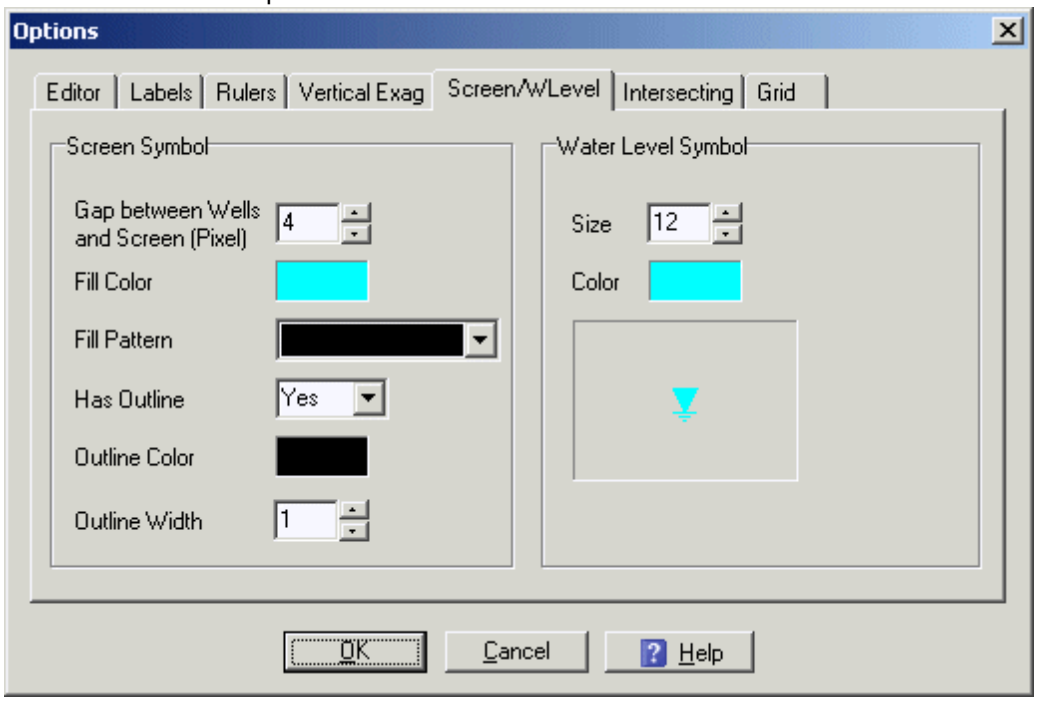
Controls the appearance settings for how screens and water levels are displayed on the cross section. These options are shown below



In this dialog, there are options for the view settings (color, style, etc) for both the screen and the water levels. The "Gap between Well and Screen" controls the distance between the station and where the screen is placed. The larger this Gap value, the further away the screen will be from its respective station.

Intersecting Tab

During a cross section interpretation, knowledge of other interpretations is essential. In this dialog, you can define display options for intersecting cross sections.

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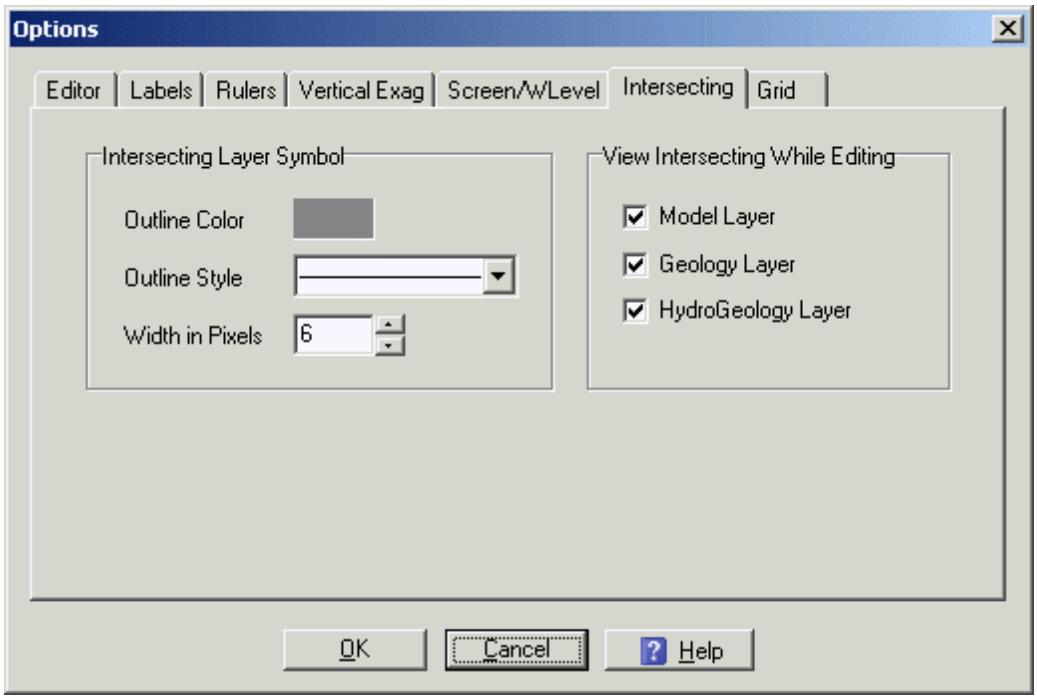

Specify the color and line style under the Intersecting Layer Symbol frame. In the View Intersecting While Editing frame, specify the view options for different interpretation types. By default, all modules will be active.

The intersecting cross sections will be visible when you set one of the interpretation types to visible, and editable. In the example screen shot below, you can see that cross sections EE and BB along with their interval locations, are visible while interpreting cross section ZZ:

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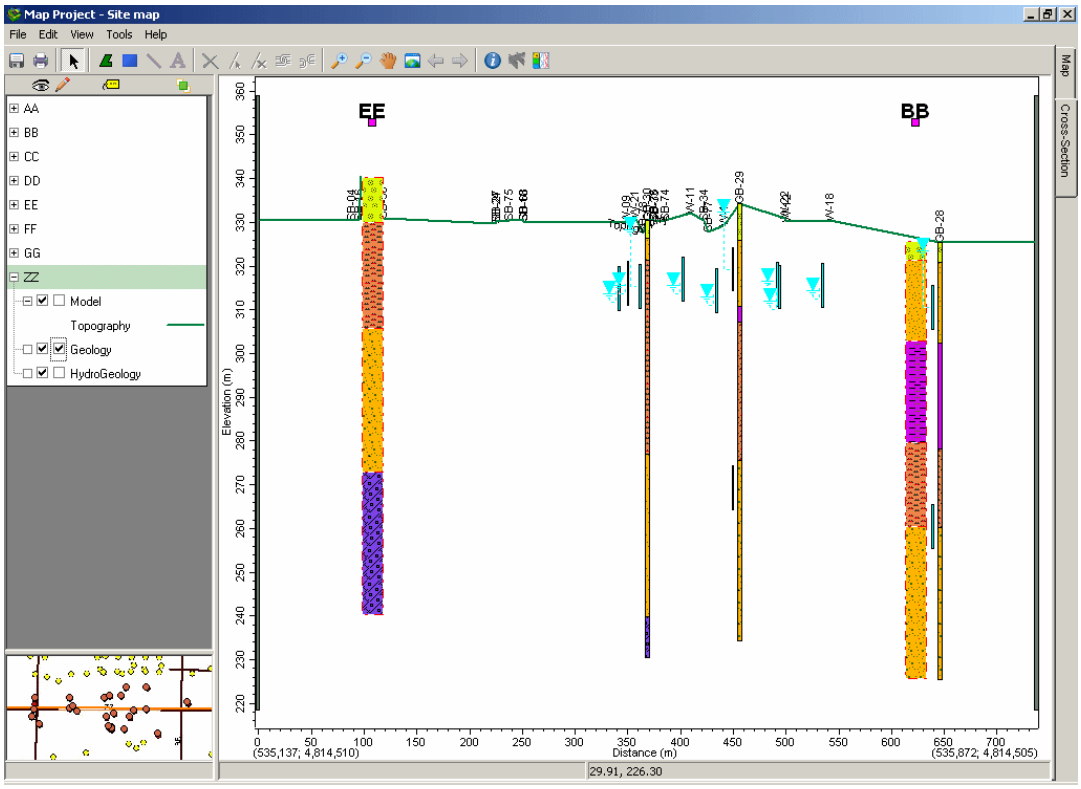
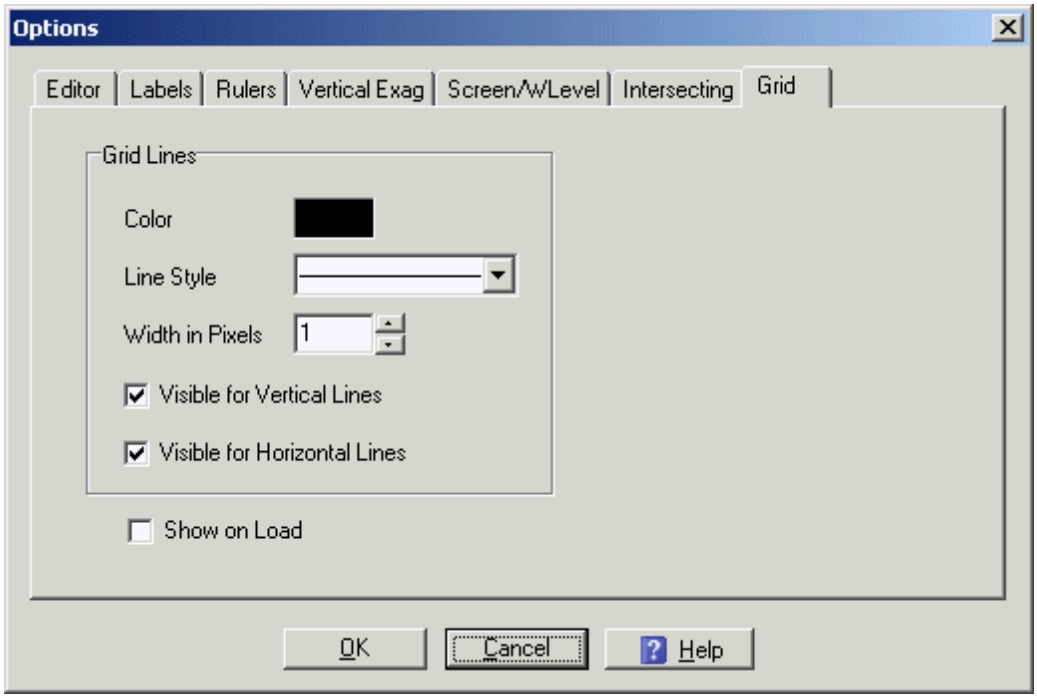


Grid Tab

Set the display properties for grid lines in the 2D cross section view.



In the Grid Lines frame, set the line style, color and width, and also set visibility settings for the horizontal and vertical grid lines. The Show on Load option will result in the grid being

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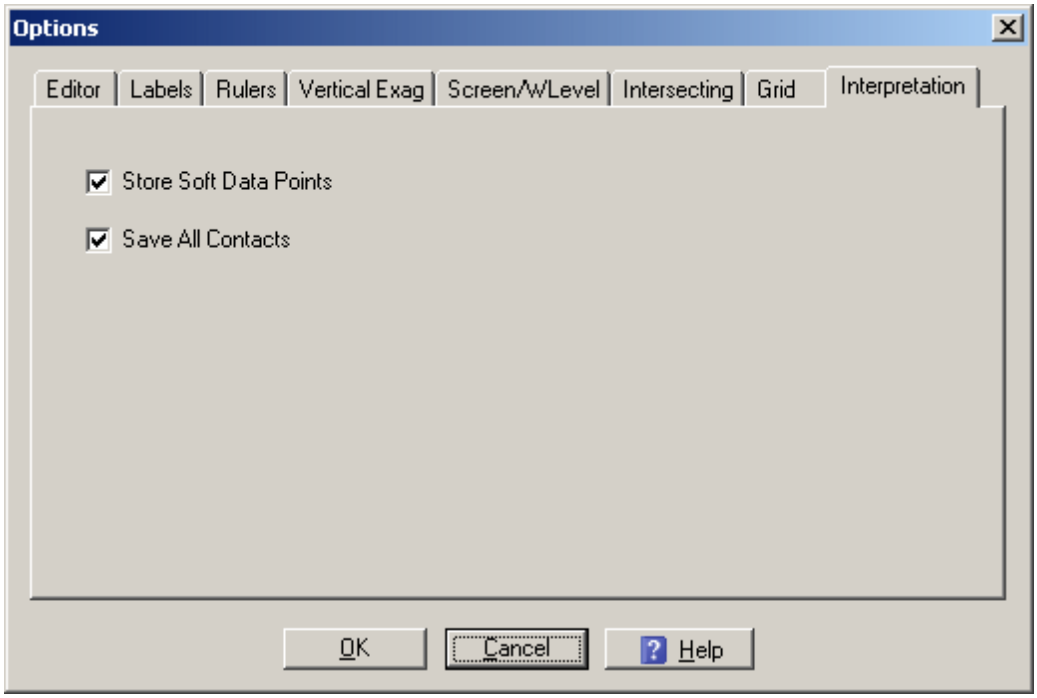
displayed each time the cross section is loaded.

Interpretation Tab
Define the data storage options for cross section interpretations.



The cross section editor now saves the cross section interpretations to the project database. The interpretations are also linked to the stations that were selected for the cross section, and these stations, along with their interval data, are also saved to the database. The interpretations, and the wells and corresponding interval data, can be retrieved later, using the Query Builder. For more details, please see "Querying Cross Section Interpretations" .

Store Soft Data Points
Whenever a layer intersects with a station at only one point, it could be because of one of the following reasons:
The layer truly touches the well at only one location (e.g. pinch-out), or
There is no contact with the well
In either case, the following options are available:
Consider the actually intersecting point as the top elevation and insert NULL for both the thickness and bottom elevation
Extend the depth of the station fictitiously (within the bounds of the cross section) to determine the location of the other point. These extensions are known as Soft Data Points. If this point can not be found within the bound, the layer will be considered to be a zero thickness layer (with thickness of NULL).

Save All Contacts
Some stations may be crossed by a layer but may not be involved in the interpretation (e.g. bad wells or data in those wells did not make sense, etc.) and as such, the following options are available:
Consider all intersection points as valid contacts; this is the option Save All Contacts
Only store contacts where there are vertices within the well (e.g. user snapped to intervals or

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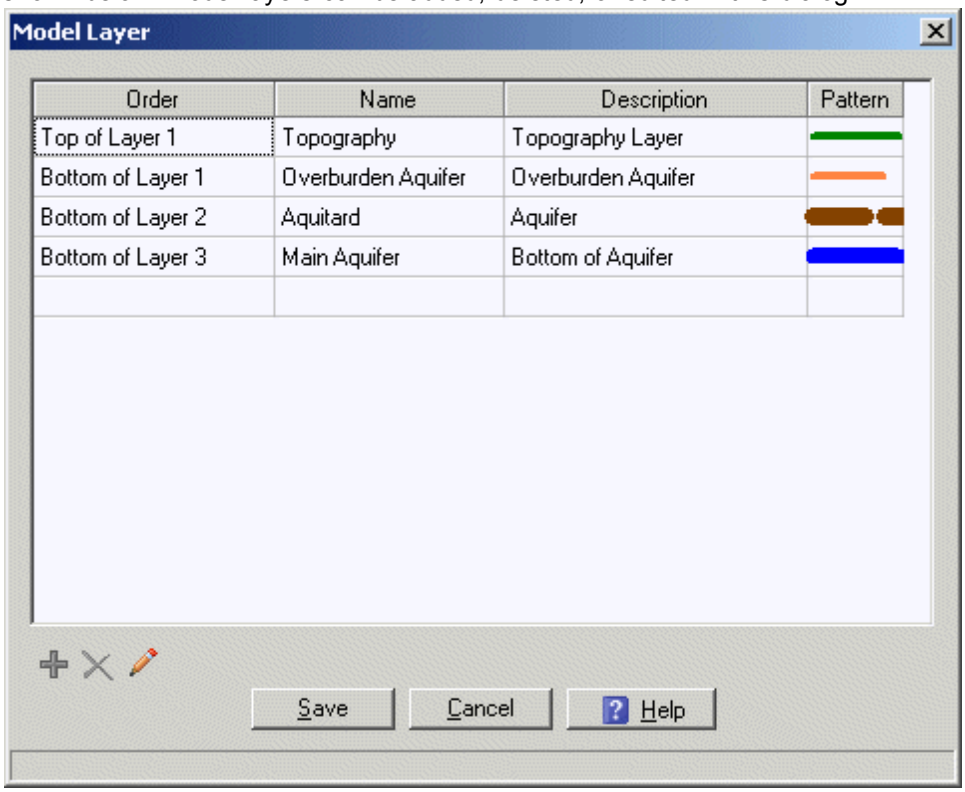
clicked within a well and created a vertex). To do this, disable the option Save All Contacts

Model Layers

Before drawing model layers, the model layer attributes must first be defined in the dialog shown below. Model layers can be added, deleted, or edited in this dialog.



In the Model Layers dialog, there are four columns:

- **Order:** Layer order, from top to bottom (read-only)
- **Name:** Defines the layer name
- **Description:** Defines layer description
- **Pattern**: Defines line properties for the model layer

In this dialog, specify the total number of model layers, and the properties for each layer. Layers will be ordered from top to bottom; the first layer will always be Top of Layer 1 (i.e. Ground surface), followed by Bottom of Layer 1, Bottom of Layer 2, and so forth. The top most layer represents the top surface for the first layer while the bottom most layer represents the bottom surface of the last layer. (i.e. each model line defines the bottom of the model layer (excluding the top layer)).

Additional model layers may be inserted at any location, at any time.

Press the (Add) button to add a new model layer. The new layer will be added ABOVE the currently selected layer.

Press the (Delete) button to remove the selected model layer.

To edit an existing layer, press the (Edit) button or double-click on the row containing

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this layer.

Each model layer does not need to appear in all cross sections.

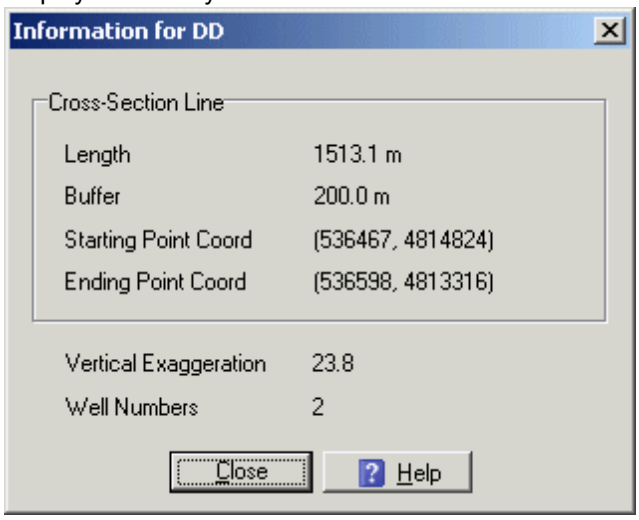
NOTE: The Model Layers options are not available when the Model Layer interpretation is set to edit mode in the layer manager.

Update Cross Section

Use this option to update the screen, water level, and intersecting layer information displayed on the current cross section. The corresponding map project should be open in order to update information from intersecting cross sections.

Cross Section Info

Displays summary info for the selected cross section.



Display BHLP

Use this feature to display a borehole log plot directly on the selected cross section; when displaying elements such as geophysical plots and well screen intervals, the borehole log plot can be a valuable asset when creating a cross section interpretation. The BHLP layout settings is shown below:

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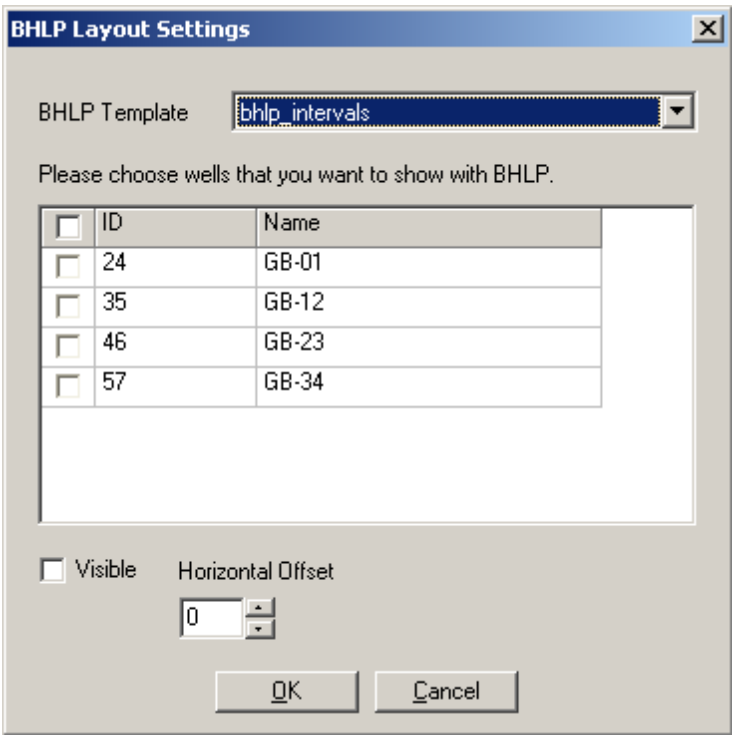

In the BHLP Layout Settings dialog, there are several display options available:
BHLP Template: select the desired BHLP template from the list.
Visible: show/hide the BHLP on the cross section

In the grid in the middle of the dialog, select which stations should display the BHLP on the cross section; selecting too many stations may result in a crowded display.

12.2.5 Help

Launches HGA Help, placing the focus on the Cross Section Editor section.

12.3 Cross Section Interpretations

Creating the Cross Section

As mentioned earlier, cross section locations must be drawn using the Define Cross-Section Line option, or the CrossSection Line button ( ) in the Map Manager. See Chapter 11: Defining a Cross Section Line for details on this procedure.

Once the cross section line is defined, the corresponding cross section can be created from the Map Manager, as follows.
In the Map Manager, select Tools > Create Cross Section from the main menu, or click on the Show/Create Cross-Section button on the toolbar.
Click [Yes] to create the cross section; the name assigned to the cross section line will be used as the cross section name.

If surface layers are present in your Map Project, you will be prompted to select a surface layer.

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Please see "Loading Surface Layers" for further information.

The cross section editor opens the selected cross section and displays the stations and related information.

The cross section shows projections of the borehole lithology columns on the cross section plane. By default, the topography (top of model layer 1), will be drawn in for you. The starting point of the cross section line will appear on the left side of the cross section window; the end point of the line will appear on the right side of the window.

Locations for layers must be interpreted, and drawn manually using lines or polygons; layer types may be Geologic, Hydrogeologic, or Model

The process of drawing layers is described in the next section.

NOTE: Each cross section has required fields which must be present in your database structure, as defined in the Profile Settings. For more details, see Chapter 4: Template Manager - Profile Settings.

Drawing Cross Section Interpretations

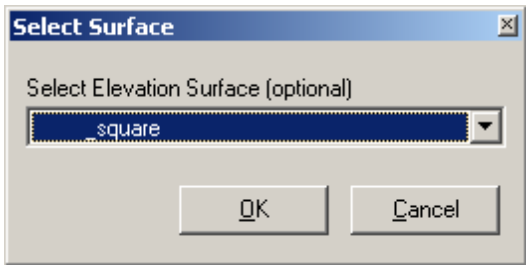
Interpretation of the cross section is a considerably creative process, however the cross section editor makes it easy for you. Once the selected stations have been loaded into the cross section editor, the appropriate layers must be manually drawn, and interpreted. Start the interpretation by selecting the layer type from the layer manager. Choose from Geologic, Hydrogeologic, or Model. Each of these is explained below.
Hydrogeologic interpretations can be copied from geologic interpretations. As such, it is a better practice to first perform geologic interpretations of the cross section.

12.3.1 Loading Surface Layers

Surface layers (e.g DEM, Surfer GRD) in a Map Project can be used to generate a detailed topography model line for a cross section.

Note: A surface layer can only be defined for a cross section line when the cross section is being created, in the Map component of Map Manager.
Please refer to the "Surface" section of the Map Manager chapter for information on how to import a surface layer into a Map Project. Also, please see the "Create Cross Section" section of this chapter for information on how to create a cross section.

When a surface layer is present in a map project, you will be prompted to select a surface layer when creating your cross section line. The following dialog will display:



This dialog contains all of the surface layers currently present in your map project. Select a

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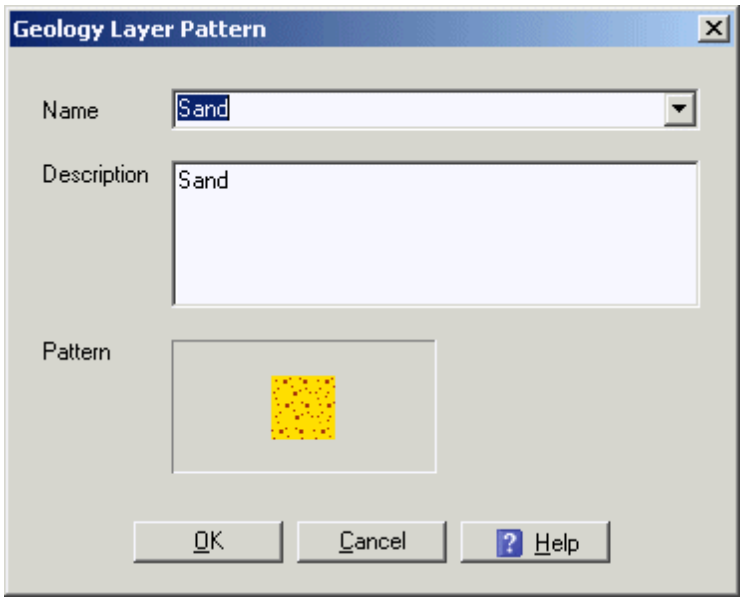
surface from the dropdown list box and click [Ok] to create the cross section. Be sure to select a surface layer that covers the full extent of the cross section line. Leave this dialog blank if you do not wish to use a surface layer.

12.3.2 Geology Layer Interpretations

This option allows for drawing interpretation layers that assist in defining the geology (sand, clay, till, bedrock, etc) at the site. To draw Geologic interpretation layers, the polygon draw tool must be used, and the polygon must be digitized manually using the mouse.
Follow the directions below:

- Activate (make it editable) the Geology interpretation from the layer manager;
- Select the (Polygon) button from the toolbar
- Place the mouse cursor at the desired location of the first vertex of the intended geology layer;
- Click once on the left mouse button to add a vertex and start digitizing the polygon in the desired direction;
- Add more vertices by clicking on the left mouse button at desired locations. Move the mouse cursor to an interval on a desired station; the mouse cursor will snap the vertex of the polygon to the nearest station interval. A vertex can also be added anywhere on the cross section by clicking on the left mouse button.
- Double click anywhere on the cross section using the left mouse button to close the polygon; the following dialog will appear:



- In the dialog that appears, enter a Name for the layer, a brief Description, and select a soil Pattern. If the geologic layer you have just digitized in the current cross section has already been created, you may select it from the list, instead of typing a new name. Click on the blank area beside Pattern to load the pattern options, as shown below:

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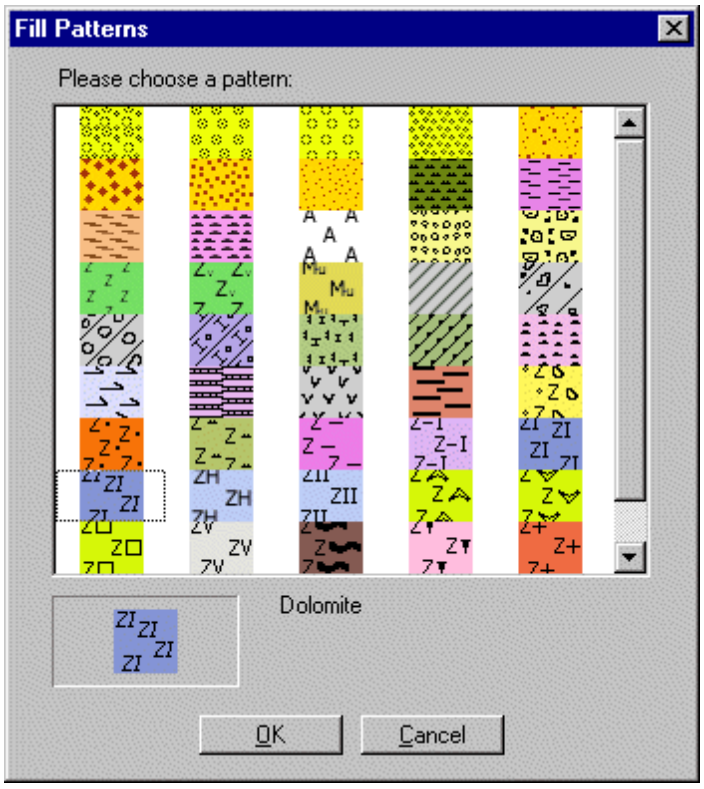

- Select a pattern, then click [OK]

Repeat the same sequence of operations for other layers within the active cross section. The result will be a layered structure of the geological domain. The cross section may contain some gaps where polygons do not completely touch adjacent polygons; this can be easily fixed by selecting a vertex on a polygon, and using the pointer tool to re-position the vertex. Alternately, gaps between polygons can be filled by using the Link Vertex option. These options are explained below.

Once a layer is created in one cross section, it will be available for selection in all other cross sections that you might have for your project. Altering the properties of a given layer will be reflected in all cross sections.

Editing Layers

Once the interpretation layers are drawn, it may be necessary to modify the positions of one or more vertices, or fill in the gaps between any two adjacent layers, to create a continuous layered structure.

To move a vertex,

Select the (pointer) tool from the toolbar
Click on one of the vertices of the polygon
Drag the vertex to a new location.

To add a vertex,

Select the (pointer) tool from the toolbar
Click once anywhere on the polygon to activate the object

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Select the (Add Vertex) tool from the toolbar
Place the mouse cursor at the desired location; the mouse cursor will change to a pen
Click once with the left mouse button at this location to add a vertex
Geologic interpretation layers can have a free form, and do not have to conform to a conceptual model (e.g. a sand layer may appear more than once in an individual cross section). Layers may not have to continue from first to last borehole. However, to have a meaningful view of your cross sections in the 3D Explorer, you must avoid creating overlapping interpretation layers.
When defining Geologic interpretation layers, there is an option to snap the vertices of one polygon to adjacent polygons. For instance, if after drawing polygons and the cross section still contains gaps, the gaps may be filled in by linking the vertices of the polygons, using the Link Vertex option.

To use this option, please refer to the "Link Vertex" in the Edit menu.

NOTE: Moving a vertex of a selected polygon will also move the linked vertex of any polygons (or lines) that might have been linked through the "Link Vertices" operation.

12.3.3 Hydrogeologic Layer Interpretations

This option allows for drawing layers that define the hydrogeologic layers (Aquifer1, Aquitard1, Upper Unconfined Aquifer, etc.) based on relevant data in the stations that are displayed in a cross section. The hydrogelogic layers must be drawn using the polygon tool. The procedure for drawing and editing these layers is identical to drawing geologic layers, as explained above.
The position of the hydrogeologic interpretation layers may be defined based on the position of any Geological interpretations that may already be available.

Translating Geology Interpretations into Hydrogeology Interpretations
A hydrostratigraphic unit will generally include one or several geologic layers and the boundaries of a hydrostratigraphic unit will usually conform with the boundaries of the geologic layers. As such, you can copy one or more of your geologic interpretation layers and use them as a startup for hydrogeologic interpretation layers.
To do so:
Select the Hydrogeology option from the Layer Manager, to make this layer visible
Right mouse click on this interpretation layer, and select Copy from Geologic Layers, and the following dialog will appear:

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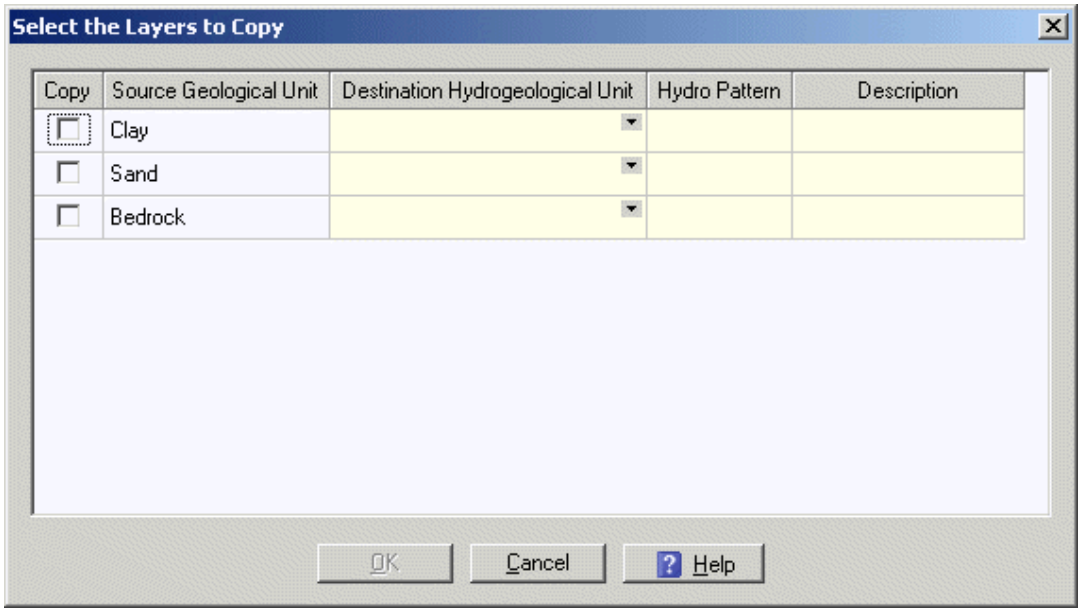

In this dialog, select one or more geologic interpretation layers to copy
For each layer to be copied, provide the name, pattern and description of the corresponding hydrogeologic interpretation layer (Aquifer or Aquitard)

Once this is complete, the cross section editor draws the selected hydrogeologic interpretation layers.

12.3.4 Model Layer Interpretations

This option allows for defining the unique model layers (Model Layer 1, Model Layer 2, etc.) for the displayed stations. Model layers can be used for numerical groundwater flow models, or for general purposes. The layer positions for model layers must be drawn in manually with the mouse, using the Line tool.

12.3.4.1 Defining Model Layers

Before drawing model layers, the layer attributes must first be defined.

To do so,
Select Tools > Model Layers from the main menu
This will load the Model Layers dialog as shown below.

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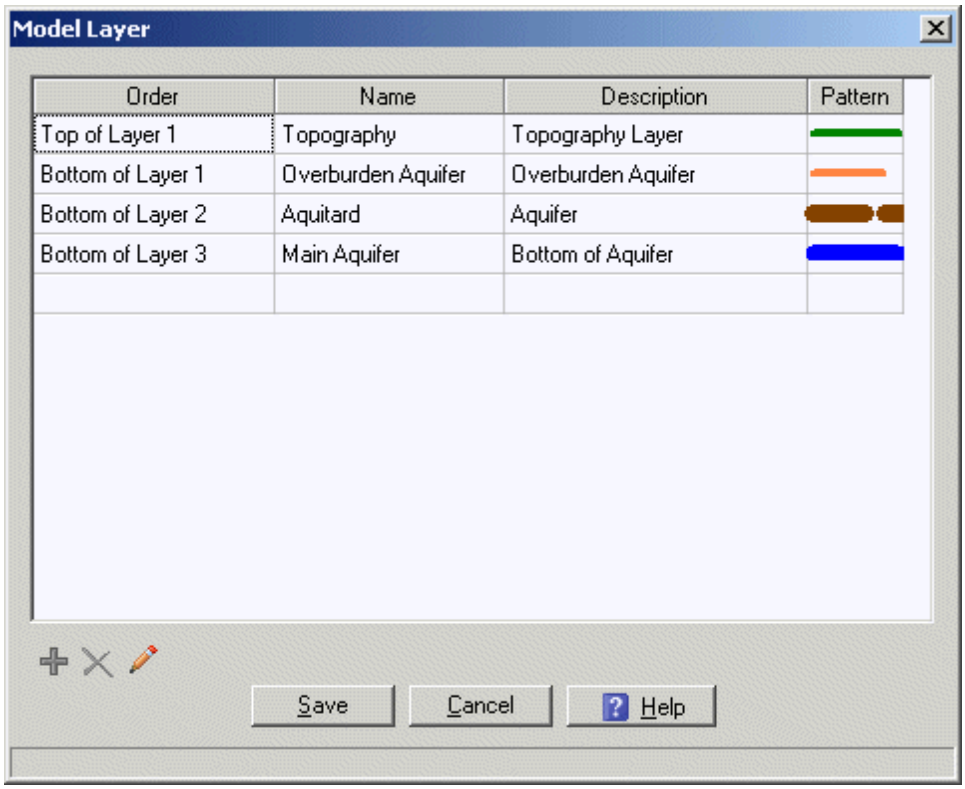

In this dialog, you can specify the total number of model layers, and set properties for each layer. In addition, the layers can be numbered in a particular order. Layers will be numbered starting with 1 for the top most layer and increase with depth. The top most layer represents the top surface for the first layer while the bottom most layer represents the bottom surface of the last layer. (i.e. each model line defines the bottom of the model layer). Once the layers have been defined, additional layers may be inserted at any location, at any time.

12.3.4.2 Drawing Model Interpretation Layers

Before starting to draw model interpretation layers, please ensure that you have defined the model layer settings explained in the previous section.

You will see that the top of layer 1 (ground surface) is drawn in automatically for each new cross section.This layer can be modified by moving it through its existing vertices, adding new vertices at desired locations or deleting existing vertices.

To draw model layers, follow the directions below:
Activate the Model Interpretation Layer in the Layer Manager;

Select the Line draw button from the toolbar. As soon as this option is selected, the following Model Layers dialog will appear

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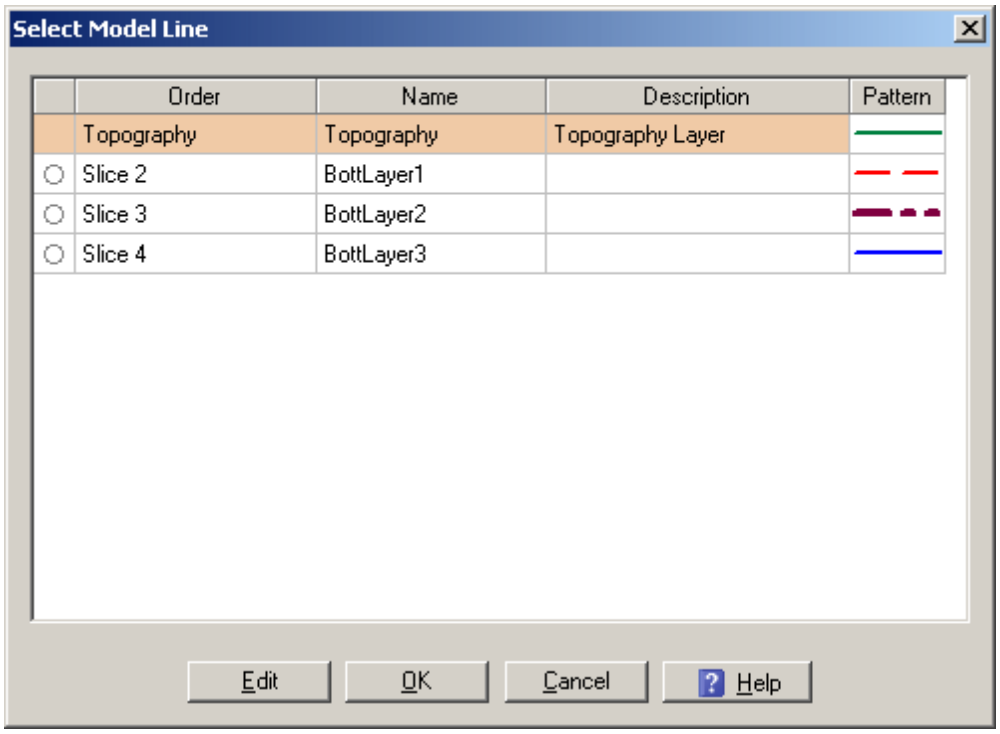

In this dialog, choose the desired model layer by selecting the radio button from the first column in this grid. Each model layer may be selected and assigned only once. Interpretation layers that are already drawn in the cross section are colored in orange and are not selectable.

Click [OK] to continue

Place the mouse cursor at the left boundary at the desired depth of the intended model layer; when the mouse cursor becomes close enough to the boundary line, the cursor will snap to the boundary.

Click once on the left boundary to add a vertex at this location, and start the line. Slowly move the mouse cursor (to the right) across the cross section to the interval in the first station which represents the model layer. When the cursor is within the specified buffer distance from the station's lithology interval, snapping will be activated.

With a left mouse click, add a vertex at desired and appropriate locations both within and outside station intervals.
Continue to move the mouse cursor across the cross section, using the left mouse button at each station to add a vertex at the desired location for the model layer.

At the right cross section boundary, click once more with the left mouse button to add a vertex and complete the line; when the mouse cursor becomes close enough to the boundary line, the line will snap to the boundary. The selected model line will be drawn at the specified location.

NOTE: The model line is drawn using the attributes that were defined for it at the time it was created. Most attributes of a model interpretation layer can be modified by right-clicking on

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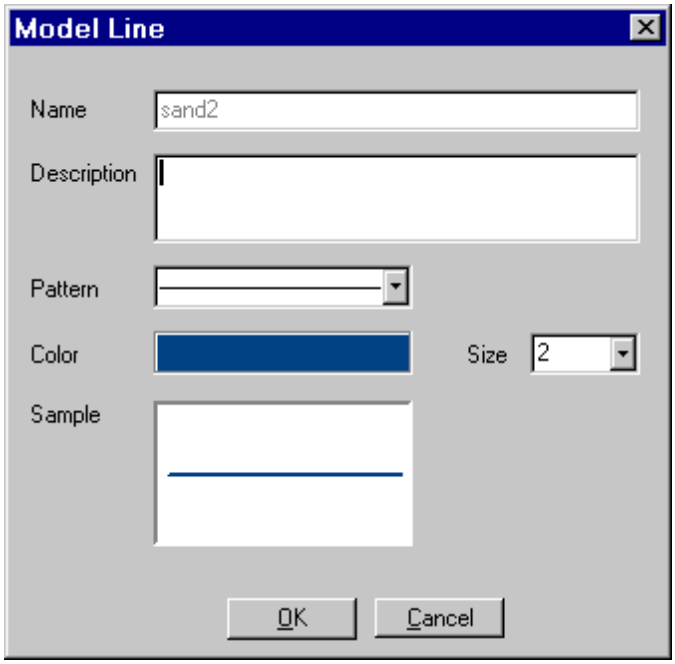
the desired model interpretation layer and choosing Properties from the pop-up menu.

A dialog similar to that shown below will appear.



Provide a Description, Line Style, Line Color, Fill Pattern for the model interpretation layer; the Name for the layer cannot be modified, as the name is defined in the Model Layer Options dialog.
Click [OK] to close the dialog.

Once this is finished, repeat the same sequence of operations for other model layers within the cross section domain.

Restrictions on Model Layers
The following restrictions apply when drawing model interpretation layers:
- The model layer line must start at the left boundary and end at the right boundary.
- The line must be drawn from left to right, and may not go backwards (i.e. no vertices can be drawn left of a previously drawn vertex.)
- Model layer lines cannot intersect each other.
- Model layers need to be drawn in the order they are created. For instance the bottom of model layer 3 can not be drawn between model layers one and two.

12.3.4.3 Snapping Vertices to Other Model Layer Lines

While drawing a model layer interpretation line, it is possible to snap to part of, or all of, the vertices of an already drawn model layer line. This can be helpful for defining geologic layers that pinch out (i.e. have zero thickness in some parts of the site).

Snapping between two selected vertices
Whenever a model layer line is drawn, and the vertex of the line is within the buffer for a vertex of an adjacent model layer line, a blue box will appear outlining the vertex on the adjacent line. If the mouse is clicked on this vertex, the vertex will snap to the existing vertex.

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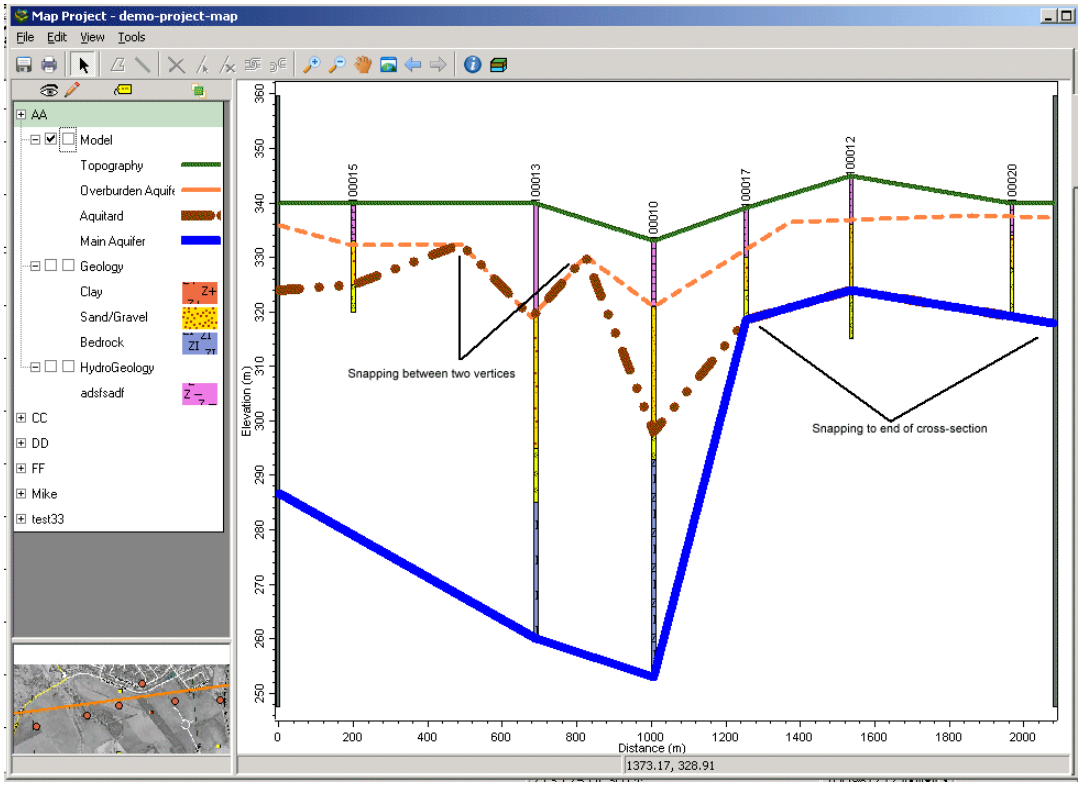
The line vertex will change to an orange color to indicate the vertex is linked (shared) between the two model layer lines. You can link to as many vertices as desired by repeating the above step.

However, if snapping to a series of consecutive vertices is desired, you may click on the first and the last desired vertices. The cross section editor will create the necessary number of vertices on the model layer line being drawn and link them to their respective vertices. For instance, if there are five vertices on the existing model line layer between the selected first and last vertices, six vertices will be created on the current model layer line. Linked vertices will move together, and can be separated if needed. The following figure depicts an example of a model layer pinching out around the middle of the cross section.



Snapping to the end of the cross-section line
If the model layer pinches out from any given point on the cross section to the end of the cross-section line, the cross-section editor can draw the model line from that given point on for you. To do this, double-click on the first vertex. The model line will automatically be created for you. See the bottom most layer in the figure above.

In this example, the model layer pinches out at the right side of the cross section.

12.3.4.4 Editing Model Layers

Editing Model Layers

Once the model interpretation layer lines are drawn, it may be necessary to modify the positions of one or more vertices or add more vertices.

To move a vertex,

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- Select the (Pointer) tool from the toolbar
- Click once on the desired model layer line to activate
- Click on the vertices to be moved
- Drag the vertex to a new location.

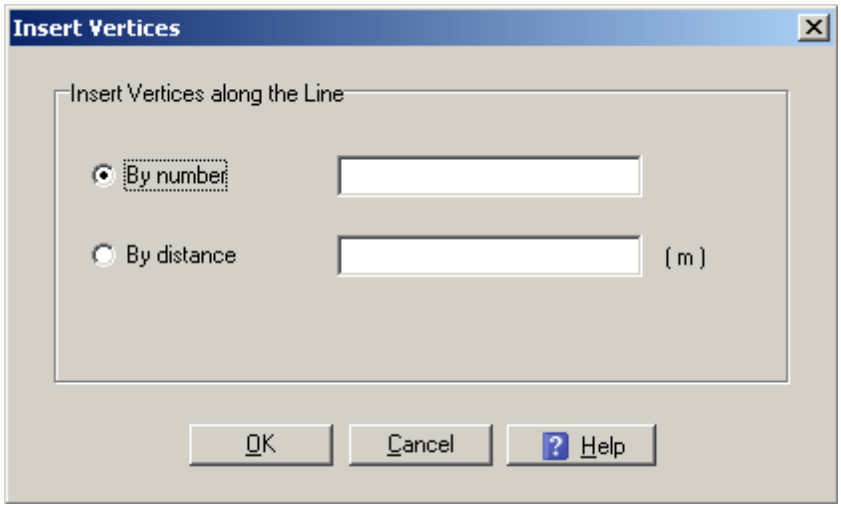
To add a vertex,

- Select the (Pointer) tool from the toolbar
- Click once anywhere on the line to activate the line
- Select the (Add Vertex) tool from the toolbar
- Place the mouse cursor at the desired location on the line; the mouse cursor will change to a pen;
- Click once with the left mouse button at this location to add a vertex

Adding Multiple Vertices

To insert multiple vertices along a model line, follow the steps below:

- From the layer manager panel, enable edit mode for the Model interpretation layers.
- Select a model interpretation line from the cross section.
- Right-click the line and select Insert Vertices along Line. The following dialog will display:
-



You can insert multiple vertices in one of the following two ways:

- By number: inserts a specified number of vertices along the model line, at regularly spaced intervals.
- By distance: inserts a vertex at a specified distance interval (e.g every 50 metres), along the entire model line.

Select the desired method, specify a value and click [Ok] to insert the vertices.
Other properties of model layers (such as name, pattern and description) can be edited by using the Tools > Model Layers menu option described in the "Model Layers".

12.3.5 Remove Stations from Cross Sections

When working with a cross section in the Cross Section tab, one or more stations can be removed from the cross section line by right-clicking on the cross section and selecting the

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Remove Stations option. Then simply click on a station to remove it from the cross section. Stations can also be added to/removed from a cross section line in the Map tab, as described in "Defining a Cross Section Line".

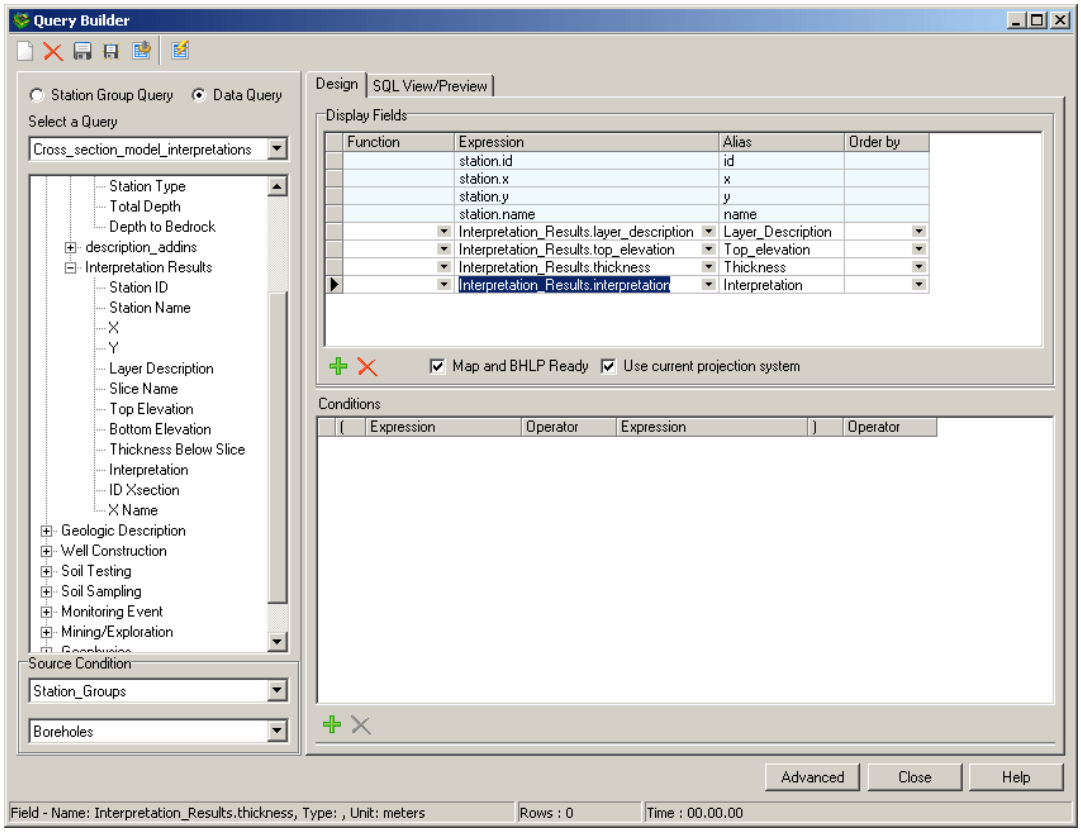
12.4 Querying Cross Section Interpretations

In earlier versions of HGA, the cross section interpretations were saved in shapefiles and along the cross-section line. The cross section editor now saves the interpretation results to the database, for various uses including:

- displaying the results of each interpretation in HGA
- querying the interpretation table for any desired surface(s) or thickness data, that can be used for groundwater modeling applications

The final interpretation results may be queried for information such as layer thickness at selected station(s), top elevation(s), bottom elevation(s), layer type, name and description.

When you create a Data Query in the Query Builder, and expand the Description data category, you will see the Interpretation Results table, as shown below:



The Interpretation Results table is read-only (also known as a View), and stores data from the cross section interpretations. By default, the following fields are included:

- Station ID
- Station Name
- X (using project coordinates)
- Y (using project coordinates)
- Slice Name

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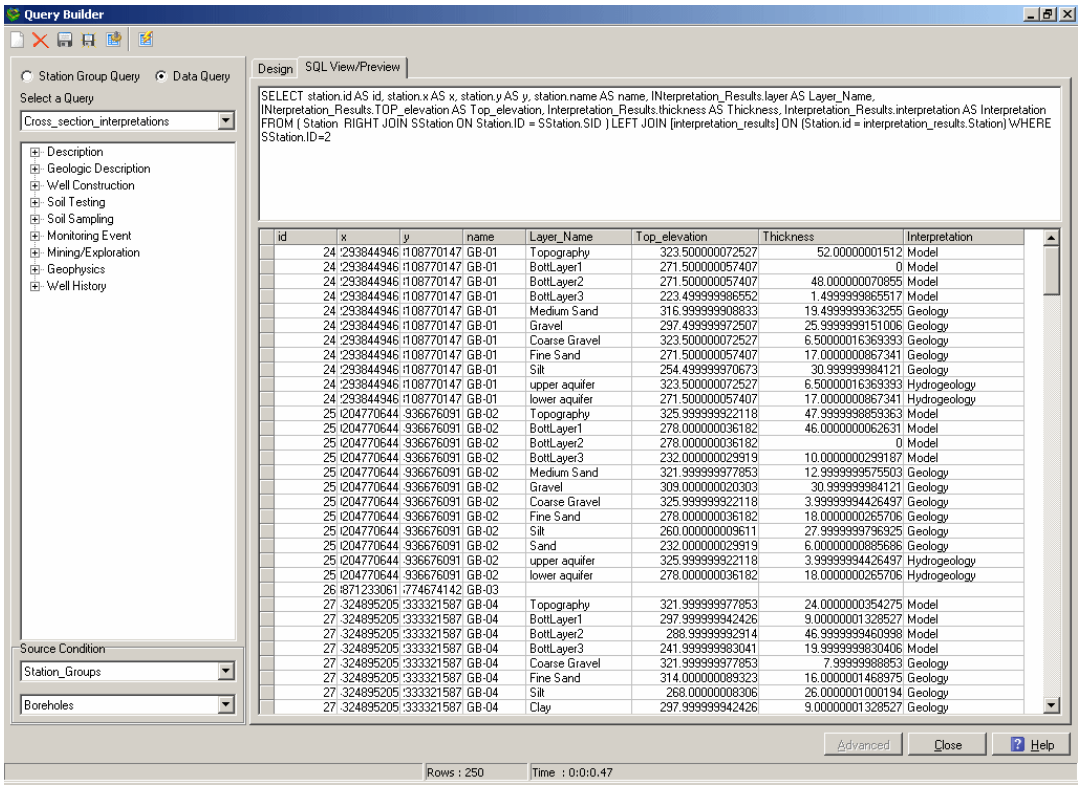
- Layer Description
- Top Elevation
- Thickness Below Slice
- Interpretation type

Simply select the desired fields from the tree view, and move these into the Display Fields, or Conditions as required. When you are finished, Generate and Execute the query. An example of the results is shown in the screenshot below.



For more details on using the Query Builder, please see Queries.

12.5 Adding Annotations to the Cross Section

Text labels, lines, and shapes can be added to any layer in the cross section. To add annotations, you must select the layer, but NOT make it active (i.e. do not check the active (edit) check box). Once the layer has been selected, right-click and select Annotations from the list of options. The Edit options shown in the following screenshot can be used to add, edit, and delete text, lines, and polygons.

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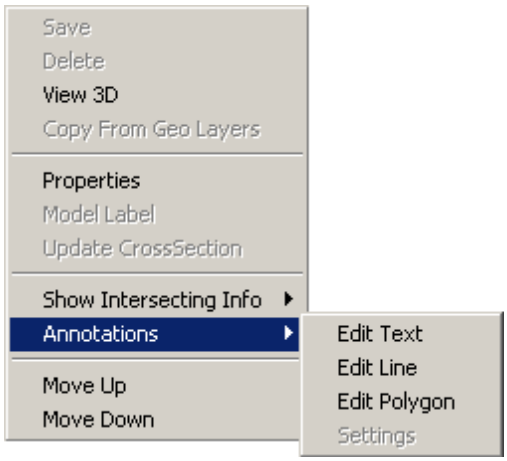

To add an annotation, select the appropriate option from the list to enter Edit mode, then click the corresponding button from the toolbar. You can then user your mouse to select the location to add your annotation. After adding an annotation, you will need to click on the corresponding button again to add another annotation of the same type.

NOTE: If you are adding/editing/deleting one annotation type, you must right-click on the selected layer and either switch between annotation types, or de-select the current annotation type, otherwise you will remain in Edit mode for the selected annotation type. Upon deselecting/switching annotation types, you will be prompted to save your changes.

Add Text

To add text:
Select the Edit Text option from the pop-up menu.

Click on the Text button on the toolbar
Click on the desired text location in the cross section window
Enter the text in the Input text window that appears.
Once a text box has been created, it can be moved by clicking-and-dragging, or edited by double-clicking on the existing text. Text can be deleted by right-clicking on a text box and selecting the Delete option. All text added to a layer can be deleted by right-clicking and selecting the Delete-All option.

Add Lines

To add Lines:
Select the Edit Lines option from the pop-up menu

Click on the Draw Line button on the toolbar
Click once on the desired line location in the cross section window, and simply drag and click to create a line with several vertices.
A vertex can be added to an existing line by right-clicking on a line and selecting the Add vertex option. A line can be deleted by right-clicking on a line and selecting the Delete option. All lines added to a layer can be deleted by right-clicking and selecting the Delete-All option.

Add Polygons

To add polygons or rectangles,
Select the Edit Polygons option from the pop-up menu

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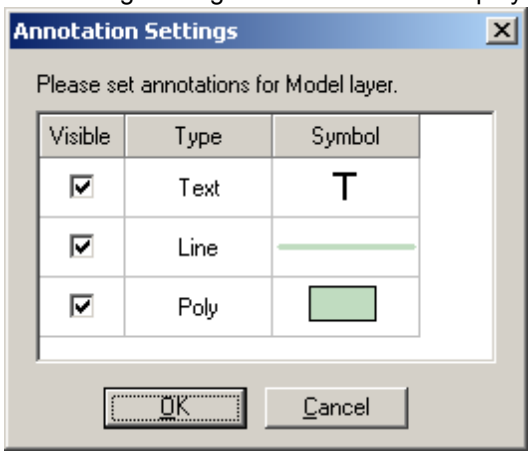
Click on the Draw Polygon or Rectangle buttons on the toolbar
Insert the mouse cursor at the desired location
Click-and-drag the mouse to create the desired shape (double-click in the case of a polygon to finalize the shape).

Settings

The Settings dialog for Annotations is displayed below:



For each Annotation type, you may show/hide using the Visible check box, or edit the display properties by clicking on the preview in the Symbol column. You can modify the standard properties for Text, Line and Polygons.
To save the annotation changes you have made, you can either deselect/switch annotation types, or click the Save button from the button bar.

12.6 Limitations

Although the cross section component currently allows creating complex, overlapping, zig-zagging interpretations, these types of interpretations are not suitable for the purpose of saving (and later querying) in the database. As such, the following rules/limitations are enforced to avoid saving such results in the database:

- A given layer may not be allowed to intersect a given station more than twice. When this rule is violated, HGA will consider the two top-most intersection points as defining the layer
- All layers in a cross section must be uniquely identified by the layer name. HGA may pick the top most layer and ignore all other layers with the same name.
- If a station is removed from a cross section, related saved interpretations (contacts) are removed as long as this station is not involved in any other cross sections;
- If a layer is deleted from a cross section, all related interpretations (contacts) are removed from all stations that are involved in the cross section as long as this layer does not appear in another cross section for any of the stations involved in the current cross section;
- If a given well appears in more than one cross section, interpretation results are updated with interpretations from the cross section that is last updated.

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Chapter

13 3D-Explorer

The Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer is an advanced three-dimensional visualization and animation component for displaying and presenting cross sections created with the mapping component included with Hydro GeoAnalyst. Specifically, this can be used to display multiple cross sections in the form of fence diagrams using a variety of three-dimensional graphical formats. In addition, basemaps may be displayed for relating the fence diagrams to surface features. The graphical tools and presentation formats available are specifically designed for viewing geology and hydrogeology data.

The Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer uses state-of-the-art 3D graphics technology to display your data and sampling results using a complete selection of graphical formats, and features. These include:

- 2D and 3D views of the grid
- Station representation showing lithology
- Imported Surfer Grid surfaces
- Display contaminant plumes in the form of isosurfaces or color maps
- DXF and Bitmap overlays on surfaces
- Light source position control
- Semi-transparent objects
- Auto-rotate tools continuously rotate the image around the X, Y, Z axis
- Record grid rotation to an AVI file

This chapter provides a detailed description of the features and functionality of the various options for preparing and customizing a three-dimensional presentation of your HG Analyst data.

13.1 About the Interface

3D Explorer may be loaded from Hydro GeoAnalyst in several ways:

In the Project Tree, select a project from the 3D View node
Through the Cross Section Editor, select a cross section and choose the View 3D option from the View menu.
When the 3D Explorer window is loaded, it should appear similar to the figure shown below.

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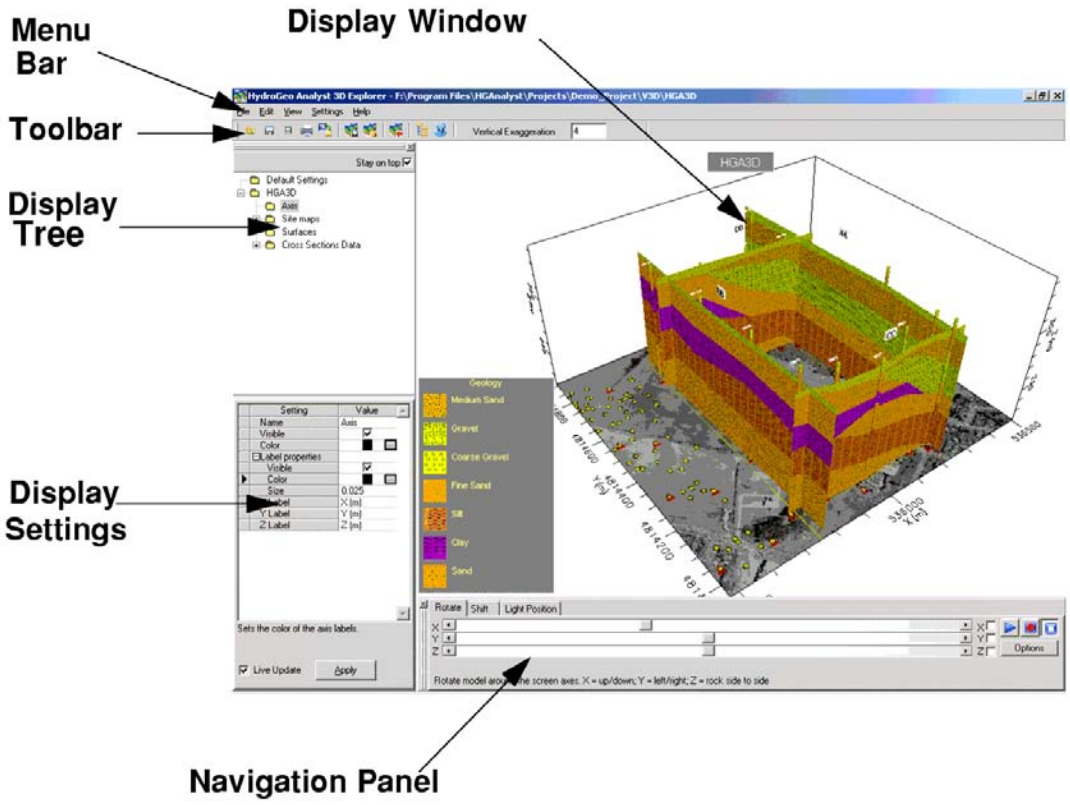

The 3D Explorer interface consists of the following components:
Display Window: Displays the 3D image of the selected elements.
Menu bar: Provides menu commands for most of the functions.
Toolbar: Provides shortcut buttons for some functions.
Display Tree: A tree-structured list of the available project elements.
Display Settings: Displays settings associated with each element.
Navigation Panel: Contains a set of navigation tools to control the position and orientation of the 3D image, and adjust the light source location.

Loading Projects

To load a 3D project, select File / Open from the main menu, and navigate to a directory where the desired Cross Section is located, or click the (Open) button from the toolbar. Supported files are HG Analyst Cross Section converted files, with the extension *.3XS.

OpenGL Settings

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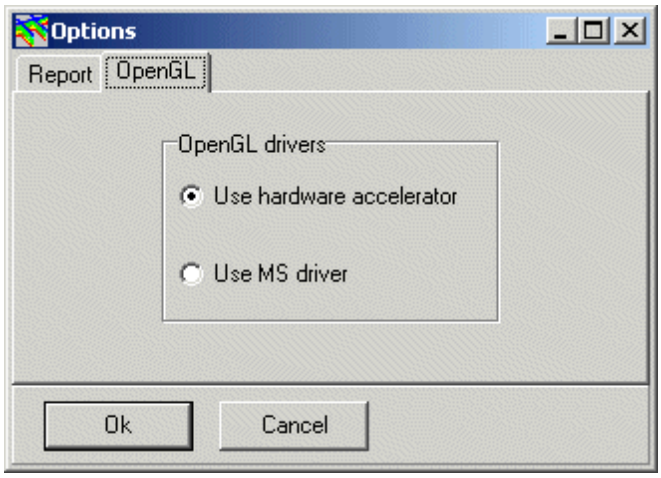
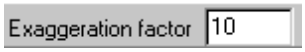


By default, the 3D-Explorer will attempt to use the vendor provided driver included with graphics acceleration hardware. If problems are encountered with the vendor provided drivers (display/performance inadequate), then 3D-Explorer provides the option to use the Microsoft Driver for Open GL.
The OpenGL settings can be modified by selecting Settings / Options from the main menu bar, then select the OpenGL tab.
The 3D-Explorer must be closed and re-opened before the new Open GL driver will be used.

Vertical Exaggeration

In Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer, the vertical exaggeration factor can be changed at any time to obtain a more desirable vertical exaggeration of the project domain. The vertical exaggeration factor is available to provide an improved 3-dimensional view when the scale of the X and Y axis far exceeds that of the Z axis.
When opening 3D-Explorer, the default value of exaggeration factor is set to 1. The Exaggeration factor can be changed in two locations:
In the Display tree, under the Project Name folder; OR
In the toolbar, top toolbar of the HGAnalyst 3D-Explorer window as shown below.



Simply enter a new value in the field, and press the <Enter> key on the keyboard.

13.2 Positioning the Panels

Positioning the Panels

The Display Tree Panel and the Navigation Panel are both "dockable" panels, which means they can be moved and/or "docked" to another location on the interface, or they can be left as "floating" panels on your Windows desktop (i.e. not docked to any location on the interface). These panels can either be docked on the left side of the interface or on the bottom of the interface.

Moving a Panel

To move a panel to another location, position the cursor over the title bar. Press and hold the left mouse button, and drag the panel by moving the cursor to another location; then release the mouse button to "drop" the panel at the new location.

Floating Panels

Once a panel has been moved from the docked position to a floating position, a Title Bar will appear at the top of the panel and it will behave like a separate Window. The Display Tree

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Panel has an option "Stay on top". When this is active, the panel window will float on top of the HG Analyst 3D-Explorer interface as long as it is the active window. When this is active, this panel will always float on top of the HG Analyst 3D-Explorer window.

Docking Panels

Floating panels can be docked again by clicking the mouse pointer on the panel Title Bar and dragging it to the left or bottom edge of the 3D-Explorer window. A grey outline will appear when the mouse pointer is in the proper location and the panel is dockable. Release the mouse button to dock the panel at the desired docking area.

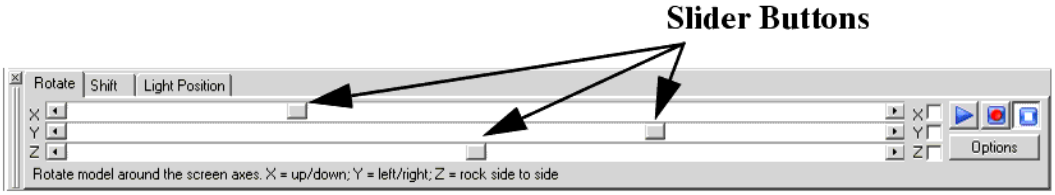
Closing Panels

The panels may be removed from the 3D-Explorer interface by clicking the Close icon [X]. The panels can be re-opened using the View options from the top menu bar.

The panels can be toggled on/off by clicking the (Hide project browser) button and (Hide Navigation tools) button on the toolbar.

13.3 Navigation Tools

The Navigation Panel should appear on your screen as shown in the figure below.



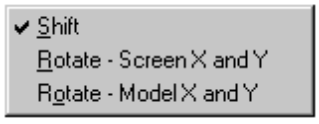
If the Navigation Panel does not appear on the screen, click View / Navigation tools from the top menu bar. Alternately, the Navigation Panel can be loaded by clicking the (Hide Navigation Tools) button located on the top toolbar.

The Navigation tools panel contains several tabs:

- Rotate tab controls the rotation of the 3D image around the X, Y and Z axes of the Display Window.
- Shift tab controls the location of the 3D image along the X, Y and Z axes of the Display Window.
- Light Position tab controls the location of the light source for the 3D image.
- Time tab allows you to adjust the animation time when viewing Plumes.
- Plume Browser tab is used when displaying Plumes, and provides a summary view of plume data, using slices or isosurfaces.

13.3.1 Rotating the Image

The Slider Buttons are used to rotate the display window along the selected axis or shift the view within Display Window. The X-axis is oriented horizontally left and right across the Display Window, Y-axis is oriented vertically up and down the Display Window, and the Z-axis is oriented into and out of the Display Window.



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The image orientation and location can also be changed by right-clicking anywhere in the 3D Display window and selecting one of the following options:

- The Shift option allows translation of the map region in the plane of the screen by clicking and dragging the mouse pointer in the desired direction.
- The Rotate - Screen X and Y rotates the display around the fixed axes of the Display Window by clicking and dragging the mouse pointer along the X or Y direction.
- The Rotate - Model X and Y rotates the display around the 3D image axes by clicking and dragging the mouse pointer in the desired rotation direction.

13.3.2 Animation Controls

The tools located on the right-hand side of the Navigation frame may be used to continuously rotate the image around the X, Y, and Z axes, and animate plume objects.

Simply select the desired axis and click the Play button to start rotation.

You can record the rotation as an .AVI file by pressing the Record button. For more details, see "Recording Animation to AVI file" below.

The rotation can be stopped by clicking the Stop button.

The Browser check box, when selected, will activate the player controls for static animation of the selected color map or Isosurface. For color maps, the map position will span in a loop, along the specified plane, through the project extents. Isosurface values will be animated similarly in a loop, however as the scroll bar moves, the isosurface value will change.

The Time check box, when selected, will activate the player controls for time animation. Both color maps and isosurfaces may be animated in time.

Clicking on the [Options] button displays the Animation Properties window, as shown in the following figure:

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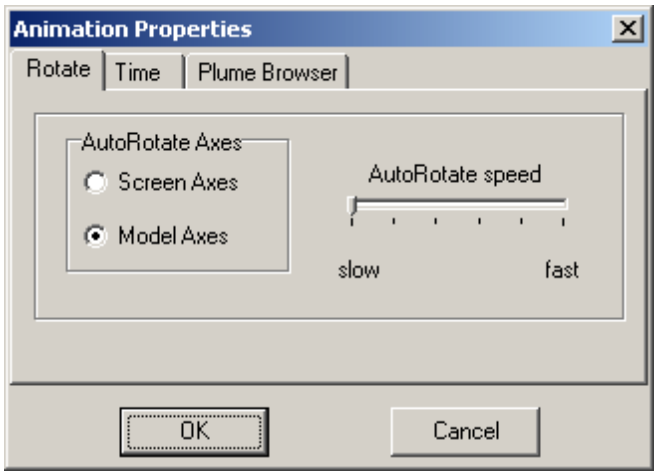
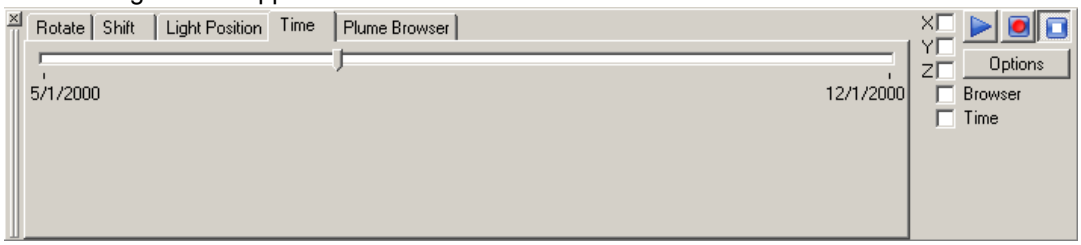


Automatic rotation can be performed around the Screen Axes or the **Model Axes**. The AutoRotate speed may be adjusted by pressing and holding the left mouse button on the **Slider Button** and setting it to the desired level.

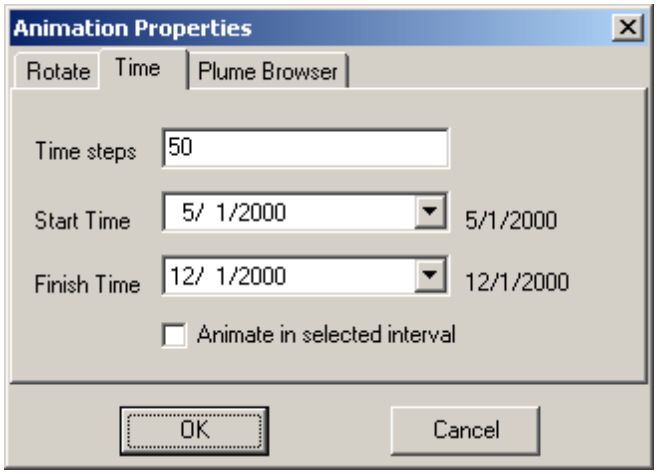
13.3.3 Time Animation

The Time tab is available when displaying a transient plume. When the Time tab is selected, the following window appears.



Time Animation Options

Clicking the [Options] button will load the Animation Properties, Time window, as shown below:



The Number of time steps for animation value may be increased to smooth the transition from one time to the next, or it may be decreased to make the animation proceed faster. HGA 3D-

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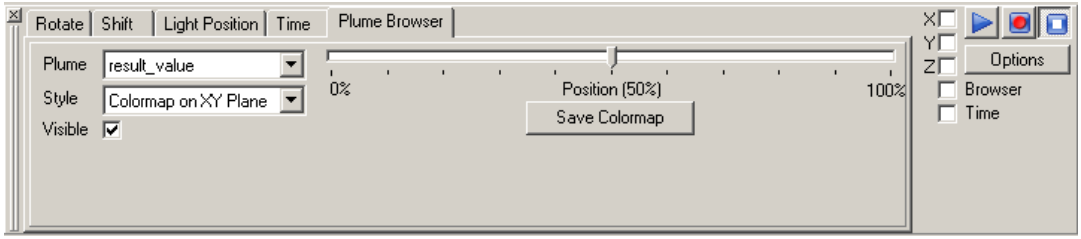
Explorer uses interpolation in time, for the case where the time step falls on a date where there is no data. The Start time value indicates the simulation time when the animation will begin. The Finish time value indicates the simulation time when the animation will end. The Animate in selected interval option is used to animate the display element only during the specified start and finish time.

13.3.4 Plume Browser

The Plume Browser tab is the location where you can select from pre-defined color maps or isosurfaces, for a preliminary assessment of the plume. As such, there are basic options for color maps and isosurfaces. Once you have a better understanding of where the contaminants lie, and at what time steps, you can use the more advanced options in the Plumes node in the tree, including:

- advanced isoline maps with color fill and line settings
- color maps with clip at cut-off options
- display color maps on cross-section lines
- isosurface options, including color from palette, show borders, and display volume estimation

When Plume Browser tab is selected, the following options will appear.



When the 3D project was created, 3D-Explorer will display the plume in the form of an isosurface by default. The default isosurface value will be 5% of the maximum concentration value, calculated as a result of the 3D Interpolation.
In the Plume combo box, you may select the plume data field used for visualization; you will recall that 3D projects supports multiple plumes (for one or more contaminants).

In the Style combo box, select the desired display element. Select from Colormap on XY, XZ, or YZ planes, or Isosurface.
The Visible checkbox shows/hides the current plume browser display element.
To the right of these controls, you will find a scroll-bar that is used to animate the selected display element. When a color map is selected, the scroll bar Position is used to "slide" the color map along the selected plane, through the project's site domain (from one side to the other, or in the case of an XY color map, from the top to the bottom). When an Isosurface is selected, the scroll bar is used to span through different isosurface Values, or shells. The 0 percent value represents the lowest possible value for the isosurface, based on the interpolated data set, and will result in the largest isosurface. The 100 percent value represents the highest possible value for the isosurface, and will result in the smallest isosurface.

When you are satisfied with a view, click on the [Save Colormap] button
(or [Save Isosurface] in the case of Isosurfaces) to save this display element to the 3D Project, under the Plumes node in the tree. By doing so, you will have access to more advanced options for the colormap or isosurface, and this will enable displaying multiple colormaps and/or isosurfaces.
Plume Browser Options

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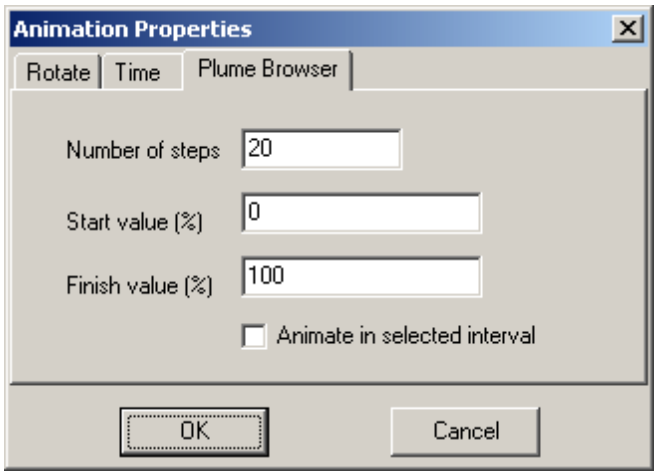
Clicking the [Options] button will load the Plume Browser Options window, as shown below:

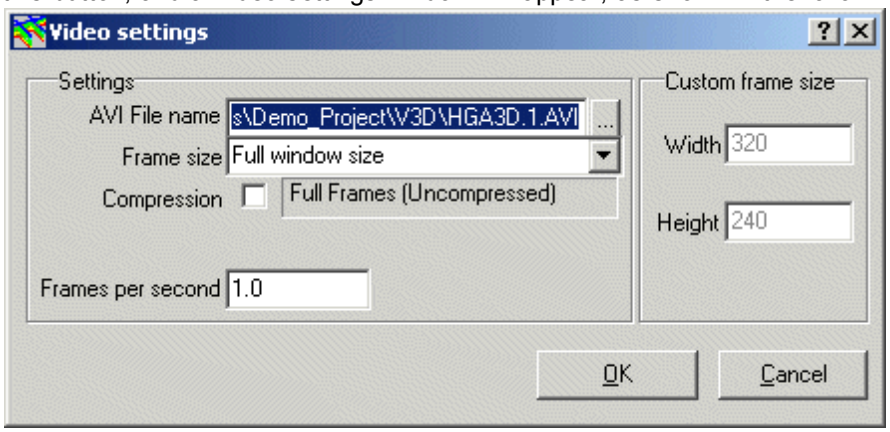


The Number of steps value may be increased to smooth the transition from one time to the next, or it may be decreased to make the browsing proceed faster. The Start value indicates the value at which the browser will begin (must be a value >= 0). The Finish value indicates the value at which the browser will end (must be <= 100). The Animate in selected interval option is used to animate the display element only during the specified start and finish values.

13.3.5 Recording Animation to AVI file

Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer supports recording any animation (rotation, plume animation over time, isosurface or color map spanning) to an .AVI file, for playback during presentations and demonstration, using any compatible .AVI file player.

To record the AVI, locate the Record button in the lower right corner of the window. Click on this button, and a Video settings window will appear, as shown in the following figure:



The default AVI File name is the address of the V3D folder for the current project, plus the name of the 3D project and a sequential number of the video made for this project, followed by the .AVI extension.

The AVI File name can be modified to any path and filename required by clicking the [...] button beside the AVI File name field.

The Frame size setting has a selection of four options:

- Full window size

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- 640x480
- 320x240
- Custom

If the Custom option is chosen, the Custom frame size fields (Width and Height) will be activated, and a frame size can be defined.
The Compression setting lists the various video compression techniques available. A higher compression setting will reduce the .AVI file size, but it will also reduce the quality of the image.

The Frames per second setting defines the number of frames (time steps) that will be displayed each second in the AVI file. This setting has no effect on the recording speed.
After specifying the settings, click [OK] and the recording will begin.

To stop the recording, click the Stop button.

NOTE: Recording .AVI files will require significant system resources (both RAM and Hard disk space). It is recommended to close all non-essential programs while recording the AVI file, and ensure the destination folder has adequate free space.

13.4 Display Settings

The Display Tree Panel should appear as shown in the figure here. If the panel is not visible, click View / Model tree from the main menu bar, or click the button from the toolbar.

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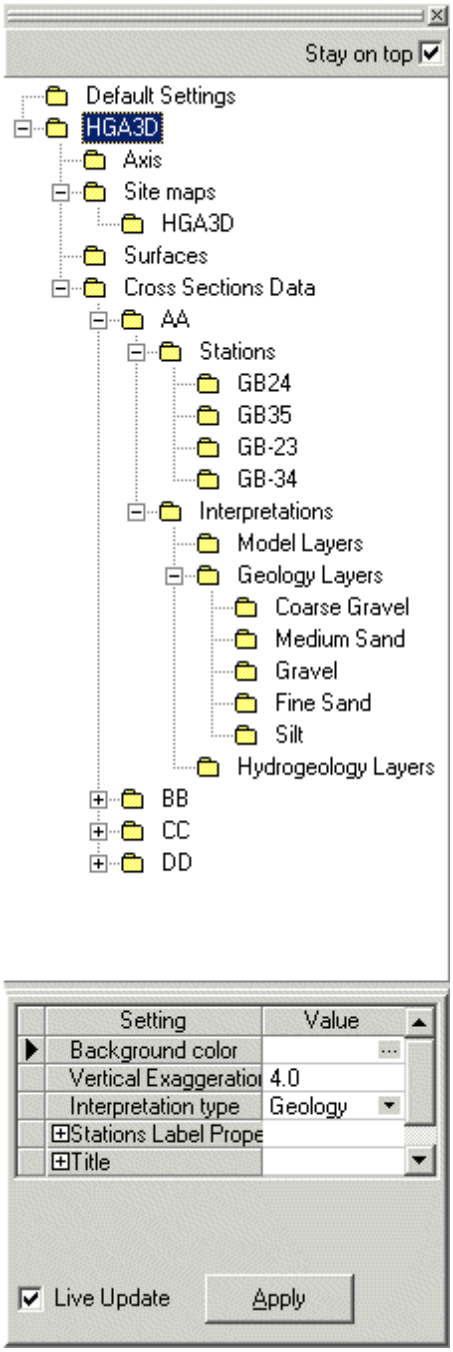

The upper section of the Display Tree Panel contains a tree structured list of the elements which can be visualized, while the lower section of this panel contains a table of the Display Settings for the selected display element. The Display Tree Panel can be used to selectively view stations, cross sections, interpretation layers, and legends, or alter the display settings of the selected elements.
The Display Tree Panel is structured in a hierarchical fashion where the elements within the tree can be expanded by clicking on the "+" symbol.

Each display element listed in the Display tree has an associated "Setting" list that can be accessed by selecting (clicking) the display element from the tree. A brief description of each display property is available by clicking the mouse pointer on the display property. This

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produces a tool tip (Description of the Property) in the bottom of the Display Tree Panel (below the Setting table).

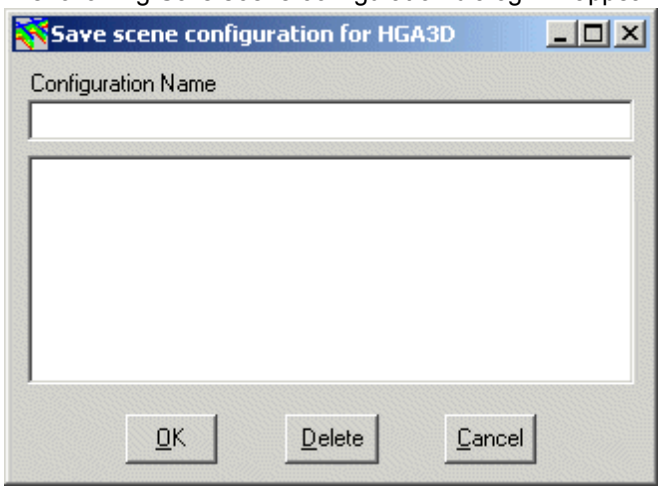
Although each display element has a different set of display settings, there are several display settings which are common to most display elements:
Name - Sets the name of the display element as it appears in the Model tree
Visible - Shows/hides the selected display element [On/Off]

13.4.1 Default Settings

The Default Settings are used to define how selected objects are initially displayed when a project is first opened. If Default Settings of the selected objects are modified, the new settings may be saved and applied to all HG Analyst 3D-Explorer projects. The Default Settings include:

- Background Color
- Title: Color and Size
- Axis: Text Color and Size, and Line Color
- Legends: Text Color

The modified Default Settings can be saved by selecting either File/Save scene configuration from the main menu bar or clicking the (Save Scene Configuration) button in the toolbar. The following Save scene configuration dialog will appear.



Using this window, the most recently viewed scene configuration can be saved by entering a name for it.
When you close 3D-Explorer, the scene configuration you have at that moment will be automatically saved as Default. When HGA 3D-Explorer re-opens this project, it is opened with the Default scene configuration. Any other user defined configuration can be loaded by pressing the (Load Scene Configuration) button and selecting it from the presented list.

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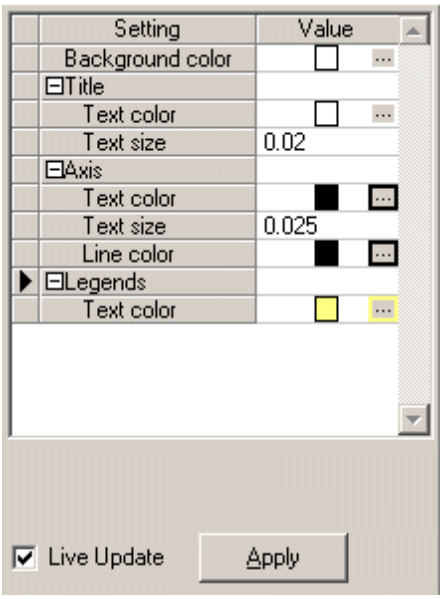

Background color sets the image background color. By default, the Background color of the display window is black.

Title
Text color sets the color of the Project title text.
Text size sets the size of the Project title text as a fraction of the total screen size.

Axis
Text color sets the color of the Title text.
Text size sets the size of the Axes labels as a fraction of the total screen size.
Line color sets the color of the axes lines.
NOTE: For printing, it may be helpful to change the background color to white, and the axis color to black.

Legends
Text color sets the color of the Legend text.

13.4.2 Resetting Options

The currently viewed scene position can be reset to the Default Setting by selecting Edit/ Reset scene position from the top menu bar, or by clicking on the (Reset Scene Configuration) button in the toolbar.
NOTE: The Reset options remove all display objects except the axes, the axes labels, and the project title.

13.4.3 Project Display Settings

The HGAnalyst Project element consists of general project settings, as shown in the figure below.

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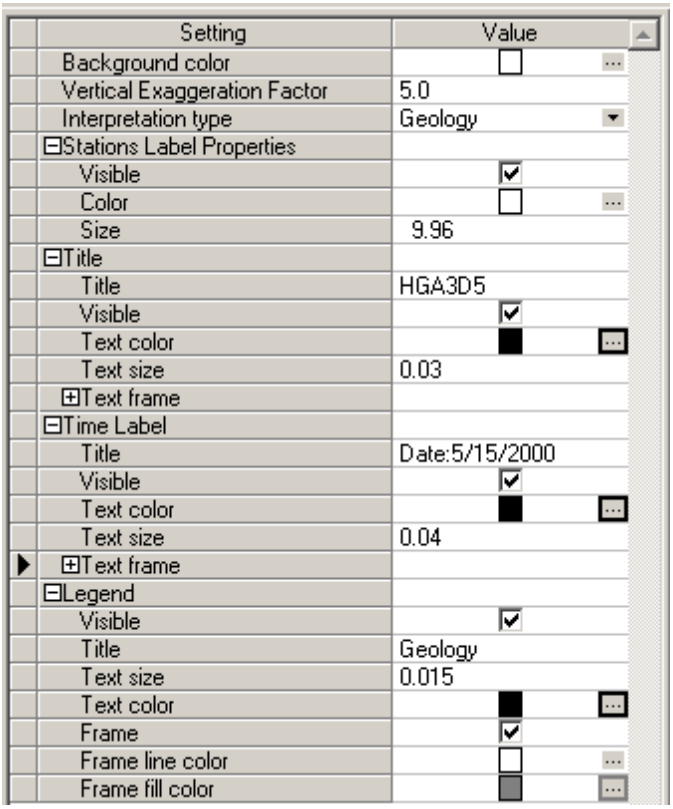

Setting	Value
Background color	
Vertical Exaggeration Factor	5.0
Interpretation type	Geology
⊟Stations Label Properties	
Visible	☑
Color	
Size	9.96
⊟Title	
Title	HGA3D5
Visible	☑
Text color	
Text size	0.03
⊞Text frame	
⊟Time Label	
Title	Date:5/15/2000
Visible	☑
Text color	
Text size	0.04
⊞Text frame	
⊟Legend	
Visible	☑
Title	Geology
Text size	0.015
Text color	
Frame	☑
Frame line color	
Frame fill color	

By default, the project Title is the same as the project name, and it appears at the top of the Display Window. This can be moved to any location within the Display Window by clicking on the Title and dragging it to a new location.
Background color sets the image background color. By default, the Background color of the display window is black.
Vertical Exaggeration sets vertical exaggeration factor for the project.
Extend model to plume region: When you load plume files into existing 3D projects, they may lie outside the 3D domain created based on the cross section extents. Use this option to re-size the 3D domain to include the plume.
Interpretation Type sets the cross section interpretation type currently in view. Only one interpretation type may be viewed at one time. Choose from Geology, Hydrogeology, or Model. The default is Geology.

Station Label Properties
Visible shows / hides station labels
Color sets color of station labels
Size sets size of the station labels

Title
Title field allows for entering a project title
Visible shows / hides the title
Text color sets the color of the Project title text. The default is white.
Text size sets the size of the Project title text as a fraction of the total screen size. By default this is 0.02.

Text Frame
Visible shows / hides the text frame
Line Color sets the color of the text frame

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Fill Color sets the fill color of the text frame

Time Label: these settings are applicable when displaying time-varying plumes
Title field allows for modifying the time label
Visible shows / hides the time label
Text color sets the color of the time label. The default is white.
Text size sets the size of the time label text as a fraction of the total screen size. By default this is 0.02.

Text Frame
Visible shows / hides the text frame
Line Color sets the color of the text frame
Fill Color sets the fill color of the text frame

Legend
Visible shows / hides the legend
Title changes the legend title
Text size changes the legend text size
Text color changes the legend text color
Frame allows to decide whether there is a frame around the legend
Frame line color sets the legend frame line color
Frame fill color sets the legend frame fill color

13.4.4 Axis Display Settings

The Axis display element controls the appearance of the lines and labels for the X, Y, and Z axes. The axes are primarily used to indicate the total dimensions (size) of the 3D image and to orient the image when it has been rotated.

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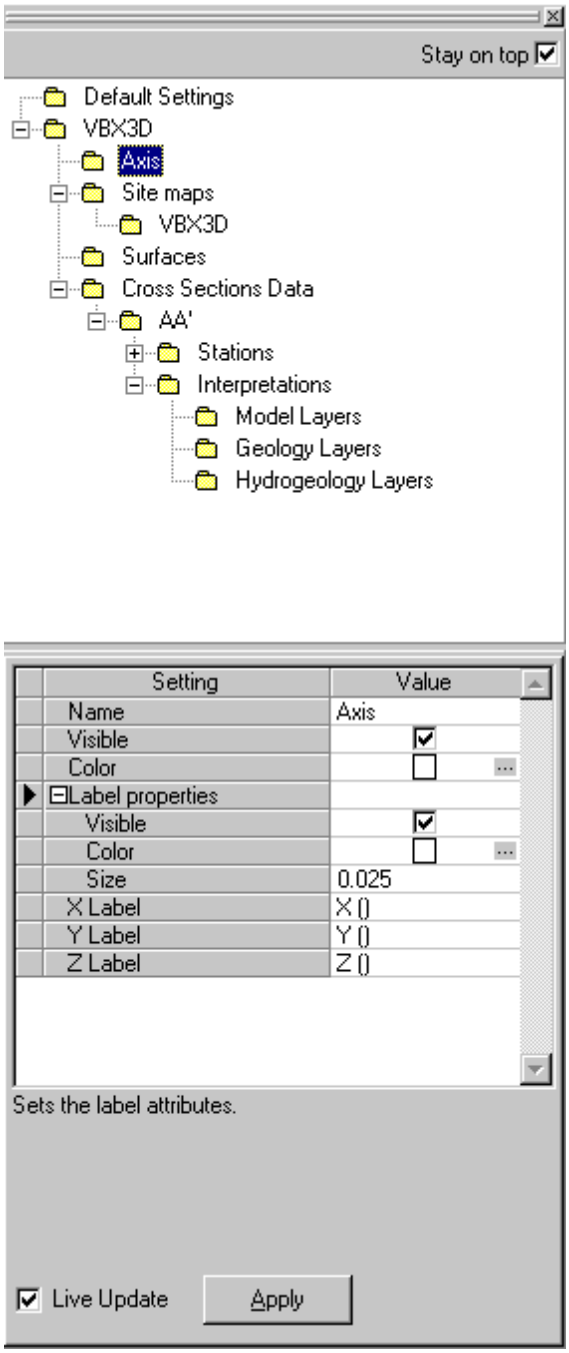

The default axes labels indicate the axes direction and the units, but this can be customized to display alphanumeric text.
A new name may be defined for each of the axes, along with label size and color settings.

13.4.5 Sitemap Display Settings

The 3D-Explorer supports AutoCAD *.DXF files, and *.BMP files for site maps. The Sitemaps category contains a list of the sitemaps used in 3D-Explorer, and control the display settings for each individual Sitemap.

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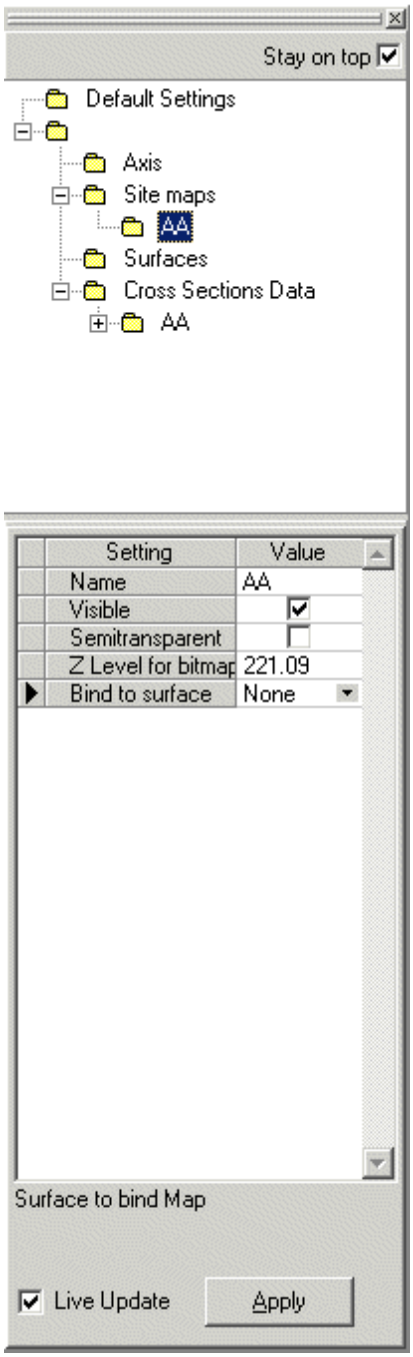

To load a site map into the project, select File / Import Basemap, from the main menu. In cases where the sitemap is not appearing clearly because of the colors used in the DXF file, you can specify a fixed color to apply to all lines and attributes of the DXF file.

The following settings are available for Site map elements.
Name sets the image name.
Visible shows / hides the site map image.
Semitransparent sets the site map image as semi-transparent.
Z Level for bitmap defines an elevation for the site map.
Bind to surface drapes the map over a surface. If there are no surfaces available, the only option will be None. First, load a surface (as explained in the following section), then select a

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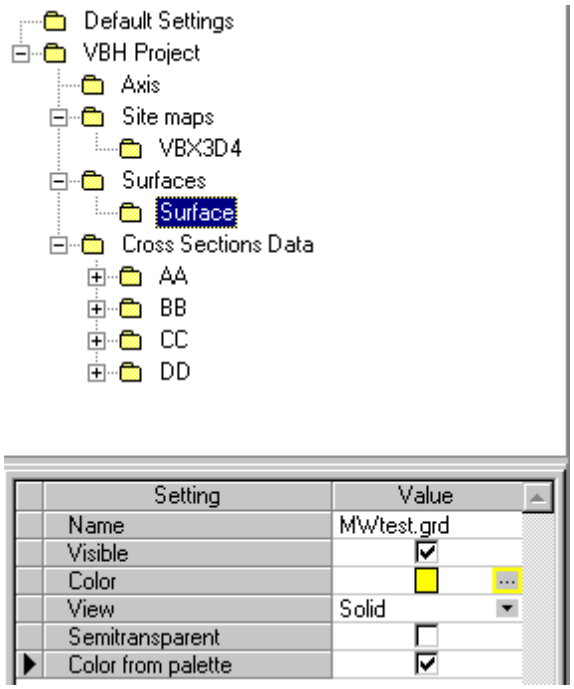
surface for the draped map.

13.4.6 Surfaces Display Settings

The 3D-Explorer supports Surfer Grid (.GRD) files to be used as surfaces in the 3D project. Common surfaces may be a contour map of ground surface elevations, or a water table contour map. Once a surface is loaded, there is an option to drape a site map to the surface, for a truly 3D perspective.



The Surfaces category contains a list of the surfaces used in 3D-Explorer, and control the display settings for each individual surface.

To load a surface into the project, select File / Import Surface from the main menu. The following settings are available for surfaces:
Name sets the surface name.
Visible shows / hides the surface.
Color selects a color for the surface.
View selects a style for the surface: choose from wire or solid
Semitransparent sets the surface image as semi-transparent.
Color from palette assigns colors from a palette based on the surface value (e.g. elevation, gw elevation, etc.)

Isolines

For surfaces, you may also display isolines. These settings are displayed below.

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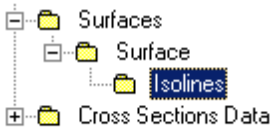

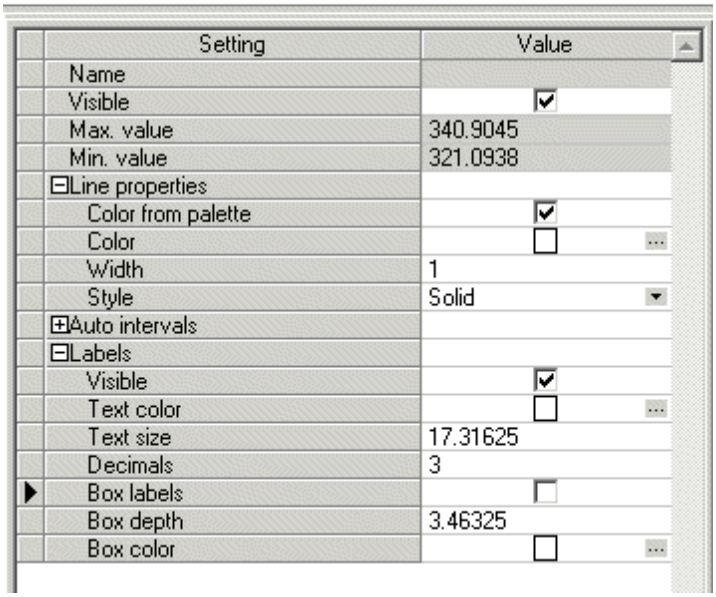

You may modify the isoline properties, intervals, and label settings.

Line properties
Color from palette indicates each contour line will be colored according to the contour line value, using the color palette for the selected data type.
Color indicates the solid color used for all contour lines (used only if Color from palette is not selected). The browse button can be used to change the current Color setting to any RGB color.
Width is the contour line width
Style indicates the line style used to plot each contour line (choose from Solid, Dashed, and Dotted).

Auto Intervals
View shows/hides the automatic lines
Upper Limit is the maximum data value, above which no contour lines will be plotted
Lower limit is the minimum contour line, below which no contour line will be plotted
Interval is the increment value at which contour lines will be plotted, starting from the Lower limit value

Labels
The Labels setting is used customize the appearance of the contour labels.
Visible shows or hides the labels
Text color controls the color of the label
Text size controls the size of the labels
Decimals is the number of decimals used for each label value
Box Labels allows drawing a box around each label

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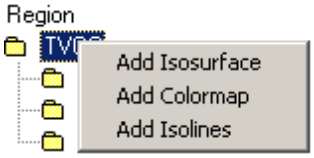
13.5 Plumes Display Settings

HGA 3D Explorer is capable of displaying and animating 3D Isosurfaces (volumetric plumes) of soil or groundwater chemistry data.

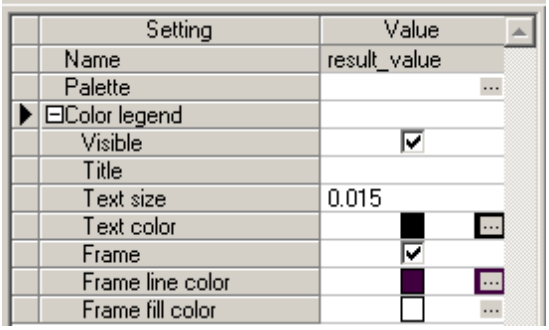
The 3D Plume must be generated from a data query in the main HGA window before displaying it in 3D Explorer. For details on how to generate the plume, please see 3D Interpolation.

The plume can be added to the 3D Project when working in the cross section editor; for more details, see View 3D of the Cross Section Editor.
You may also import a plume into an existing 3D project; to do so, select File / Import Plume from the main menu.
The plume may be visualized with one of the display formats shown below, when you right-mouse click on any data plume in the model tree.



Add isosurface (see "Isosurfaces" for more details)
Add color map (see "Color Maps" for more details)
Add isolines (see "Isoline Maps" for more details)

Refer to the respective sections for instructions on how to create these display elements, and for details on the display settings associated with each one.
The display settings shown below controls the global settings for all Plume display elements.



The Name option controls the display name for the plume in the tree view.
The Palette option controls the color scale used on all Plume display elements. A description of the Palette options is available ; see "The Color Palette".

The Color legend settings are used to modify the appearance of the color legend as it applies to all color map display elements. A description of the Color legend options is available; see "The Color Legend".

13.5.1 Isosurfaces

An isosurface is a 3D planar surface defined by a constant parameter value in 3D space. Isosurfaces are typically used for demonstrating the spatial distribution of a selected parameter. For groundwater modeling purposes, isosurfaces are generally used for

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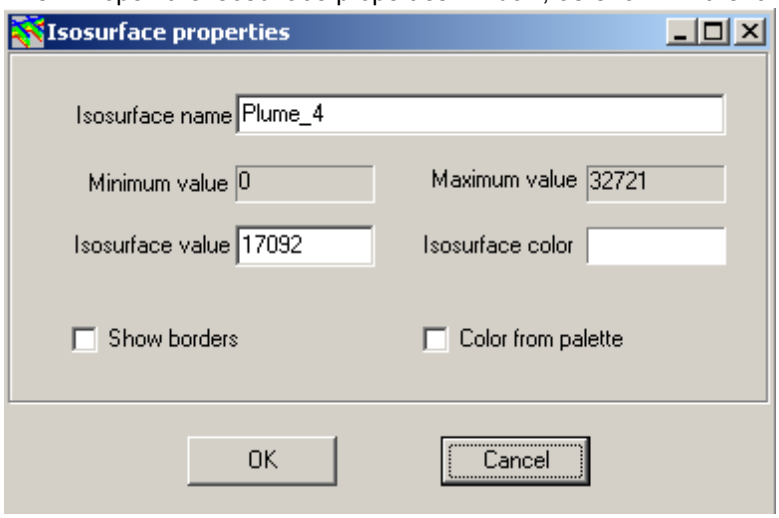
representing the spatial distribution of concentrations.

HGA 3D-Explorer allows you to create and simultaneously display multiple isosurfaces for the one or more plumes in your project.
Creating Isosurfaces
To create an isosurface, click on the desired plume data set in the Model tree to highlight it, then right-click on the element and select Add Isosurface from the pop-up menu;

Alternately, isosurfaces may be created by highlighting the desired element and clicking the [Create isosurface] icon located above the Model tree.

This will open the Isosurface properties window, as shown in the following figure:



This window is used to set the display settings of the isosurface as described below:
Isosurface name defines the name of the isosurface as it will appear in the Model Tree under the selected element
Minimum value is the calculated minimum value from the interpolated data set
Maximum value is the calculated maximum value from the interpolated data set
Isosurface value is the element value for which the isosurface will be created
Isosurface color is the user-specified color of the isosurface (double-click the color box to customize the color)
Show borders will display a color map of the element values on the borders (sides) of the model domain when the isosurface intersects the edge of the model domain
Color from palette will use the element color palette to automatically color the isosurface according to the specified isosurface value

Once the isosurface is created, the display settings can be accessed from the tree view. These are shown below:

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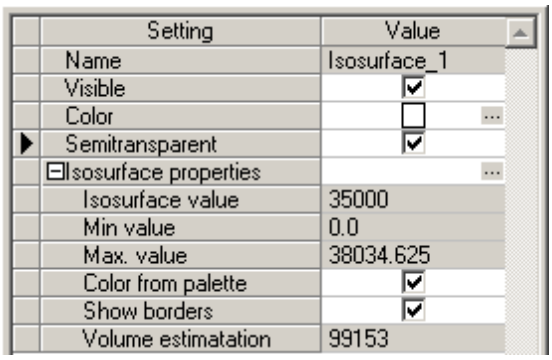

Visible check box shows/hides the isosurface.
Semitransparent check box sets the isosurface image as semi-transparent

The **Volume Estimation** value represents the calculated volume that the isosurface encompasses; for lower isosurface values will result in higher Volume Estimations; higher isosurface values will result in lower Volumes. The volume estimation works in the following manner:

When you ran the 3D Interpolation to create the plume data set, you specify the grid size (# grid cells in the X, Y and Z direction). The volume estimation uses the number of grid cells, and the X,Y, and Z extents to calculate the size of each grid cell. The interpolated concentration value is calculated for each node of the grid cell. A grid cell in the plume grid has eight nodes with associated values (v1, v2, v3...).
There are three possibilities:

1. all values at the nodes are less than the isosurface value (a). In this case, the cell volume is not added to plume volume estimation;
2. all values at the nodes are greater than the isosurface value (a). In this case, the entire cell volume is added to plume volume estimation;
3. some values are greater than the isosurface value (a), and some are less. In this case the isosurface crosses the cell (green polygon on picture), and the linearly-interpolated portion of cell volume is added to plume volume estimation (only a part of the cell volume is added to the plume estimation).

The volume estimation value will be in the length units for the X, Y co-ordinates specified in the database. For example, if you use UTM, and X and Y are entered in meters, then the volume estimation value will be in cubic meters.

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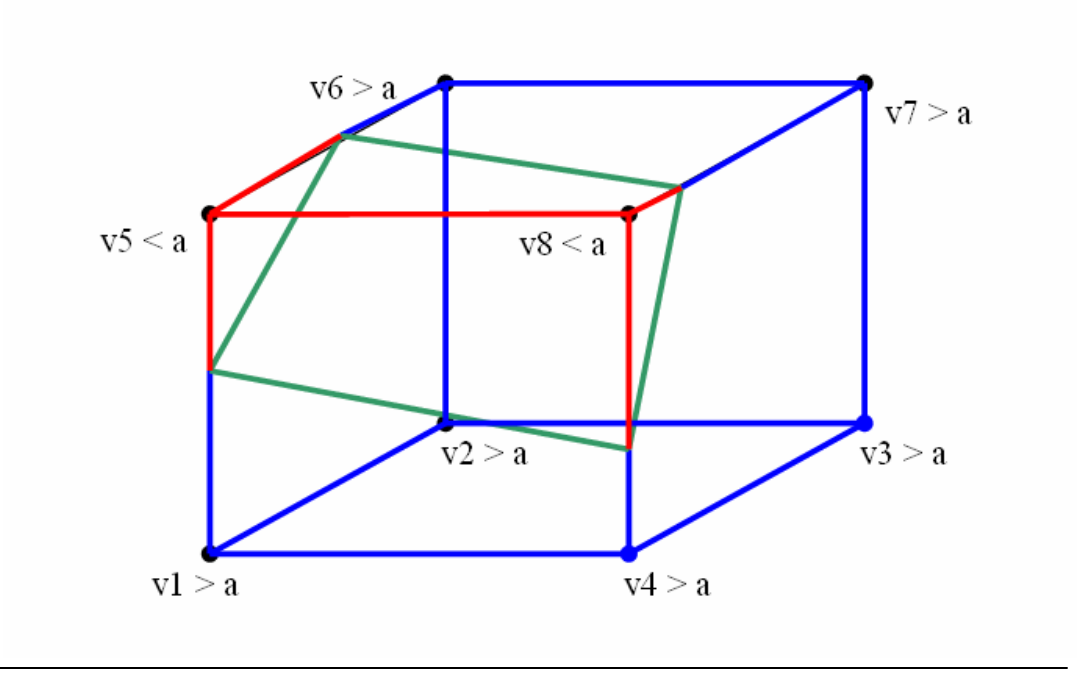

13.5.2 Color Maps

The Color maps elements allows you to create a color-shaded map for the concentration data, that will plot distributed colors, A color legend for the Color map will also appear in the top left-hand corner of the Display Screen.

Creating a Color Map

To create a color map, click-on the desired element in the Model tree to highlight it, then right-click on the element and select the Add color map option from the pop-up menu.

Alternately, color maps may be created by highlighting the desired element and clicking the [Create color map] icon located above the Model tree.

This will open the Select/create slices window (shown below) with a list of the available surfaces (slices). The color map can be plotted on any of the surfaces listed, or on cross section lines.

If there are no slices in the list, then this window can be used to create the desired vertical or horizontal slices to use for plotting Color maps and Contour maps. For more details, see "Creating Slices and Cross Sections" .

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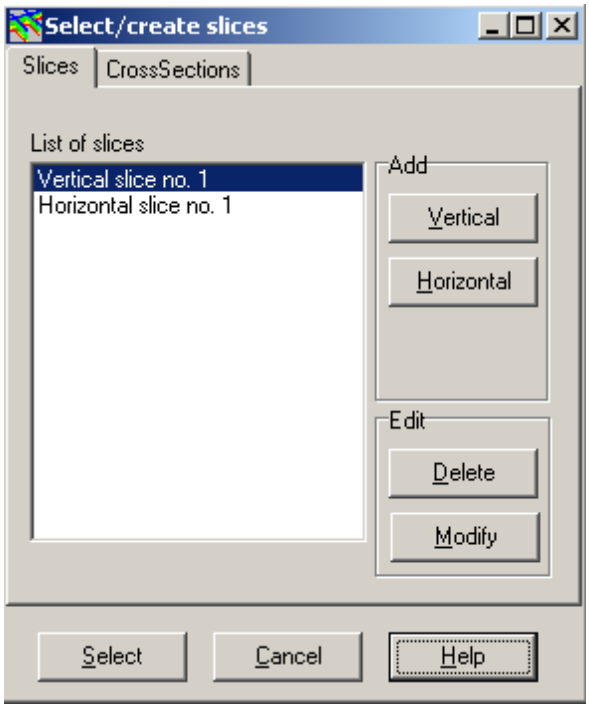
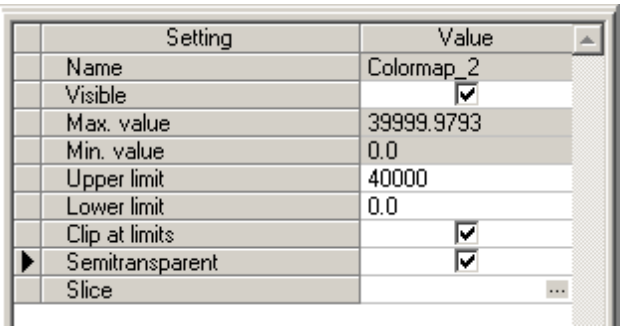


To select a surface from the list, click on the desired surface and then click the [Select] button.
A color map of the plume will then appear on the selected surface, and a Color map element will be added to the Model tree under the Plumes node.

Color Map Display Settings
Once the Color map element has been added to the Model Tree, the display settings can be customized as described below:



Name is the name for the color map
Visible shows or hides the color map
Max. value is the calculated maximum value for the plume
Min. value is the calculated minimum value for the plume
Upper limit is the data value above which the color map may be clipped out (not displayed).
Lower limit is the data value below which the color map may be clipped out (not displayed).
Clip at limits indicates whether the color map will clipped above the Upper limit and below the Lower limit.
Semitransparent sets the color map as semi-transparent
Slice field contains a link to the Slice options; see "Creating Slices and Cross Sections" for more details.

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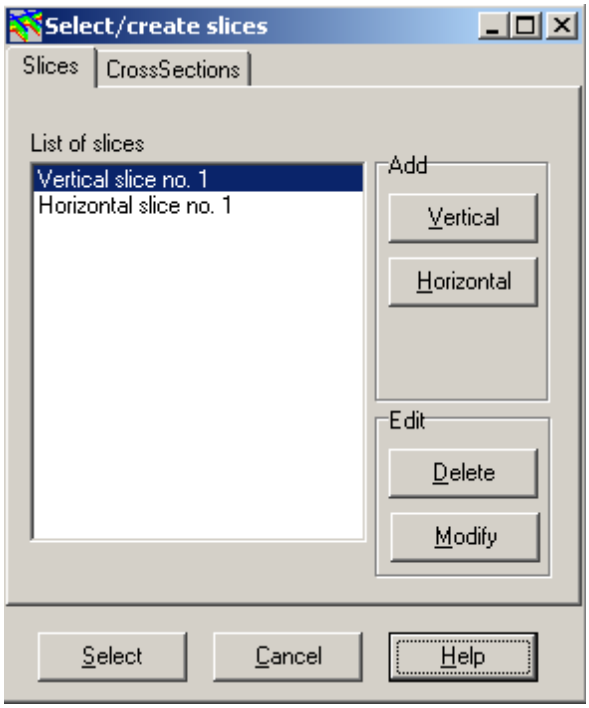
13.5.3 Isoline Maps

Isoline (Contour) maps are a set of lines plotted on a surface, whereby each line is connected by a set of points having equal values of a given data type.
Creating Isoline Maps
To create a Isoline map, click-on the desired element in the Model tree, and then right-click on the element and select the Add Isolines map option from the pop-up menu.

Alternately, contour lines may be created by highlighting the desired element and clicking the [Create contour map] icon located above the Model tree.
This will open the Select/create slices window with a list of the available surfaces (slices).
The contour map for the selected model element can be plotted on any of the surfaces listed, or on cross-section lines.



If there are no slices in the list, then this window can be used to create the desired vertical or horizontal slices to use for plotting Color maps and Contour maps.
To select a surface from the list, click on the desired surface and then click the [Select] button.
A contour map of the plume will then appear on the selected surface, and a Contour map element will be added to the Model tree under the Plumes node.

Isoline Map Display Settings

Once the Isoline map element has been added to the Model Tree, the display settings can be customized as described below.
Color fill will fill the space between contour lines with a solid color, where the color between lines is scaled according to the lower contour line value

Line properties

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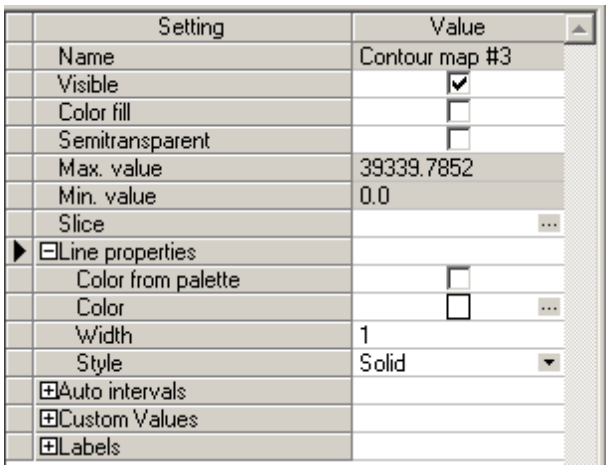
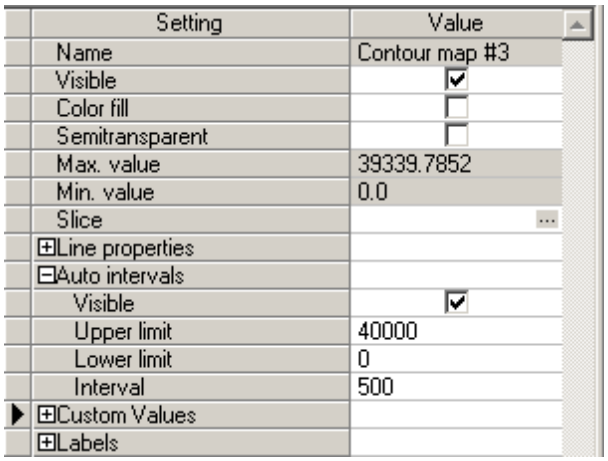


Color from palette indicates each contour line will be colored according to the contour line value, using the color palette for the selected data type.
Color indicates the solid color used for all contour lines (used only if Color from palette is not selected). The browse button can be used to change the current Color setting to any RGB color.
Width is the contour line width
Style indicates the line style used to plot each contour line (choose from Solid, Dashed, and Dotted).

Auto Intervals



Upper Limit is the maximum data value, above which no contour lines will be plotted
Lower limit is the minimum contour line, below which no contour line will be plotted
Interval is the increment value at which contour lines will be plotted, starting from the Lower limit value

Custom values

The Custom Values setting is used to assign custom contour values in addition to, or in replacement of, the regular interval contour values. Press the browse button [...] to load the Custom contour values window, as shown in the figure below

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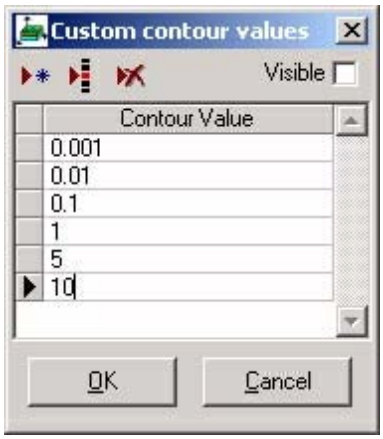


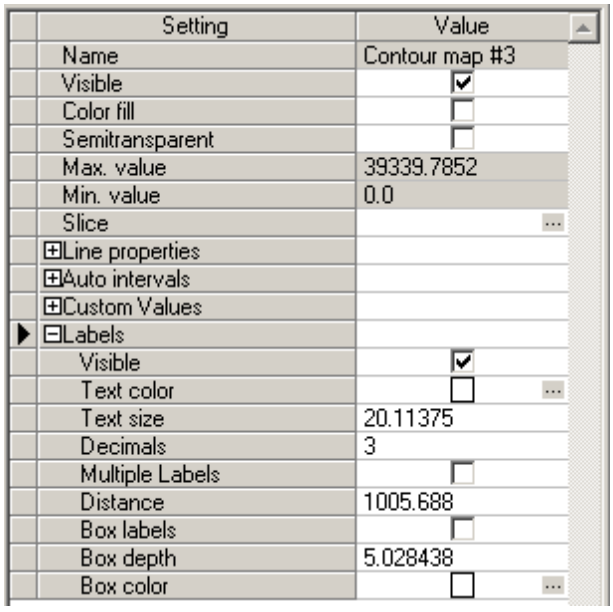
Click to add a value

Click to insert a value

Click to delete a value

This setting is commonly used to set logarithmic contour interval values for concentration data.

Labels



The Labels setting is used customize the appearance of the contour labels.
Visible shows or hides the labels
Text color controls the color of the label
Text size controls the size of the labels
Decimals is the number of decimals used for each label value
Multiple Labels enables showing multiple labels on the line
Distance sets the distance value between each label; smaller distance values will result in more labels
Box Labels allows drawing a box around each label

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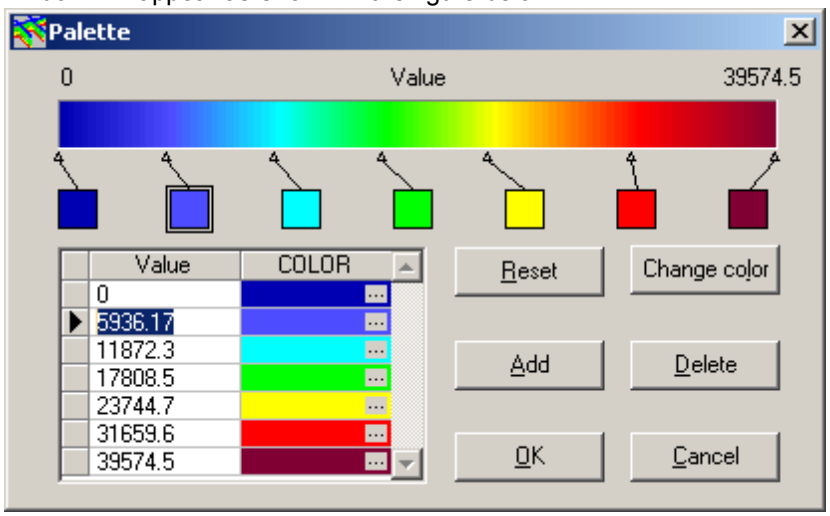
The labels are plotted on the top and bottom surface of a flat 3D rectangular box. The size of the box will be automatically adjusted to fit the text size, but the Box color and Box depth can be customized.

13.5.4 Color Palette

The color Palette is used to customize the range of colors used to represent the values of selected model elements for each display object; this includes the color maps, isolines, and isosurfaces. The color Palette settings will govern the color scaling used on each display object. The color Palette settings can be modified by selecting one of the display elements, and clicking the [...] button in the Palette field of the Display Settings table. The Palette window will appear as shown in the figure below.



The default color setting contains a gradation of seven colors, ranging from a dark blue at the minimum value, to a dark red at the maximum value. This range of colors, and the values associated with each, will be reflected in the Color Legend for the selected display element.

Changing Color Values
The parameter values associated with each color can be changed by typing in a new value, or by clicking on one of the color boxes beneath the color bar, and dragging the arrow to a new location on the color bar.

Changing Colors
The color for each color box can be modified by selecting the color box and then clicking the [Change color] button, or by clicking the [...] button for the color you would like to change. Each color can be selected from an RGB 16 million color palette.

Adding Color Intervals
In order to display more than seven color increments, additional colors can be added to the color scale by clicking on one of the colors in the color value table, and then clicking the [Add] button. A new color entry will be added with a value midway between the previous and next value.

Deleting a color
To remove a color increment, simply select the color from the Color Value table, and click on the [Delete] button.

Resetting the Color Palette

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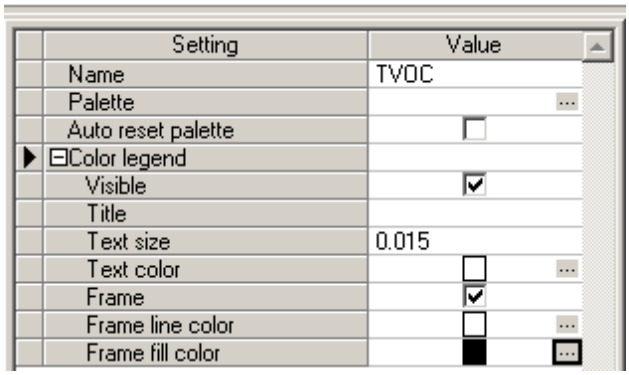
The color settings can be reset to the initial default values by clicking the [Reset] button.

13.5.5 Color Legend

The Color Legend is a scale of the element values associated with each color. The values and colors shown in the Color Legend are defined by the Color Palette settings for the selected data type element (see previous section).
Other display settings, including Title, Text size, Text color, and Frame color, can be customized using the display settings options, shown in the figure below.



The color legend will automatically appear in the top left-hand corner of the Display Screen whenever a display object using the color palette is plotted (e.g. color map). It can be moved to any other location in the Display Screen by dragging-and-dropping it at the desired location

13.6 Cross-Section Data Display Settings

The Cross Section Data tree contains the properties of the cross sections loaded in the project:

- Cross Sections
- Stations
- Interpretations

IMPORTANT: Currently, cross sections cannot be displayed in the 3D Explorer if they have been created based on a map project that uses a geographic coordinate system (latitude, longitude in decimal degrees). In order to display cross sections in 3D Explorer, they must be created in a map project that uses a projected coordinate system, e.g., UTM where the units are either meters or feet.

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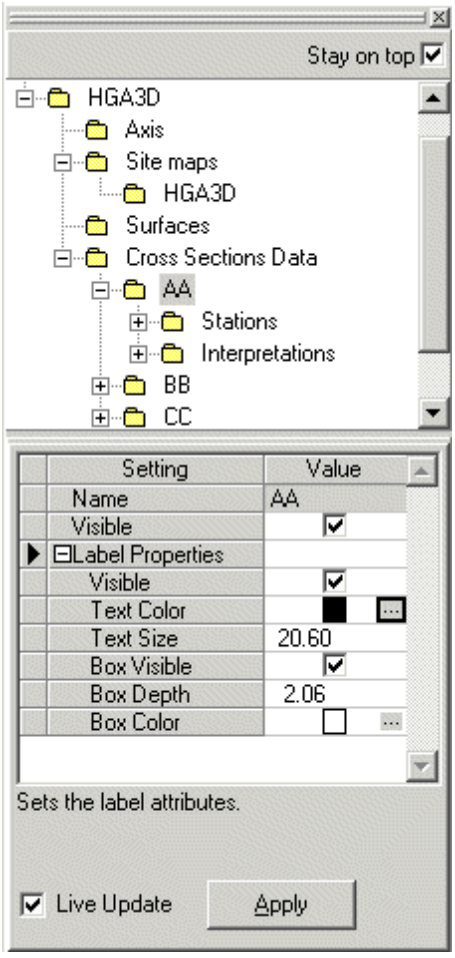
13.6.1 Cross Section Settings

The Cross Section contains the name as defined in the Cross Section Editor.



The entire cross section may be set to Visible, or hidden from view.
The Label Properties allow you to modify the following settings:

- Visible turns cross section labels on / off
- Text Color changes text color
- Text Size changes text size
- Box Visible turns the outline box on / off
- Box Depth changes the "thickness" of the label
- Box Color changes the label background color

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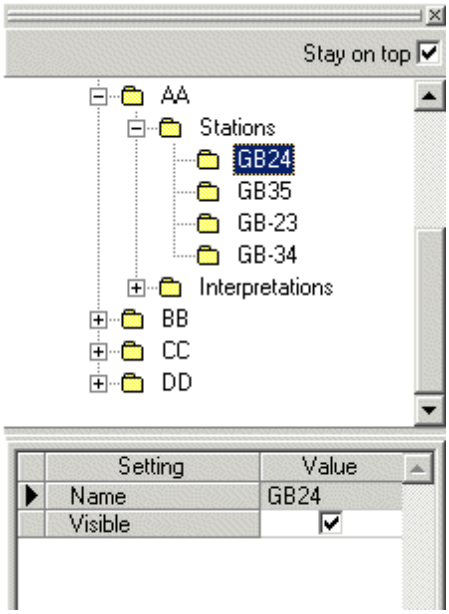
13.6.2 Stations Display Settings

Under the Stations node there will be a list of the Hydro GeoAnalyst stations which are



involved in the selected cross section. Individual stations may be selected, and set to Visible, or hidden.
Station label properties can be modified in the Station Label Properties options under the Project node.

13.6.3 Layer Interpretation Settings

Under the Interpretations folder, there will be three separate sub-folders, one for each of the interpretation types:

- Model
- Geology
- Hydrogeology

Under each individual Interpretation Layer, there is a list of the soil types belonging to

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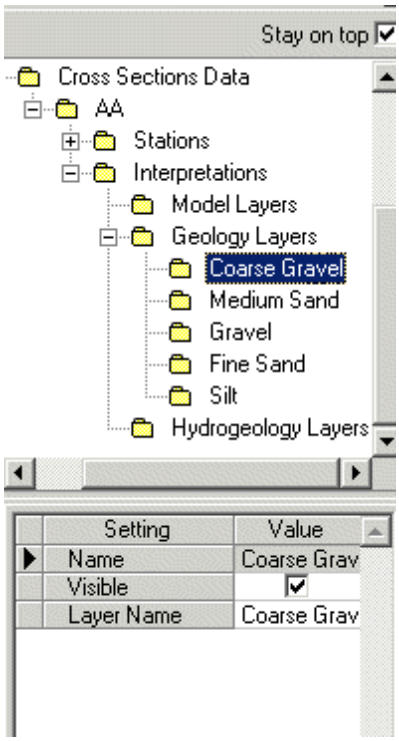

this layer. Each soil type has its own settings as shown here.
The soil Name may not be modified; this name will appear in the Legend contents. Each individual soil type may be set to Visible or hidden from view.

13.7 Creating Slices and Cross Sections

A slice is defined as a 3D planar surface extending horizontally or vertically through the project. There are three types of slice objects available:

- **Vertical** slices along the XZ or YZ plane, extending through the entire depth of the domain
- **Horizontal** slices along the XY plane of the project domain
- **Cross-section** slices along a straight line, or an irregular polyline, through the entire depth of the domain; these are based on cross sections available in the 3D project

These slice objects define the locations where color maps and contour maps can be plotted for concentration visualization.
To define the slice locations, select Objects/Surfaces from the top menu bar. A Select/create slices window will appear, as shown in the following figure.

The Select/create slices window displays a list of the available slices which have been previously defined. The Select/create slices window also has options to create additional slices, or to modify/delete existing slices.

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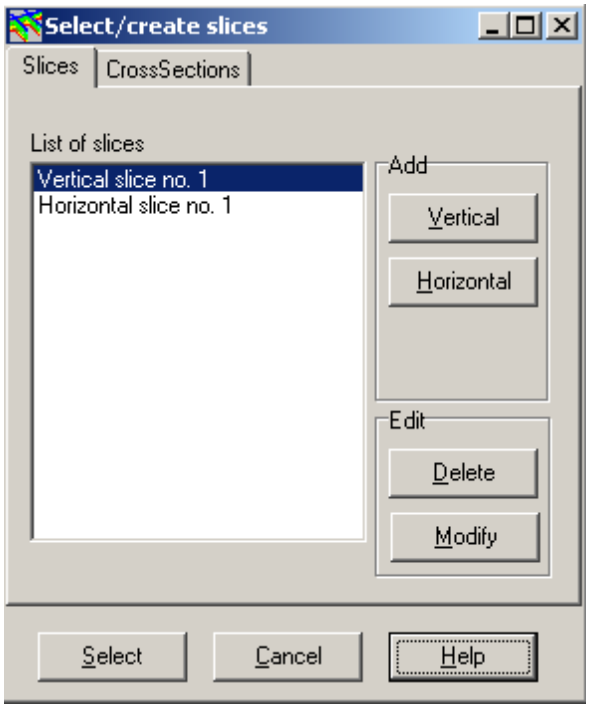
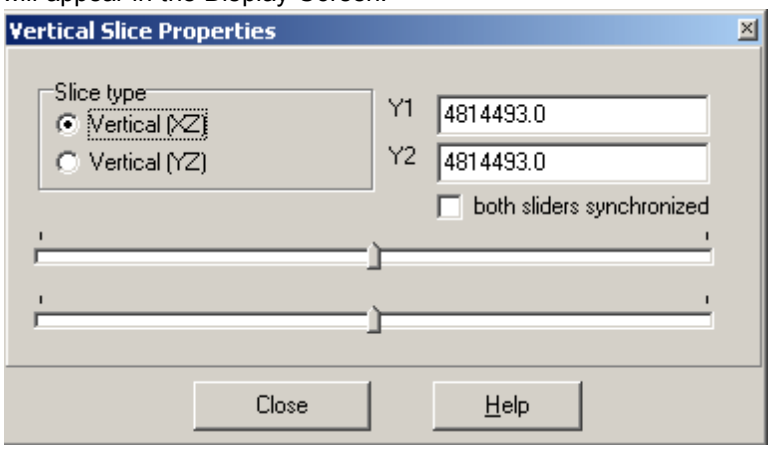


13.7.1 Creating a Vertical Slice

To create a vertical slice through the project domain, click the [Vertical] button to open the Slice Properties window as shown in the following figure. A yellow outline of the vertical slice will appear in the Display Screen.



The Slice type options define the planar orientation of the slice:

- Vertical XZ refers to the plane along the X-axis extending through the entire depth of the site
- Vertical YZ refers to the plane along the Y-axis extending through the entire depth of the site

For a Vertical XZ slice, the Slider Bar moves the vertical slice along the Y-axis, and the Y-axis values are displayed in the fields labelled Y1 and Y2. Alternately, a Y-axis value can be typed directly into this field.

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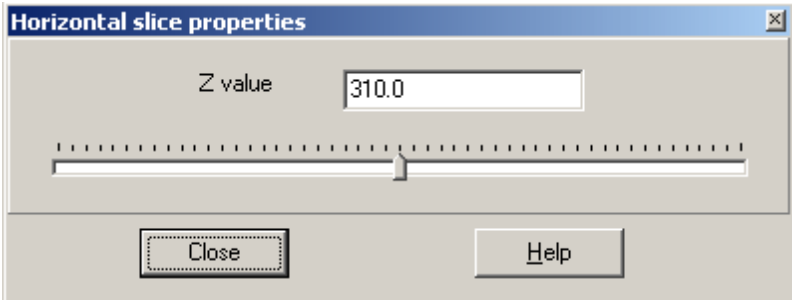
For a Vertical YZ slice, the Slider Bar moves the vertical slice along the X-axis, and the X-axis value is displayed in the field labelled X1 and X2. Alternately, an X-axis value can be typed directly into this field.

When the desired location for the vertical slice has been defined, click the [Close] button to save the vertical slice type and location.
The new vertical slice will appear in the Surfaces window.

13.7.2 Creating a Horizontal Slice

To create a horizontal slice through the domain, click the [Horizontal] button to open a Horizontal slice properties window as shown below. A yellow outline of the horizontal slice will appear in the Display Screen.



The Slider Bar moves the horizontal slice along the vertical Z-axis, and the corresponding slice elevation is displayed in the field labelled "Z value".
When the desired location for the horizontal slice has been selected, click the [Close] button to save the slice type and location.
The new horizontal slice will appear in the Surfaces window.

13.7.3 Selecting a Cross Sectional Slice

When adding a color map or isoline map, you may also utilize cross-section lines that were defined in the Map Manager, provided they have been added to the current 3D project. To select a vertical cross section through the site domain, click the [Cross-section] tab to open the Cross-section window as shown in the following figure. This window displays a list of the available cross sections for the current 3D project.

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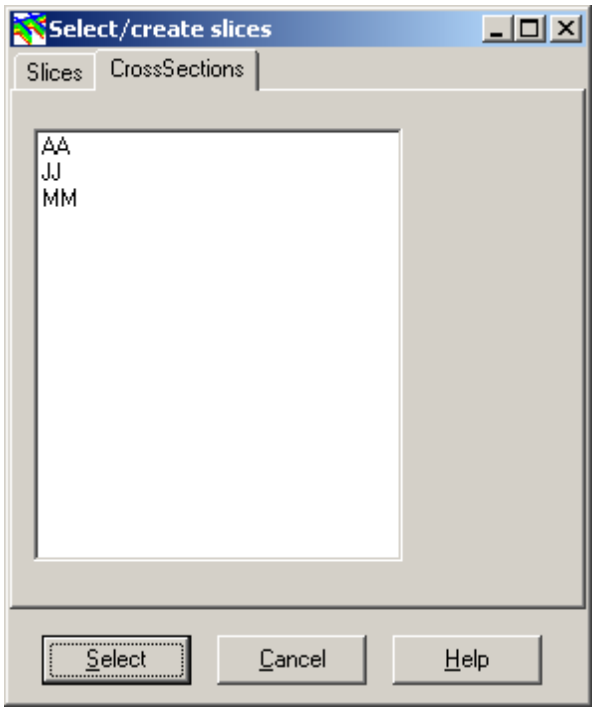

Simply select the cross section from the list, then click the [Select] button.

13.7.4 Deleting a Slice

If many different slices have been defined during the current session, and the list is becoming too long and cumbersome to work with, any entry in the Surface list can be deleted by highlighting the slice in the list and clicking the [Delete] button.

13.7.5 Modifying a Slice

The location or orientation of any slice can be modified by highlighting the target slice in the list and clicking the [Modify] button. This will open the Slice Properties window, where the desired changes can be made

13.8 Scene Configurations

When using 3D-Explorer to display and animate data, it is important to be able to save the various display settings for fast and easy recall during a presentation, or for comparing different views.
3D-Explorer is able to save the display settings by selecting File / Save Scene configuration from the top menu bar or by clicking the (Save Scene configuration) button in the toolbar.
This will load the Save Scene Configuration dialog.

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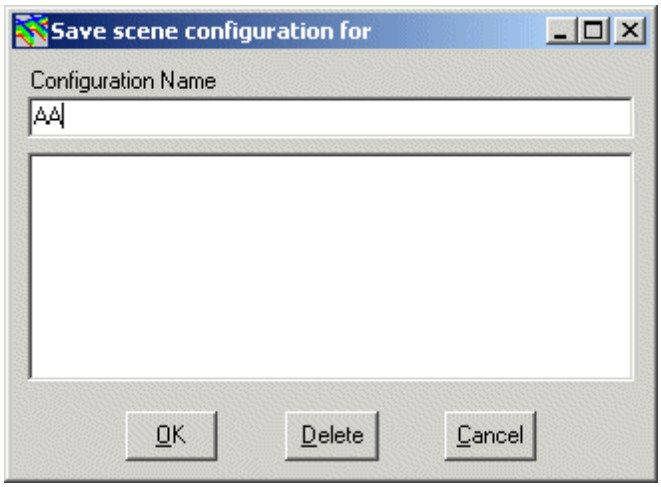
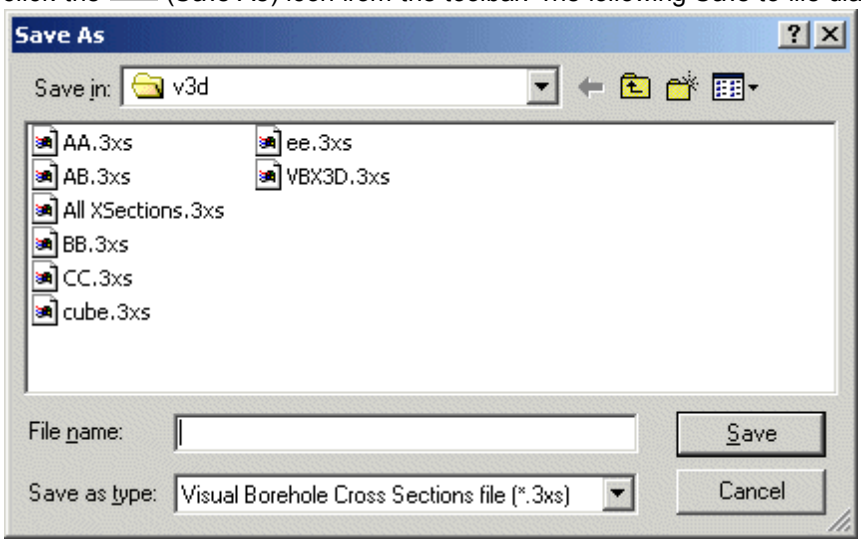


Type the desired name of the scene in the Configuration Name field and click [OK].
This scene configuration (including attributes, rotations and shifts) can be loaded during a later session by selecting File / Load scene configuration from the main menu bar, or by clicking the (Load scene configuration) button in the toolbar.

13.9 Saving and Exporting Options

Saving Project

The 3D project can be saved to file by selecting Project/Save As... from the Main Menu, or click the (Save As) icon from the toolbar. The following Save to file dialog will appear.



The 3D image is saved with the extension, *.3XS, and will be saved in the \HGAnalyst\Projects\Project_Name\V3D\ folder, by default.

Save an existing project by selecting File/Save from the Main Menu, or by clicking (Save) icon from the toolbar.

Exporting Options

The displayed image can be saved by selecting Project / Export Diagram from the top menu

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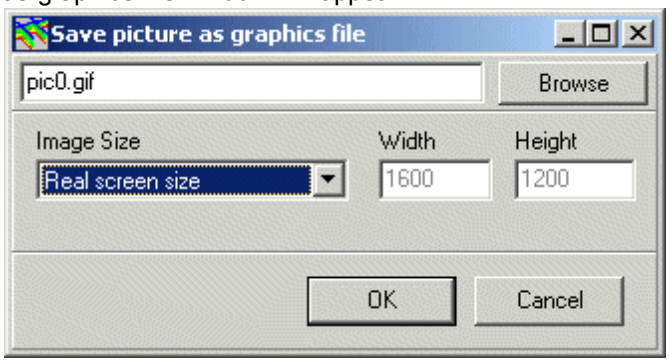
bar, or by clicking the (Export Image) button in the toolbar. The following Save picture as graphics file window will appear.



In the Image Size field, opening the combo box shows a list of several different sizes for the image size to be saved. The desired size of the image may be selected or customized by entering new Width and Height values. The image can be saved to three graphics formats:

- GIF
- Bitmaps (.bmp)
- JPEG Image File (.jpg)

Any of these graphics formats can be imported into most word processing software packages.
Alternately, the image may be copied to the Windows clipboard by selecting Edit /Copy from the menu. This image can be pasted into most word processing and graphics editing programs.

NOTE: The resolution of the graphics file image will depend on your screen resolution and on the size of the Display Window. In order to maximize the image quality you should maximize the Display Window to full screen.

13.10 Printing the 3D Image

The Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer is an advanced three-dimensional visualization and animation component for displaying and presenting cross sections created with the mapping component included with Hydro GeoAnalyst. Specifically, this can be used to display multiple cross sections in the form of fence diagrams using a variety of three-dimensional graphical formats. In addition, basemaps may be displayed for relating the fence diagrams to surface features. The graphical tools and presentation formats available are specifically designed for viewing geology and hydrogeology data.

The Hydro GeoAnalyst 3D-Explorer uses state-of-the-art 3D graphics technology to display your data and sampling results using a complete selection of graphical formats, and features. These include:

- 2D and 3D views of the grid
- Station representation showing lithology
- Imported Surfer Grid surfaces
- Display contaminant plumes in the form of isosurfaces or color maps
- DXF and Bitmap overlays on surfaces
- Light source position control
- Semi-transparent objects

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- Auto-rotate tools continuously rotate the image around the X, Y, Z axis
- Record grid rotation to an AVI file

This chapter provides a detailed description of the features and functionality of the various options for preparing and customizing a three-dimensional presentation of your HG Analyst data.

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Chapter XIV

14 The Report Editor

The SWS Report Editor included with the Hydro GeoAnalyst package is used to create professional reports containing data, and 2D and 3D-views you have generated for your projects. This chapter presents information on how to transfer stations, grids, query results, maps, cross sections, borehole log plots, and 3D views into a printable report format, which can be printed or exported for convenient transfer to your colleagues and/or clients.

The Report Editor provides the following features:
- Create and save Report Layout Templates
- Create and Manage Reports
- Import Reports
- Design and Preview Reports
- Save, Export, and Print Reports
- In addition the report editor:
- Provides an easy-to-use Office-like designer environment
- Supports VBScript and JScript events and expressions
- Provides Barcode control
- Allows report bookmarks and internet hyperlinks

NOTE: This chapter provides a brief overview of the features that the Report Editor offers. For more details, refer to the Active Reports on-line help file. This file is named AR2Std.CHM, and is found in the report folder of the HGA installation folder; (The default is \Program Files\Common Files\Data Dynamics\Active Reports\AR2Std.chm). Simply double-click on the .CHM file to load the help file.

14.1 About the Interface

The Report Editor may be launched from HGA in several ways:

Select Project / Report or click on the (Report) button in most HGA modular windows (Map Editor, Cross Section editor, 3D Explorer, or the main window). When this option is selected, if there are report templates available for this module, there will be a prompt to Select a Report Template, before proceeding.

The Report Editor may be loaded from the Project Browser in the main window; simply double-click on an existing Report or Report template under the Reports node

The report editor consists of two main windows:
- The Designer Window
- The Viewer Window

Each component of the Report Editor comes with its own set of toolbars and icons that perform specific tasks related to the window. The following few sections present a detailed description of the toolbar icons for each component.

14.2 Report Designer Window

The Report Designer allows you to design the contents, as well as looks, of your reports. All report designs can be saved and opened for editing and/or generating the final report. A sample of the designer view is shown below (with a report template loaded for demonstration purposes).

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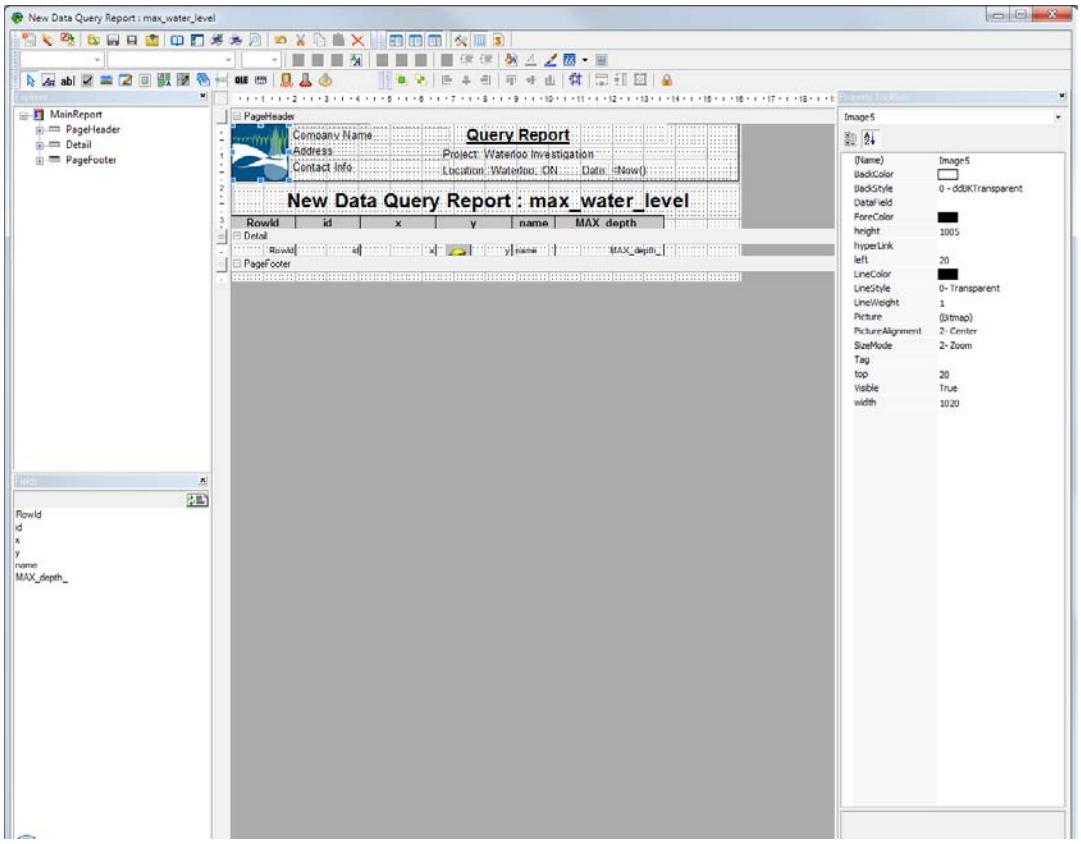

The designer window contains the following items:
Property Toolbox: provides the tools that can be used to edit properties of the report and all its sections including any controls that the report may contain.
Toolbar: provides multiple buttons for functions in the designer
Explorer: allows you to browse through the controls that are placed on the currently opened report. It facilitates selecting a control for further editing.
Layout window: provides the interface for designing the report
Fields: allows you to select one or more data fields, for displaying data. Simply drag and drop the selected field into the desired section of the report.

14.2.1 Report Designer Toolbars

The figure below shows a closer view of the toolbars used in the Report Designer window:
.

The following sections describe the toolbar buttons of the designer window.

Main Toolbar

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New Report: Allows you to create a new report;

Report Wizard: Allows you to create a new report using the report wizard

Import MS Access Reports: Allows you to import reports that are created in MS Access

Open Report: Allows you to open an existing report

Save Report: Allows you to save the active report

Save Report As: Allows you to save the active report with another name and/or format (i. e. as a report template, if desired)

Page Setup: Allows you to edit the page setup properties

Printer Setup: Allows you to configure printer settings

Print Report: Allows you to generate the report and send it to a printer

Preview Report: Previews the report before printing

Undo: Cancels the last operation

Cut: Cut selected text or object from the report designer

Copy: Copies selection to clipboard

Paste: Pastes contents of the clipboard to the report designer

Delete: Deletes current selection

Reorder Groups: Displays the groups order dialog

Display Settings Tools

Report Explorer: Displays/hides the control that displays all report elements placed on each section of the report;

Fields: Displays/hides the control that displays a list of fields available for the report

Properties: Displays/hides the properties control for the report

Toolbox: Displays/hides the toolbar hosting the toolbox icons

Grid: Displays/hides grid lines on the Designer

Script Editor: Launches the VBScript editor that may be used to enhance report automation

Formatting Tools

Text Style: Selects a format style

Font: Selects a font for the selected object

Font Size: Sets the font size for the selected object

Bold: Sets the bold status of the selected text

Italics: Sets the italics status of the selected text

Underline: Sets the underline status for the selected text

Detailed Font: Launches a dialog that allows setting font details

Left Align: Aligns selected text on the left margin

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Center Align: Centers selected text

Right Align: Aligns selected text on the right margin

Bulleted List: Formats the selected paragraph in the RTF control as a bulleted list

Outdent: Outdents the selected paragraph in the RTF control as a bulleted list

Indent: Indents the selected paragraph in the RTF control as a bulleted list

Background color: Sets the background color of the selected control

Text Color: Sets the forecolor of the selected text

Line Color: Sets the line color of the selected control

Line style: Sets the line style of the selected control

Border: Sets the border style of the selected control

General Tools

To insert any of the items listed below into your report, select the item from the toolbar, and in the designer window, draw a box in the position where you wish that object to appear.

Select: Selects a control (object) on the Designer

Label: Allows you to put headings and labels in your report

Field: Insert it and link to a data field to display specific data from the project. Field also allows you to put text in your report

Check box: Add a check boxes to a report; can be used to create check lists in your report

Image: Add logos, maps, and other images to your report. You can link it to a data field in your project, or to an image file outside of the project

Line: Add simple lines in your report

Shape: Add shapes (rectangle, square, circle,...) to the report

Rich Text Control: Add a text box with a RTF text to your report

Frame: Add a frame in and/or around the report. Similar to the square Shape tool, however the emphasis is on the border, not fill.

Subreports: Add any number of subreports to the report. The subreport will be limited by the width of the control, but the height will grow to accommodate the length of the subreport.

Page Break: Add a page break in the report at a desired location

OLE Object: Add an OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) object (such as a picture) to the report

Bar Code: Insert a bar code into the report

ADO Control: Click on it to add a ADO (ActiveX Data Object) datasource control on the report

Chart Object: Drag it to the designer to add a chart to the report

Well Profile: Add a borehole log plot to the report

ActiveX Controls: Add any ActiveX control that is registered on the current computer to your report

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Alignment Tools

Bring To Front: Move the selected item to the front of the overlay view

Send to Back: Move the selected item to the back of the overlay

Align Left: Aligns selected controls to the same left coordinate of the last selected control.

Center Align: Aligns selected controls to the same center coordinate of the last selected control.

Right Align: Aligns selected controls to the same right coordinate of the last selected control.

Align Top: Aligns selected controls to the same top coordinate of the last selected control.

Align Middle: Aligns selected controls to the same middle coordinate of the last selected control.

Align Bottom: Aligns selected controls to the bottom coordinate of the last selected control.

Align to Grid: Aligns the selected controls to the closest grid point

Size to Same Width: makes all selected controls the same width as the last selected control

Size to Same Height: makes all selected controls the same height as the last selected control

Size to Same: makes all selected controls the same height and width as the last selected control

Lock Controls: Locks all controls on the designer so that they will not be resized or moved from their original location

14.2.2 Toolbox options for General Tools

This section is designed to help familiarize you with the different options available in the toolbox for various tools. The Toolbox is dynamic, and changes depending on the object currently active in the Report Designer. The vital options of select tools are described in this section, however if you require further information, please refer to the ActiveReport help file included with the installation in the Reports folder.

14.2.2.1 Label

Angle
Allows you to change the angle at which the text appears in the label.

ClassName
Sets the overall text style of the label caption (e.g. Heading1)

Hyperlink
Allows you to change the label into a hyperlink. To do so, enter an internet address inside the Hyperlink field.

Left

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Determines how far (in pixels) from the left edge of the report the object is located. You can either enter the pixel value manually or elect the object and drag it to the desired location.

Multiline
Allows you to set whether you want the text to move to the next line when it reaches the right border of the object (Multiline = "True") or if you want to force the text into a single line (Multiline = "False").

Top
Determines how far (in pixels) from the top edge of the report the object is located. You can either enter the pixel value manually or select the object and drag it to the desired location.

Vertical Alignment
Allows you to set how the text is aligned in the object vertically. "Top" will start the text at the top of the object and the cursor will move down with every new line, while the text is stationary. "Bottom" will start the text at the bottom of the object and the cursor will remain on the same line with every new line, while the text moves upwards. "Middle" will start at the vertical midpoint of the object and the cursor will move down with every new line, while the text will expand equally upwards and downwards.

14.2.2.2 Field

Custom
Allows you to change the object output format to General, Number, Currency, Date, Time, Percentage, and Custom. It also allows you to specify the line/border style.

CanGrow
Allows you to set whether you want the text field to become larger if the entered text does not fit within the allotted frame.

CanShrink
Allows you to set whether you want the text field to become smaller if the text does not fill up the allotted frame.

DataField
Allows you to attach the field to a datafield in a project through a DataControl (e.g. ADO). If the field is linked to a DataControl, select the desired data field from the drop-down menu. All fields linked to a DataControl in a current report are listed in the Fields window under the Report Navigator tree.

SummaryDistinctField
Specify the field name of the field used in a distinct summary function.

SummaryFunction
Set the function to be used for aggregating data.

SummaryGroup
Set the name of group section for summarization.

SummaryRunning
Determines whether the summary is a running value or not.

SummaryType

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Determines the type of summary to be used.

14.2.2.3 Check Mark

Value
Allows you to determine whether the starting condition of the checkmark is "True" (checked) or "False" (unchecked).

14.2.2.4 Image

LineColor/Style/Weight
Set the properties of the lines/borders for the object.

Picture
Select the picture you wish to display in the frame. Supported graphics formats are *.bmp, *.ico, *.cur, *.jpg, *.gif, and *.wmf.

SizeMode
Specify how the picture will be displayed in the frame. "Clip" will display the picture at original size and if the frame is larger than the frame, it will be cut off. "Stretch" will adjust the image proportions to fit the frame (even if it means distorting the picture. "Zoom" will adjust the size of the picture until the entire image is visible in the frame and there is the least amount of unfilled space possible.

14.2.2.5 Line

AnchorBottom
Anchors bottom of vertical lines to section bottom.

x1, y1, x2, y2
Specify the coordinates (in pixels) of the start and end of the line.

14.2.2.6 Shape

Shape
Specify which shape you wish to display - rectangle, ellipse, or rounded rectangle.

14.2.2.7 Rich Text

MaxLength
Specifies the maximum number of characters a user can enter in the control. The default for MaxLength is 0, indicating that the text is limited only by available system resources. Any number greater than 0 indicates the maximum number of characters.

14.2.2.8 Frame

CloseBorder
Specify whether or not the bottom border line will be displayed if the frame spans across multiple pages.

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14.2.2.9 Sub Report

ReportName
Sets/gets name for the sub-report.

14.2.2.10 Page Break

Enabled
Allows you to enable or disable the page-break.

14.2.2.11 OLE

PictureAlignment
Set the alignment of the contents within the frame.

14.2.2.12 Barcode

BarWidth
Set the width of the thinnest line in the code.

Caption
In barcode, the caption is the set of symbols (alphanumeric) you want to code.

Direction
Set the direction in which the code will be written.

EnableCheckSum
Set whether the checksum is used when the code is rendered.

14.2.2.13 ActiveReport

DocumentName
The document name appears in the print spooler and can be used to easily identify the report.

MaxPages
Sets or returns the maximum number of pages ActiveReports will process. Once the number of maximum pages is reached, ActiveReports will stop processing the report.
This property can be used to limit the number of output pages when running large reports and distributing the results over a slow connection.

WaterMark
Adds a specified image to the report's background. The watermark image can be positioned, sized, aligned and placed on specified pages by using the other watermark properties.

14.2.3 Using the Report Designer

Report Explorer

The Report Explorer (as shown in the figure below) allows you to browse through the controls of the active report and facilitates selecting controls for further editing. The Report Explorer windows can be accessed by clicking on the Explorer icon on the toolbar.

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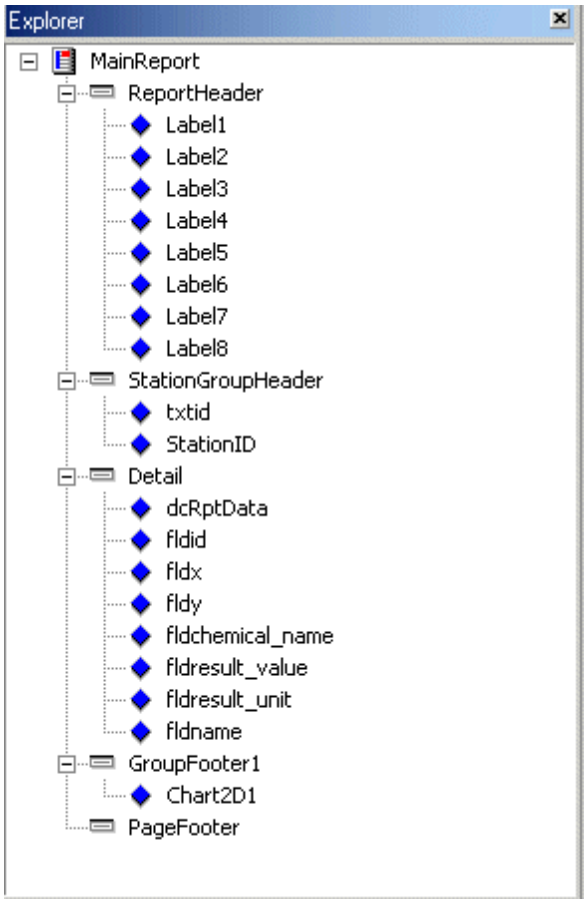

The explorer provides quick access for selection of controls on the report. Selecting a control in the Report Explorer activates the corresponding control on the report. This makes the control ready to be formatted or moved to another location.
The explorer lists at least three nodes under the "MainReport" node, namely:

- PageHeader: refers to the page header for the current report
- Detail: refers to the section that hosts the details of the report
- PageFooter: refers to the page footer for the current report

Any item placed on the page header and footer of your report will be displayed on all pages of the report. In addition to these sections, one or more sections named Group Headers and a corresponding Group Footer sections, can be added to the report. In the figure depicted above the data on the report is grouped by stations. That is, the data for each station is displayed together. Group Headers can have their own header and footer that will be displayed above and below each group's data respectively.

Data Fields Explorer

For most report types, the Report Editor takes data directly from the database, based on the design, and generates the desired report. Access to the data in the database is provided through the connection string and SQL Statement. These inputs result in a list of fields that are available for the current report. These fields are listed in the Fields Explorer (as shown below) that can be displayed by clicking on the Fields icon on the toolbar.

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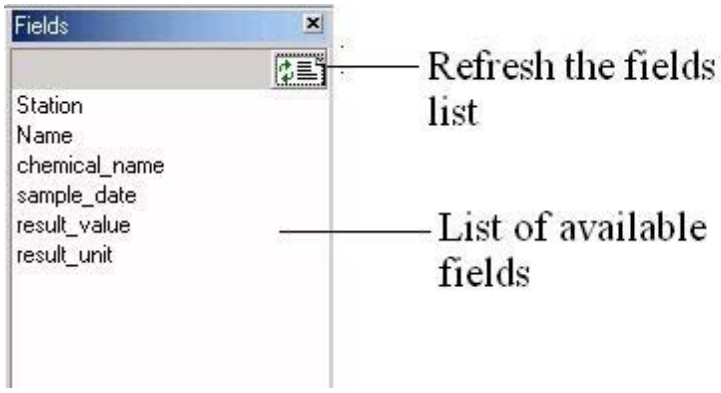

One or more fields in the fields explorer can be selected and dragged and dropped into the desired section of the report if displaying data from these fields is desired.

Report Properties Toolbox

The Report Properties toolbox (as shown in the figure below) provides the tools that can be used to edit properties of the report and all its sections including any controls that the report may contain. This window can be accessed by clicking on the Properties icon on the toolbar.

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This window serves to access the properties of the controls that are present on the report, and it contains an orderly list with the names and values of the properties of the objects in the report, presented in the first and second column respectively.
A combo box with the list of objects whose properties can be edited is provided in the upper part of the window. Additional information for the selected property is provided at the bottom of this window.

Designer: Advanced Controls and Settings

Types of Controls

The runtime Report Designer allows you to add several types of controls to your reports. These controls range from those that are currently shown on the toolbar to all controls that are present on your computer. The types of controls that are provided on the toolbar can be grouped as follows:

Data Access Controls: ADO data control: Provides access to the database using information provided to it. Only one ADO control can be added to a given report. This control

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can be added to the report by clicking on the "Insert ADO Data control icon ( ) on the toolbar

Data Display Controls: Controls that can be used to display information that is either coming from the data source (database) or provided on the Report Designer. The controls that fall into this category include:

- Label
- Check box
- RTF Text
- Graphics (Image, Line, Forms, OLE objects, Barcodes, etc.)
- Page break
- Sub reports

Adding Controls

Except for ADO data control, all controls can be added to the report in the desired section. To add a control to a report:
select the desired control by clicking on the icon on the toolbar
position the cursor at the desired location and click-and-drag to define the size of the control
Depending on the selected control, specific dialog boxes may be displayed requesting information. Once the control is placed on the report, its properties could be altered by activating the [Properties Explorer] window and modifying the desired property.
The position of the controls can be changed by selecting and moving the selection to the desired location. Controls can be moved this way only within a given section. Cut and paste can be used to move controls to another section.
Some controls have special properties that require the user's attention; these controls are described below.

Altering Borders of Controls

Border properties of one or more controls can be modified by selecting the controls first and either clicking on the (Borders) button on the toolbar or selecting the option from the pop-up menu.

Modifying Data Source information of the ADO data control

The ADO data control mainly uses the connection string and SQL statement as its input to provide access to the data stored in your project's database. Currently HGA provides basic inputs for this control.

However, advanced users may want to modify these inputs in order to produce advanced reports that are supported by the Report Editor. One interesting feature provided by the Report Editor is that of generating a report based on specific values. For example, a report that displays chemical data for all stations can be modified to only generate reports for a given station and/or chemical.

The SQL statement is usually composed of the following four parts:
SELECT Field1 [, Field2, Field3,...]
FROM Table Name
WHERE Condition1 [AND/OR Condition2]
ORDER BY Field1 [, Field2, Field3,...]
where the highlighted words are internal to the SQL language, and the terms in the brackets ([]) are optional.

To modify the data source information of the ADO control in your report:

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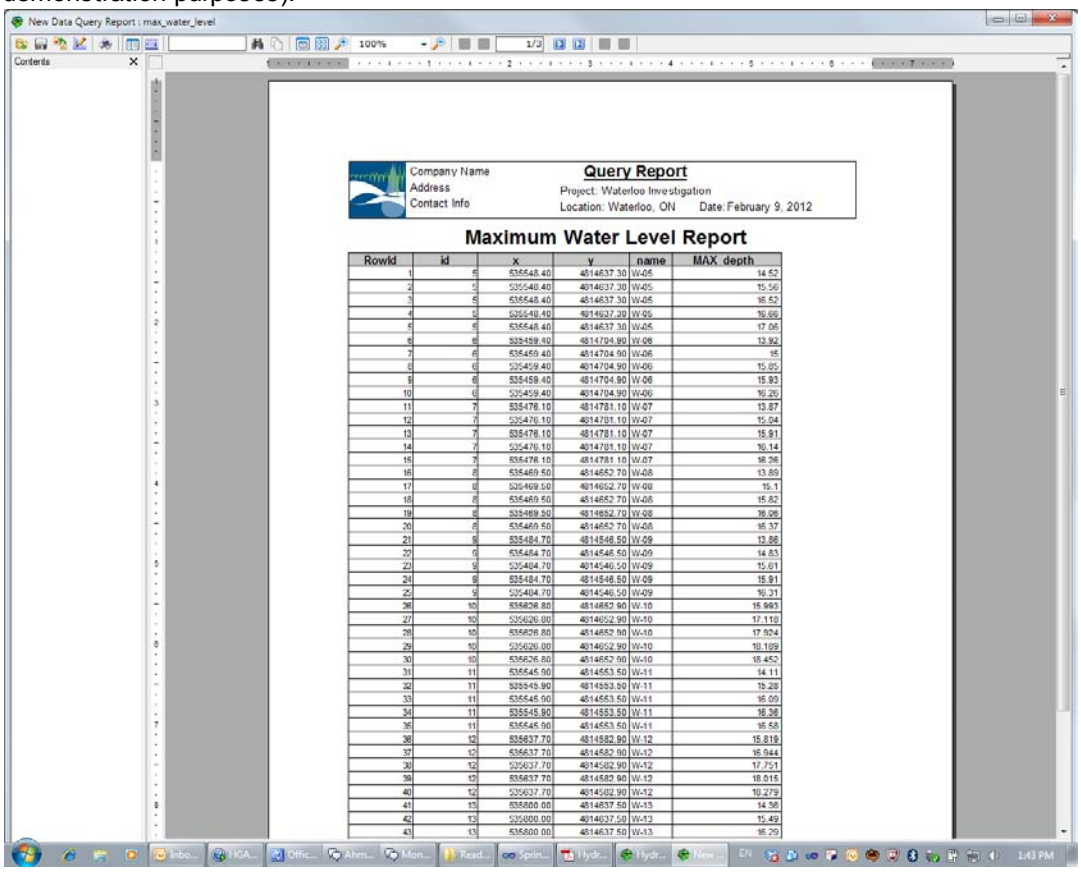
- Select the ADO control by clicking on the appropriate icon on the toolbar
- Display the Properties explorer window if it is not already visible
- Select the Custom properties option by clicking on the button next to this item
- A dialog will appear. Provide or modify the desired options

14.3 Report Viewer Window

The Viewer allows you to visualize the final report as it would be printed. It can be considered a print preview of your reports. Once your report arrives at the viewer it is ready to be printed, saved in the native binary format of the Report Editor, or exported to the various formats. A report preview can be generated by clicking on the (Preview) button from the Designer window's toolbar.
A sample of the Report viewer window is shown below (with a report template loaded for demonstration purposes).



The Report Viewer contains three main components:

- Report Navigation Toolbar: provides a number of toolbar icons that allow you to interact with the report (described in detail below)
- Table of Contents: can be displayed by clicking on the TOC icon ( ) on the toolbar. The table of contents allows you to jump to any desired section in the report.
- Main Body of the Report (Preview): The main body of the report displays the final report as per the report design and data.

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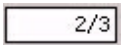
14.3.1 Report Viewer Toolbars

The Report Editor Viewer offers an extensive list of navigation tools; the figure below shows the toolbars used in the Viewer window.
The following describes the toolbar buttons of the viewer window.

Open Static Report: Opens a previously saved static report
Save Static Report: Saves the current report in the Report Editor's native format
Export Report: Exports the current report to the desired format
Report Designer: Displays the Report Designer window
Print Report: Sends the current report to printer
Show TOC: Displays the table of contents for the current report
Show Ruler: Displays a ruler
Search Text: Allows you to provide text to search for
Find Text: Searches for text provided in the "Search Text" text box
Copy Page: Copies the current page to windows clipboard
Show Single Page: Displays report one page at a time
Show Multiple Pages: Displays multiple pages of the report at once
Zoom in: Zooms in to a selected area of the report

Zoom in percent: Sets the zoom level to that selected in here
Zoom out: Zooms out the report
First Page: Moves to the first page of the report
Previous Page: Moves to the previous page in the report


Page: Moves to the page specified in this text box
Next Page: Moves to the next page in the report
Last Page: Moves to the last page in the document
Back: Moves back to the previous page in a list of recently accessed pages
Forward: Moves forward to the next page in a list of recently accessed pages

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14.3.2 Using the Report Viewer

Once a report is generated and displayed on the Viewer, it can either be saved in the Report Editor's native binary format, printed, or exported to various formats that are supported by the Report Editor.

Using the button on the toolbar, reports can be exported to:

- Portable Document Format (PDF)
- Microsoft Excel
- TIFF
- Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)
- Rich Text Format (RTF)

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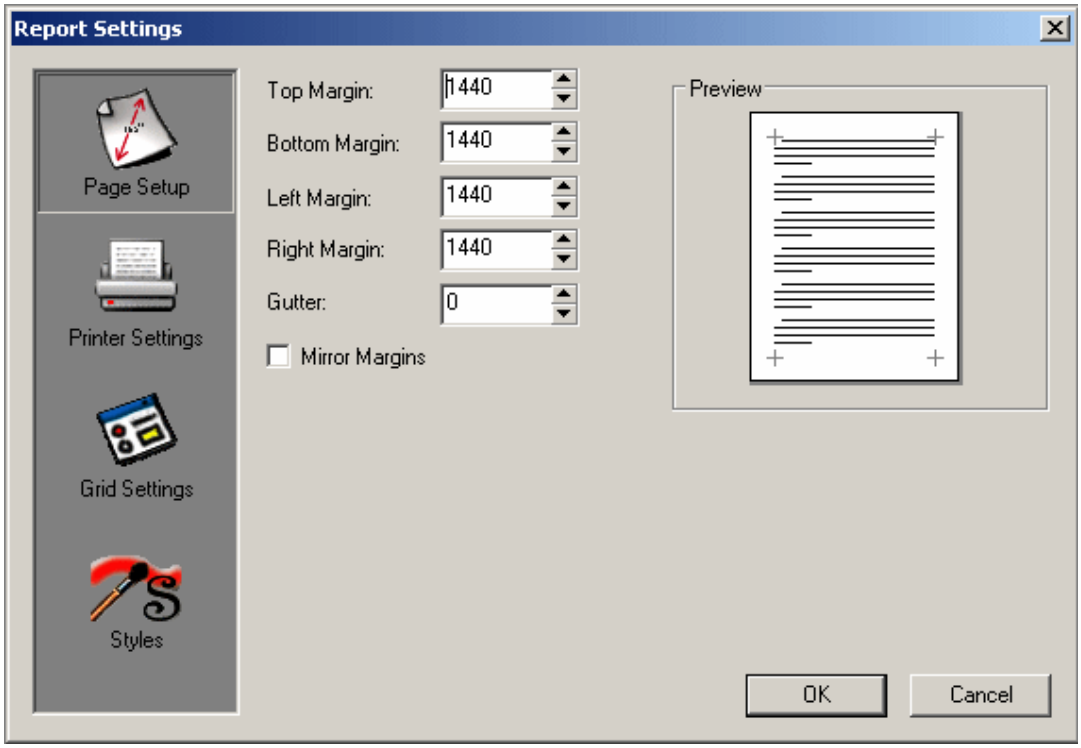
Saving Reports

Saving the report design as opposed to the final report is preferable as the design requires a smaller storage space (for most reports) and the reports that are generated from a saved report design are dynamic - they are up to date with the data stored in your database. However, reports that are saved from the Viewer are static, and they may not reflect the exact content of the current data.

To save the report, press the (Save button) from the Viewer window's toolbar. The Report will be saved as a .RDF file (archive file).
HGA stores and manages all report designs in your project database. All reports that are created for your project will be retrieved from the database and are listed in the Project Browser when your project is loaded into HGA.

14.4 Report Settings

The Report Settings dialog can be accessed by clicking the Page Report button from the Main Toolbar. This dialog consists of four sections: Page Setup, Printer Settings, Grid Settings and Styles. Each section is described below.



The Page Setup section allows you to set the page margins of your report page. Set the Top, Bottom, Left, Right and Gutter margins by using the appropriate vertical scroll bars. Margin values can be set in quarter increments (1440 = 1 inch). You may also choose to mirror the margins of facing pages by selecting the Mirror Margins check box.

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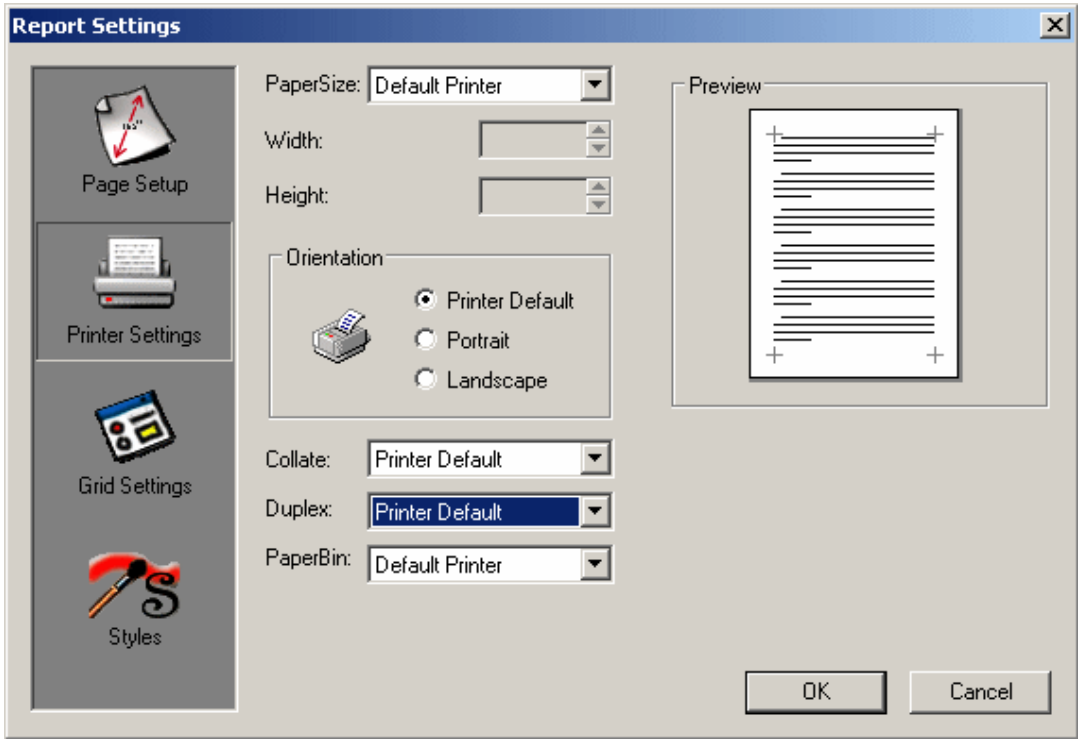

The Printer Settings section allows you modify the printing options. Here you can select the paper size from the Paper Size dropdown list box. You can manually specify the paper size by using the Width and Height vertical scroll bars.
The Orientation frame allows you to specify the paper orientation.
You may also choose to set the options for Collate, Duplex and PaperBin by using the appropriate dropdown list box.
Selecting Printer Default for any of the printing options will assign the default setting of the selected printer, for that particular print option.

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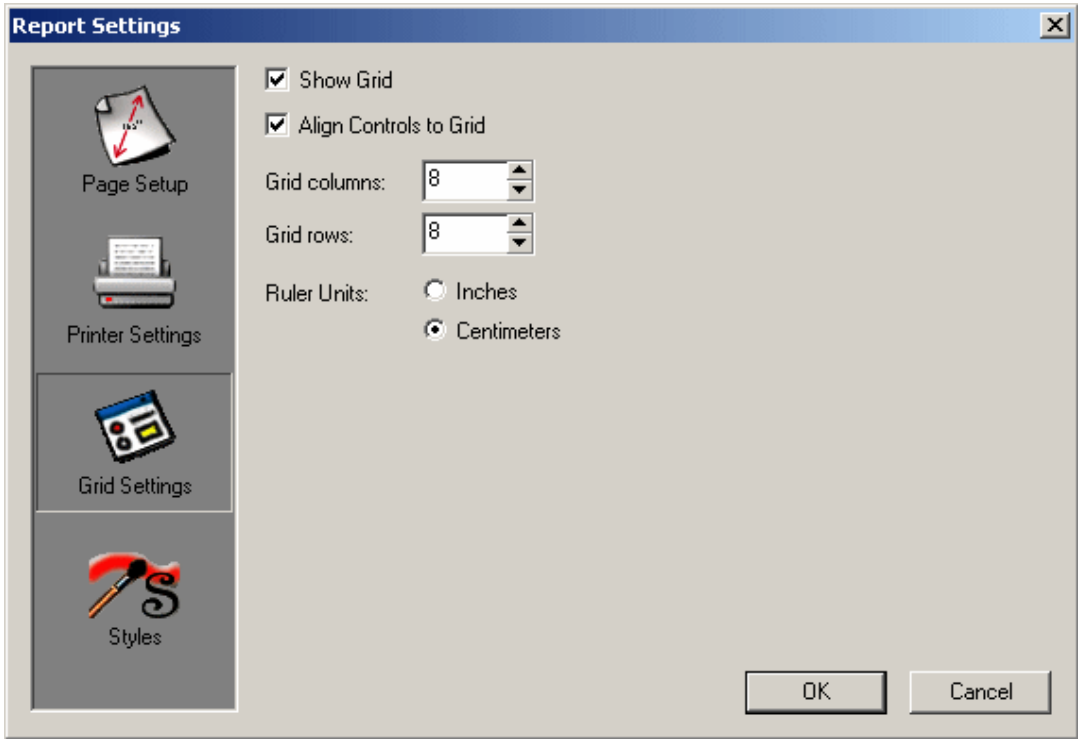
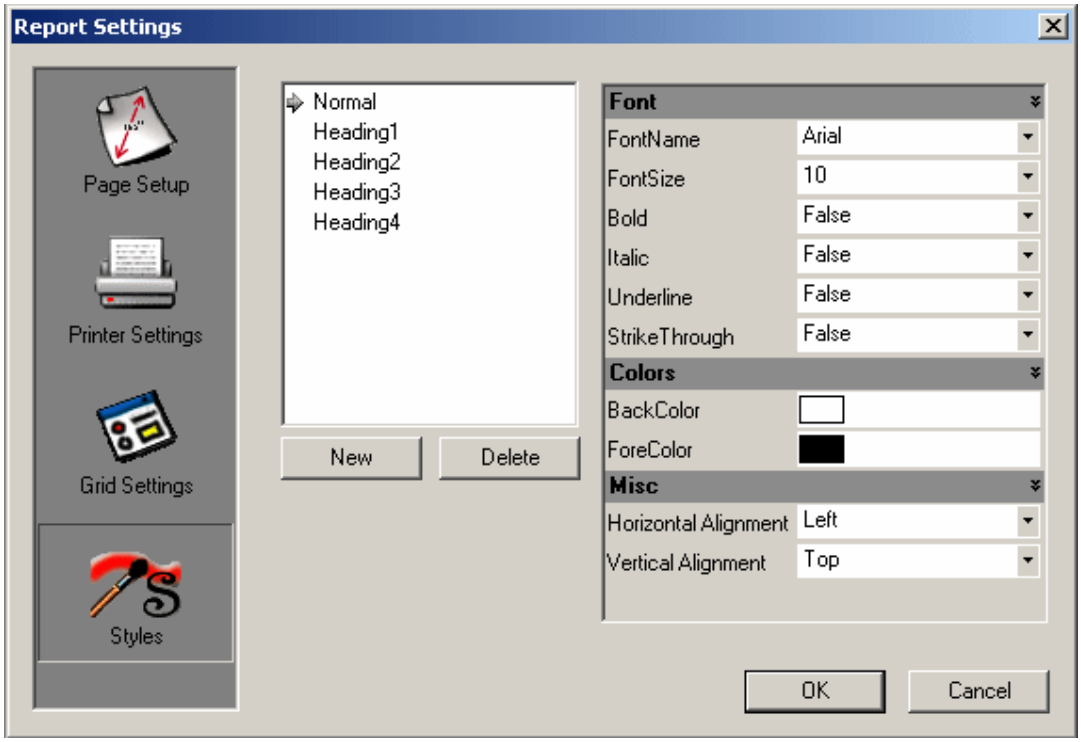


The Grid Settings section allows you to modify the grid appearance of the designer window. You can set the visibility of the grid by enabling/disabling the Show Grid checkbox. Selecting the Align Controls to Grid checkbox will automatically snap controls to the nearest grid column. Set the number of Grid columns and Grid rows by using the appropriate vertical scroll boxes.

You can change the units of the ruler that appears above the designer window by clicking on either the Inches or Centimeters radio button.



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The Styles section allows you to create, remove and modify text styles, which can then be selected from the Text Style dropdown box, and applied to your text controls. Text styles are useful for applying many text characteristics (font, size, bold, italic, underline etc) to your text, in just one simple task.
Click the New and Delete button to create a new style and delete a current style, respectively. The Font, Color and Misc settings in the right frame allow you to set and modify the text characteristics of the selected style.
Using non-default page dimensions

If you wish to print to any non-default paper size (e.g plotter paper), you must first specify the page dimensions in three different areas within the Report Designer. To do so, follow the steps below:
1. In the Report Designer, select the Page Setup button from the main toolbar.
Select the Printer Settings button.
Specify the page size from the PaperSize dropdown box. Alternatively, define the page dimensions by selecting Custom Paper Size from the PaperSize dropdown box, and then entering the Width and Length values below.
Click [Ok]
2. Select the Printer Settings button from the main toolbar.
Select the desired plotter from the Name dropdown box.
Again, specify the paper size.
Click [Ok].
3. Manually define the page size within the Report Designer, by increasing/decreasing the page extents with the mouse cursor.

Now you are ready to print your report.

Limitations

Although the Report Designer provides a detailed interface for customizing reports and templates, it is limited in the following ways:
- You cannot print multiple copies within one print event
- You cannot select specific pages to print
- You cannot select a page range to print

If you wish to print your reports using these settings, you can always export the report as a PDF and print the report(s) from a PDF Reader.

14.5 Creating Reports

Reports for your project can be created from the various modules within HGA including:
- Data Grids
- Data Query
- Time Series Plots
- Borehole Log Plots
- Map Manager
- Cross Section Editor
- 3D Explorer

HGA comes with several prepared report templates for most database schemas.
The first two report types listed above can be created through HGA's main interface, while the remaining types are created only while using the respective modules of HGA. The following few sections present detailed descriptions on creating each report type.

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14.5.1 Creating Reports in HGA-Main Window

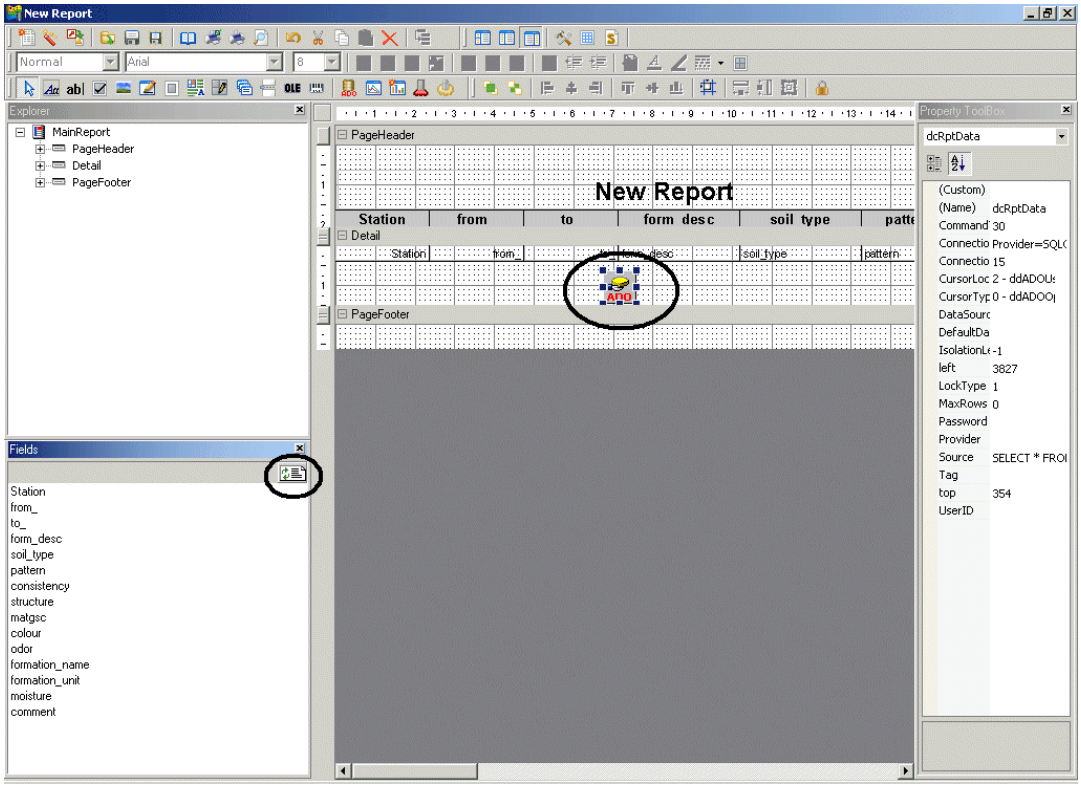
The main interface of HGA allows you to create reports in one of the following two ways:

- From a Grid: create a report with the data in the selected grid
- From a Data Query: create a report using the results of a query

Creating Reports from a Data Grid

Follow the directions below to create a report containing a data grid.
Select the desired grid in HGA (for example, select the Stations List grid, or select the desired table)

Press the Print button from the toolbar.
The report will be displayed in the Preview (Viewer) window, by default. To change to the Designer Window, press the (Designer) button from the toolbar. This will allow you to make any desired modifications.
The fields in the selected grid will be added to the report designer; and the ADO data control is automatically created. An example is shown below for the Lithology table:



The layout of the report can then be modified, and unwanted fields can be removed from the design. If the fields do not immediately show up in the Design window, press the Refresh button in the Fields frame, as circled above. To see the ADO Data control for the report, click on the button

(ADO button) in the Detail section of the Report body design (also circled above). Then, right click, and select Properties. A dialog similar to the one shown below will appear.

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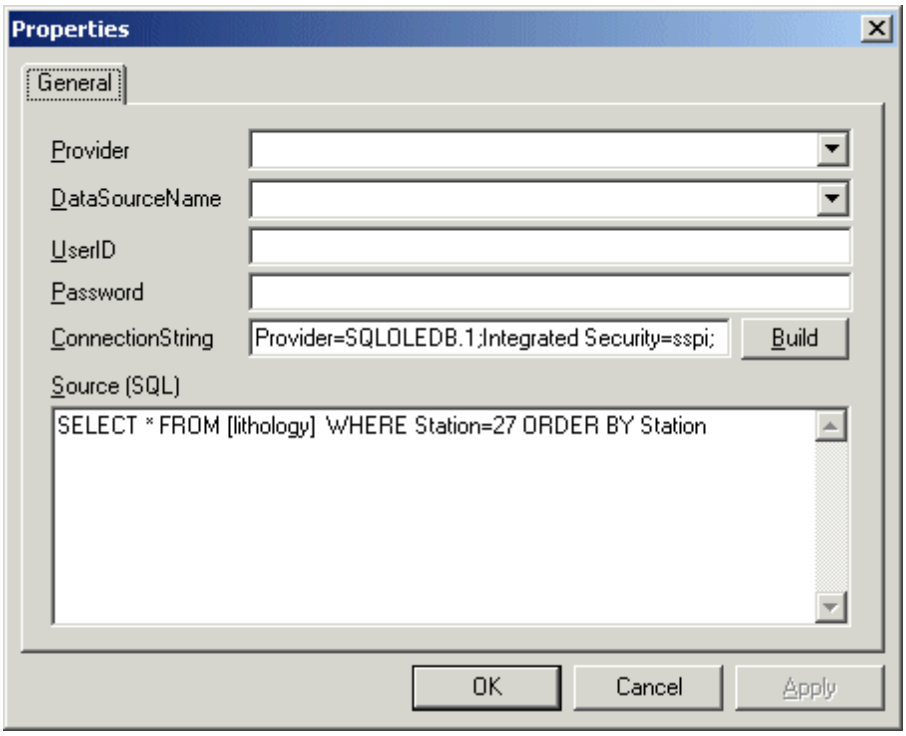

In the ADO properties, under Source SQL, you can see that the SQL string has been automatically created for you, based on the table selected in HGA. In this example, the SQL string basically states: Select all fields from the Lithology table, where the Station ID is 27, and order by Station. If you are familiar with the format, you may modify the SQL string here, and update the report design.
After the report is saved, a node will be created in the Project Browser, under the Reports node with the appropriate report file name. Currently HGA requires that all reports be saved under the "Reports" folder, which in turn is created within the project folder. Although the Report Manager allows you to open reports from any folder, only those saved under the "Reports" folder of your project will be displayed in the project browser.

Creating Reports based on a Data Query

Follow the directions below to create a report containing a Data Query.
Select the desired Data Query from the Queries node in the project browser (if no queries are available, create a Query using the Query Manager).
Execute the Query in order to see the results.

Press the Print button from the main toolbar, or select Project / Report. (This item is enabled only if a grid is visible and active and has at least one row of data.)
The report will be displayed in the Preview (Viewer) window, by default. To change to the Designer Window, press the (Designer) button from the toolbar. This will allow you to make any desired modifications.
As in the previous type of report, the report will appear in the project browser once it is saved.

14.5.2 Creating a Borehole Log Report

A report for your borehole log plots can be created by following the directions below:
Select one or more stations from the Station List
Select then open a BHLP template from the Borehole Logs node of the Project Browser
From the BHLP designer, press the [Print] button.

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Select the desired report template.
The report will be displayed in the Preview (Viewer) window, by default. To change to the Designer Window, press the (Designer) button from the toolbar. This will allow you to make any desired modifications.
Print the report as is, or save to one of the supported formats.

14.5.3 Creating a Report Containing a Map Project

Follow the directions below to create a report containing one or more map layers from the Map Manager.
Start the Map Manager, and open a Map Project
Show/hide the desired layers in the map project (all visible layers will appear in the report)
Press the Print button from the toolbar, or select Project / Print from the main menu of the Map Manager.
The report will be displayed in the Preview (Viewer) window, by default. To change to the Designer Window, press the (Designer) button from the toolbar. This will allow you to make any desired modifications.

The Report Editor allows you to either create a new report for the current map project or add it to an existing one. If you choose to add to an existing report, the report editor adds the new map to the report. As such, multiple views of your map project(s) can be sent to a report one by one.

Each view of your map project is created with its associated scale bar. The map project can be resized and repositioned as desired on the runtime Report Designer. Note that resizing a map project on the runtime Report Designer adjusts the scale that is associated with that specific view of your map project.
The report will appear in the project tree once it is saved.

14.5.4 Creating a Report Containing a Cross Section

Follow the directions below to create a report containing one cross section created in the Cross Section Editor
Start the Cross Section Editor, and open a Cross Section
Show/hide the desired interpretation layers in the cross section (all visible layers will appear in the report)
Press the Print button from the toolbar, or select File / Print from the main menu.
The report will be displayed in the Preview (Viewer) window by default. To change to the Designer Window, press the (Designer) button from the toolbar. This will allow you to make any desired modifications.

The report editor allows you to either create a new report for the current cross section or add it to an existing one. If you choose to add the current cross section to an existing report, the report editor adds the new cross section to the report. As such, multiple cross sections can be sent to a report one by one. In order to be able to add the current cross section to an existing report, you must first open the existing report.

Each cross section is created with its associated legends and key map indicating the cross section location in plan view. The cross section can be resized and repositioned as desired on the runtime report designer.

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The report will appear in the project tree once it is saved.

14.5.5 Creating a Report Containing 3D Images

A report for your fence diagrams and 3D views can be created by following the directions below:
Start the 3D Explorer and open a 3D project file (.3XS), or load a 3D project from the project browser in HGA
Create the desired 3D view
Press the Print button from the toolbar, or select File / Print from the main menu.
The report will be displayed in the Preview (Viewer) window, by default. To change to the Designer Window, press the (Designer) button from the toolbar. This will allow you to make any desired modifications.

The Report Editor allows you to either create a new report for your current fence diagram or add it to an existing report. If you choose to add to an existing report, the report editor adds the new map to the report. As such, multiple views of your Fence Diagram project(s) can be sent to a report one by one. In order to be able to add the current fence diagram to an existing report, you must first open the existing report.

Each view of your Fence Diagram is created with its associated legends.
The report will appear in the project tree once it is saved.

14.6 Managing Reports

Opening an Existing Report

All reports saved in your project are listed under the "Reports" node in the Project Browser. To open a report, you may either double-click on the desired report or select the "Open Report" pop-up menu item by right-clicking on the desired report.
All reports are opened in the Report Designer by default. The designer displays the report layout and allows you to modify it before generating the report. The print preview of the report can be generated by clicking on the (Print Preview) button on the toolbar.

Deleting a Report

To delete a report that is registered with HGA, select it in the project browser, right click on it, and select Delete from the pop-up menu. The selected report will be deleted both from the tree view, as well as from the file.

Saving a Report

A report can be saved at any time by clicking on the "Save" icon on the runtime report designer. An existing report will be saved using the same file name. When saving new reports, your will be prompted for a file name.

Saving a Report As...

To save a report with a different name and/or as a report template, click on (Save As) icon on the Report Designer's toolbar. You will be prompted for a file name and type. The report or report template will be saved to the "Reports" sub folder of the folder storing your project related information. The report or report template will also be saved in the project's database, and will be made available in the appropriate node in the project browser. The report or template can be deleted from the project browser if you choose not to store it in the

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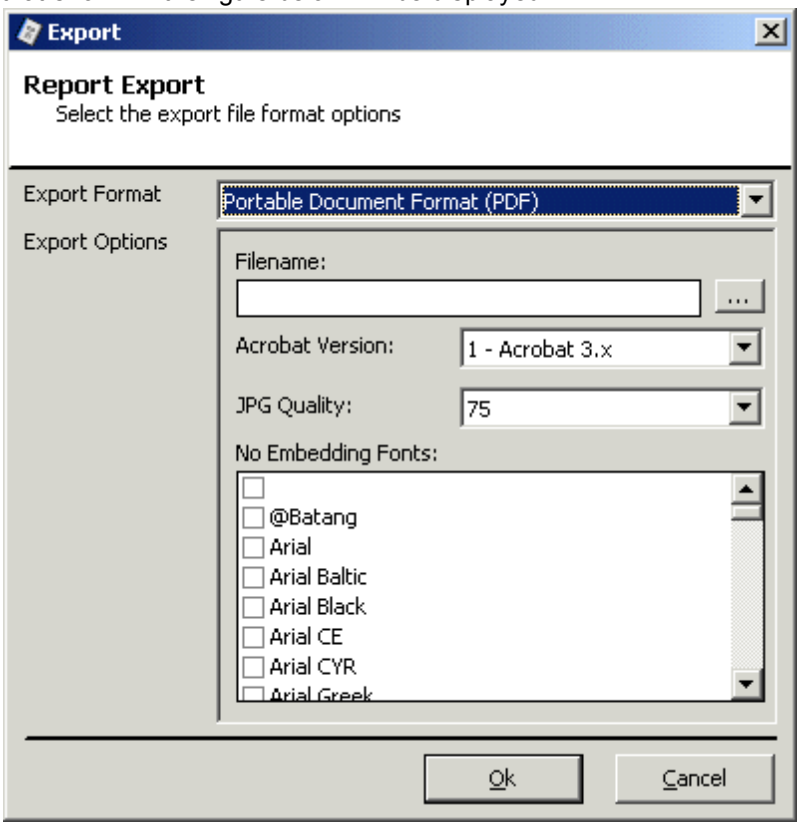
database.

Exporting generated reports

Once a report has been generated, it can be exported to various formats, as well as being saved in the Report Editor's native format. The native format stores reports with an RTF file extension.

To export a report, click on the (Export Report) icon on the toolbar. A dialog similar to that shown in the figure below will be displayed.



Select the desired export format, provide a file name and path, specify settings relevant to the format as desired and click on the [OK] button.
Reports that are saved or exported from the report viewer are not directly managed by HGA and as such will not be listed in the project browser.

14.7 Creating and Managing Report Templates

The Report Editor contains pre-defined templates which allow users to quickly and easily create professional reports. Report templates can be edited, saved, and managed in the Report Editor, and new templates may be created and saved for future use.

This feature allows users to have different report layout options for headers and footers and to share them between two or more reports. This allows users to have as many report designs as desired. For example, one or more report templates can be prepared for each client with the specific header and footer. Another advantage of having a report template is that if the header information using a certain template changes, the change will automatically be applied to all reports that use the template without the need to reopen the report. For example, if the client company's telephone number changes, the user needs to change only

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the template instead of changing each report.

Each time a new report is created, previewed, or printed it will use the active report's layout unless a template is specified.
Creating A Report Template

The Report Editor allows you to save the active report's design as a report template for future use. Once you are satisfied with the design of the currently opened report's layout, click (Save-As button) to save it as a report template. In the dialog that is displayed, provide the name for the template, check the box beside "Save as template" and click on "Save".

The template saves the header, the footer as well as the background for the detail section of the current report. The detail section may have background watermarks such as "DRAFT", "CONFIDENTIAL", etc. at desired angles and locations. The header and footer may contain: relevant information for your company and/or client including logo, name, Address, Telephone, Fax, e-mail, and web site address. The user can also configure properties such as: font, alignment, etc. for the template.

Once a report template is created, it will be listed under the "Reports" node in the Project Tree of HGA.
Opening a Report Template

Report templates can be opened by double clicking on them in the Project Tree of HGA. A template can also be opened using the report editor directly by selecting the Open button from the Designer window's toolbar and setting the file filter to "*.WTP". Once a report template is opened, it can be edited and saved.
Deleting a Report Template

In HGA, right-click on a report template in the project browser, and select the Delete option from the menu, to delete the template. The selected template will be deleted both from the project browser as well as from storage.
Setting a Report Template as Default Template

To set a selected template as the default template, right click on the template and select the "Set as default" option from the pop-up menu in HGA. The selected template will be set as the default template.
Every time a new report is created, the default template will be used to furnish the header and footer sections.

14.8 Import Reports from MS Access

The Report Editor allows you to import reports that are created in an MS Access 2000 database environment. This may be useful in cases where you migrate existing data from MS-Access into HGA, and want to import existing reports as well.

The MS Access Importing wizard can be activated by clicking on the (Import Access Report) button on the Designer's toolbar. The wizard guides you through a number of steps to import the desired report. These steps are explained in the following sections.
The following figure depicts the first screen of the wizard that presents some introductory text.

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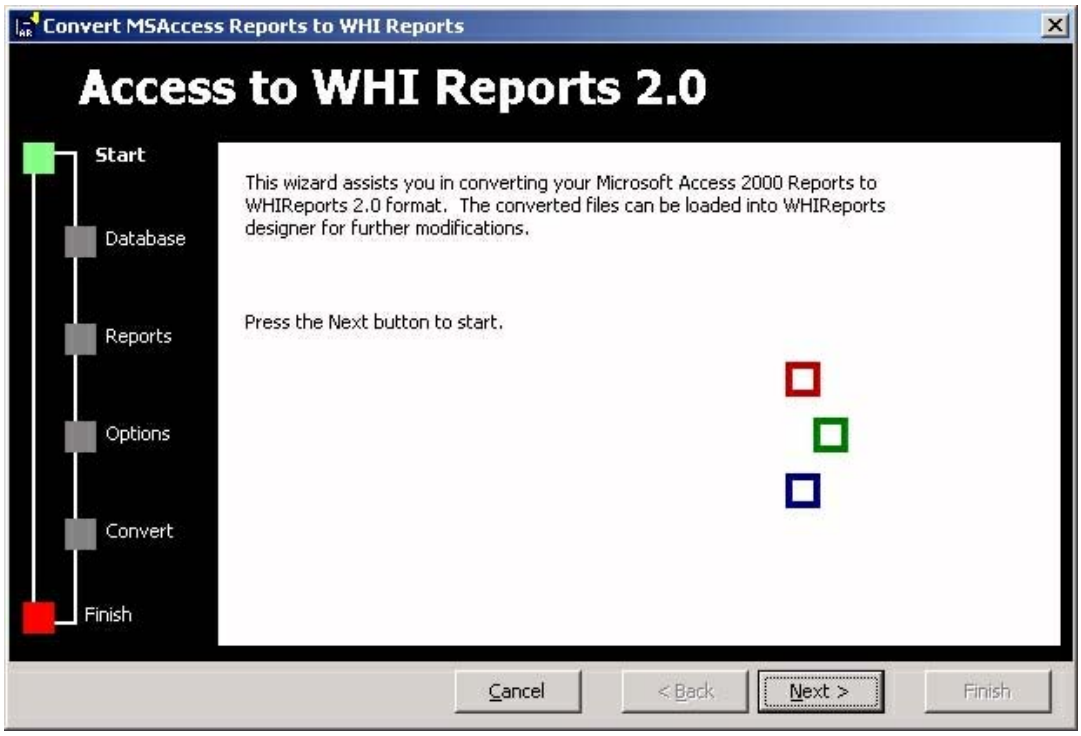
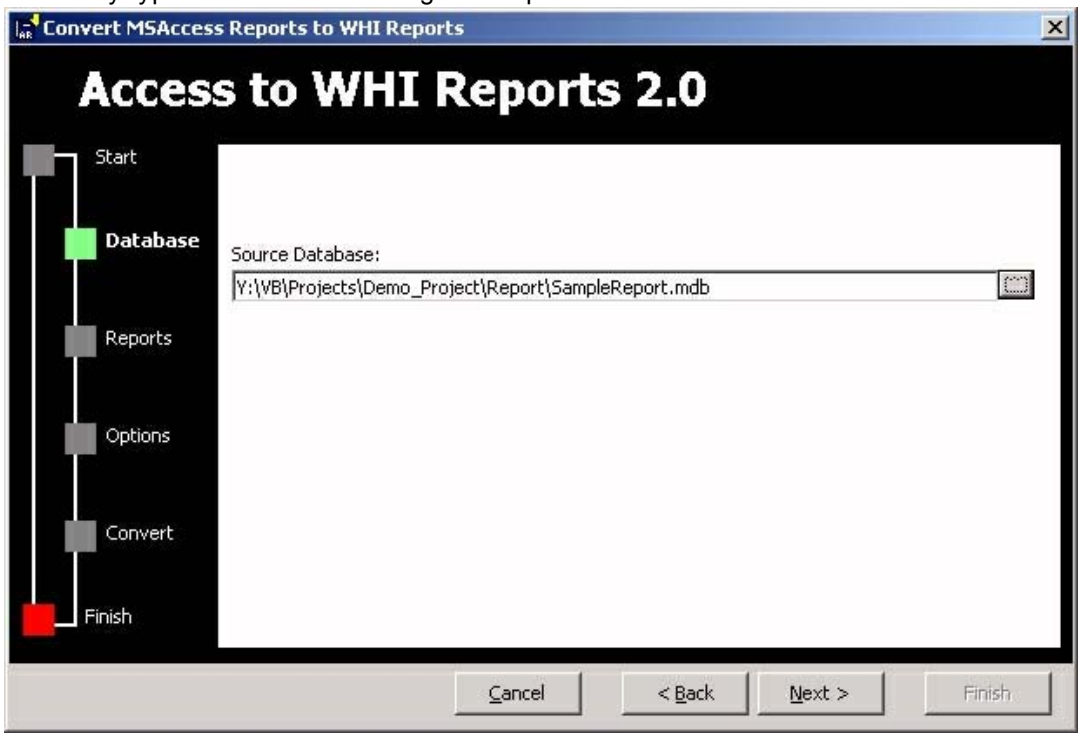

Convert MSAccess Reports to WHI Reports
Access to WHI Reports 2.0
Start
Database
Reports
Options
Convert
Finish
This wizard assists you in converting your Microsoft Access 2000 Reports to WHIReports 2.0 format. The converted files can be loaded into WHIReports designer for further modifications.
Press the Next button to start.
Cancel
< Back
Next >
Finish

Clicking on the [Next] button displays the second dialog, requesting the MS Access database name that will be used as a source for the reports to be imported. Provide the database name by clicking on the Open Database [...] button to the right of the text box, or alternately type in the name including the full path.



Click on the [Next] button to display the next dialog, listing all reports that are available in the selected database. Select the desired report and click on the [Next] button to proceed.

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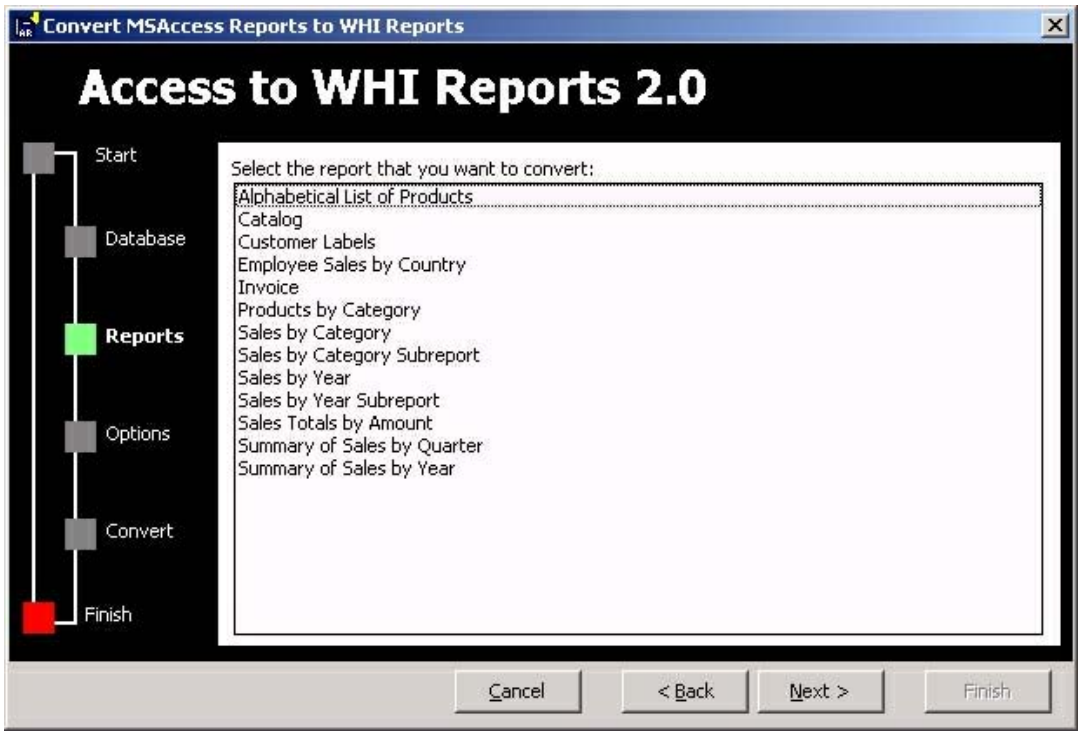
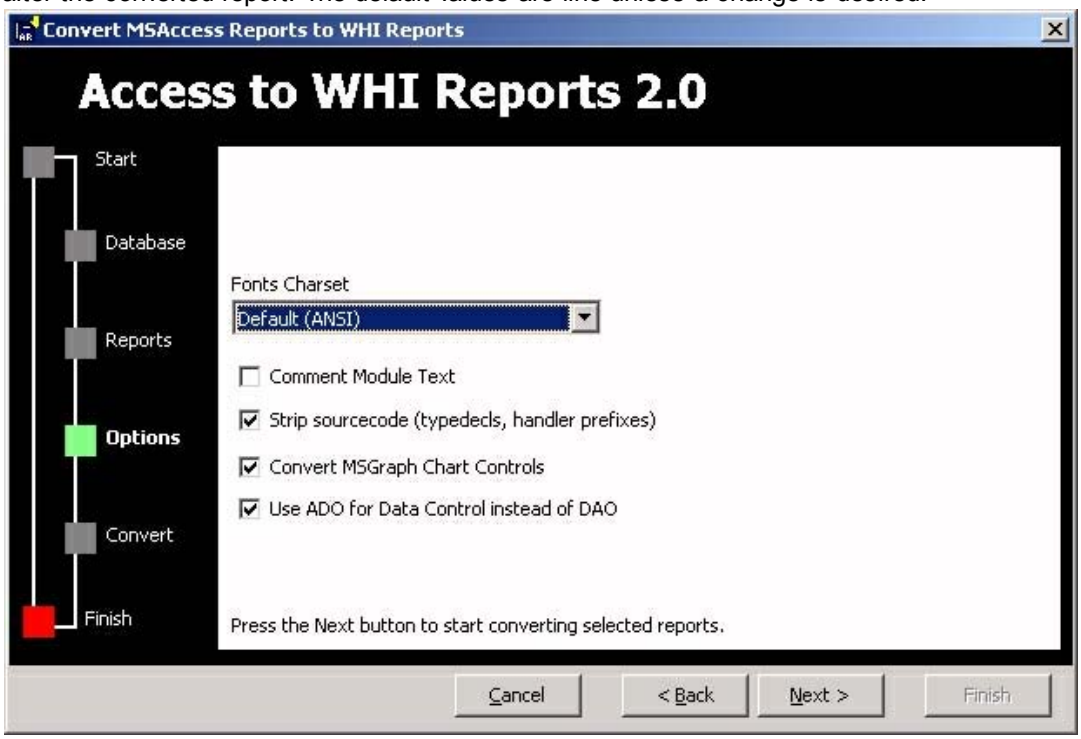


The dialog shown below will be displayed. It allows you to specify some settings that will alter the converted report. The default values are fine unless a change is desired.



Click on the [Next] button to start converting the report to the Report Editor's native format. A dialog will appear displaying the progress of the report conversion. Once conversion is completed, the dialog displays the summary report as shown in the following figure.

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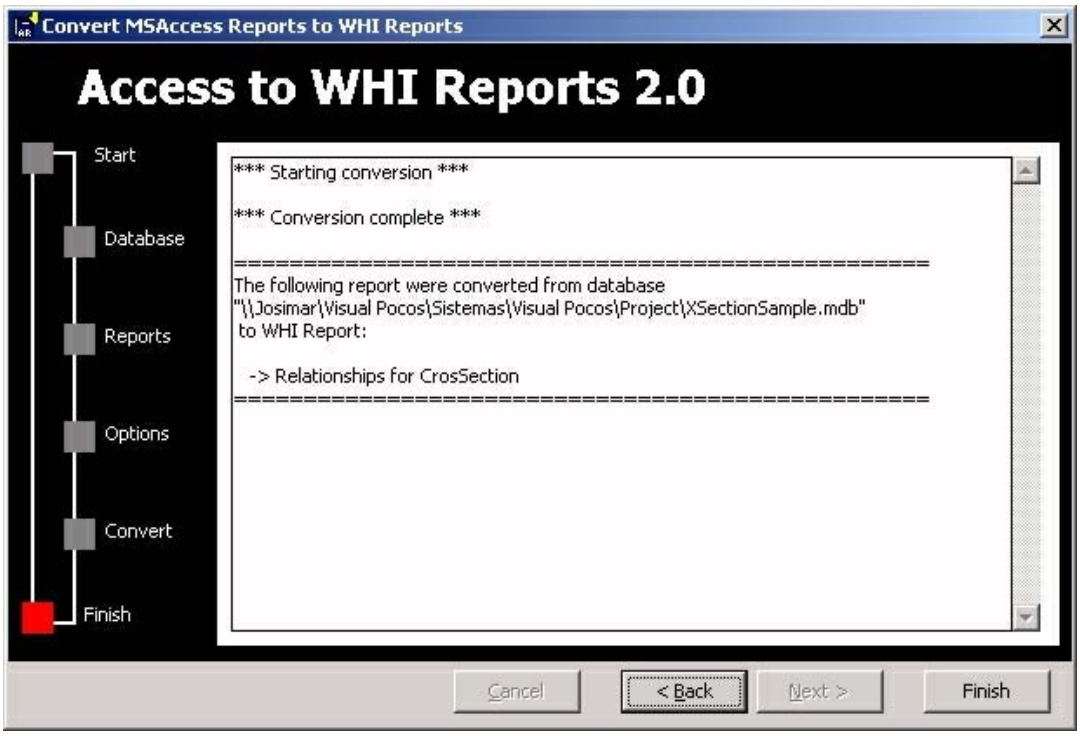

Click the [Finish] button and the converted report will be displayed in the runtime designer. Once all desired modifications are done to the report, it can be saved using the procedure discussed earlier.

The final report can be visualized by clicking on the (Report Preview) on the toolbar.

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Chapter

15 Appendices

Appendices

15.1 Appendix A: Project Files and Directory Structure

An HGA project consists of many different files and folders related to the different components within HGA. Please refer to the information below to determine what data is stored in which folder:

Project Folder:

Project.vbh is a text file and contains the information on the connection string to the HGA project, such as SQL server name, database catalog name, etc.
Project.vbh.bak is a backup of the .vbh file.
Project.vbx is a text file and contains the geotransformation settings of the project.

Map Subfolder:

The map folder contains all of the shapefiles associated with the map project. In the root, you will find MapProjectName.VMP. This is an XML file that contains details on the map project, such as the projection system, renderers, settings, cross-section lines, intersections, etc. Each map project has a unique .VMP file.

Selection

When you create a new map layer from an HGA station group (or selected stations), a new points shapefile is created and saved in this directory (i.e. boreholes.shp, boreholes.shx, boreholes.dbf).

Data

When you create a new map layer from an HGA data query, or a map project, a new points shapefile is created and saved in this directory. (e.g. Chem_Exceedences.shp, Chem_Exceedences.shx, Chem_Exceedences.dbf)

Plumes Subfolder:

The plumes folder contains all of the files associated with the plume data once the 3D interpolation has been conducted on a query. The created .nc files are used when viewing the plumes in the 3D Explorer.

Surfaces Subfolder:

The surfaces folder contains all of the gridded surfaces (.GRD files) created in the map project by interpolating the current layer. The gridded surfaces can also be used in the 3D Explorer.

V3D Subfolder:

The V3D folder contains all of the 3D Explorer project files. Any saved scene configurations will also be located in this folder.

Name.3XS: This is the 3D Explorer project file. XML file format
.BMP: any map image sent from the map project will be saved in bitmap format (.bmp).
.BPW: any bitmaps tagged with georeference details.

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XSection Subfolder:

The xsection folder contains all of the cross-section information from your project. In the xsection folder there is a subfolder for each cross section created in the project (i.e. AA, BB, etc.). The subfolders contain all the shapefiles associated with the cross section.

XInter

The XInter subfolder contains the shapefiles from the map project for the cross-section line.

BHLP

The BHLP subfolder contains image files for any borehole log plots drawn on the cross section. BHLP images are saved as .EMF format.

15.2 Appendix B: Using the Data Link Properties for Importing

The Microsoft Data Link Properties dialog appears throughout Hydro GeoAnalyst, whenever an option to import data or entities, or "Build a connection string" exists. A few examples are:

Importing lists in the List Editor

Importing tables in the Template Manager

The following section describes briefly an example of how to Build a connection string, and import an Excel file, using the Data Link Properties. For more details, please refer to the context sensitive Help buttons in this module.

The example below applies to importing a list of fields in the template manager, from an excel file.

To load the Data Link Properties window:

Click on the Build Connection String button . The following dialog will appear:

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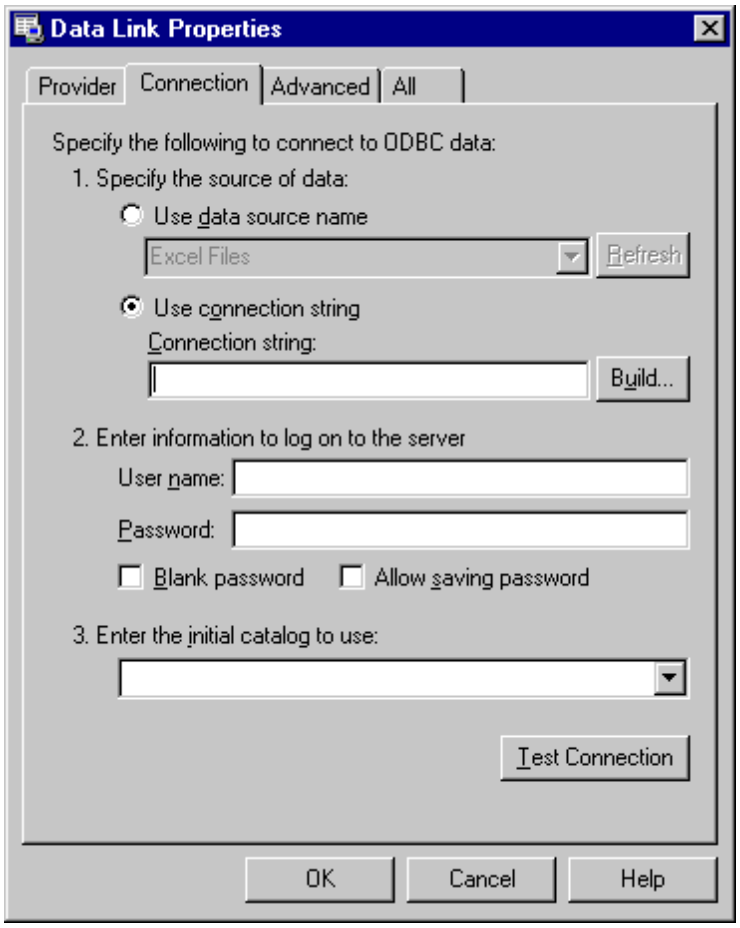

From the top of this dialog, click on the Provider tab, as shown below.

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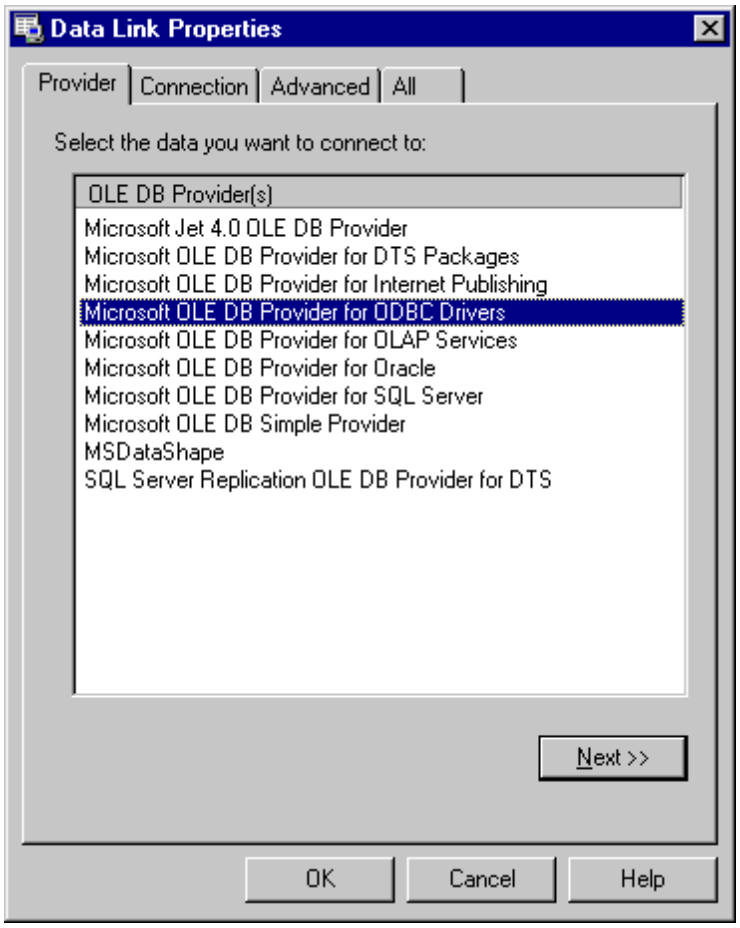
Data Link Properties
Provider
Connection
Advanced
All
Select the data you want to connect to:
OLE DB Provider(s)
Microsoft Jet 4.0 OLE DB Provider
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for DTS Packages
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for Internet Publishing
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for OLAP Services
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for Oracle
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for SQL Server
Microsoft OLE DB Simple Provider
MSDataShape
SQL Server Replication OLE DB Provider for DTS
Next >>
OK
Cancel
Help

Select the Provider option. For this example, select Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers (this option allows you to choose from such sources as Text, Excel, or Access). Click on the Connection tab once more, to display the original dialog.

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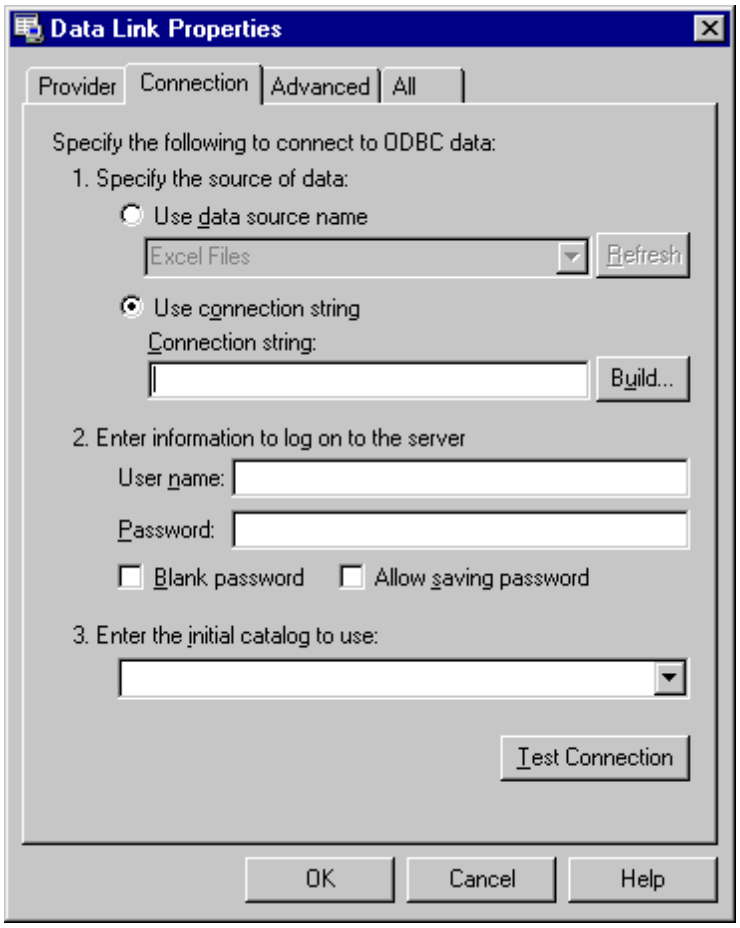

Under the "Specify the source of data", select the option "Use Connection String". Click on the [Build] button, and the following dialog will appear:

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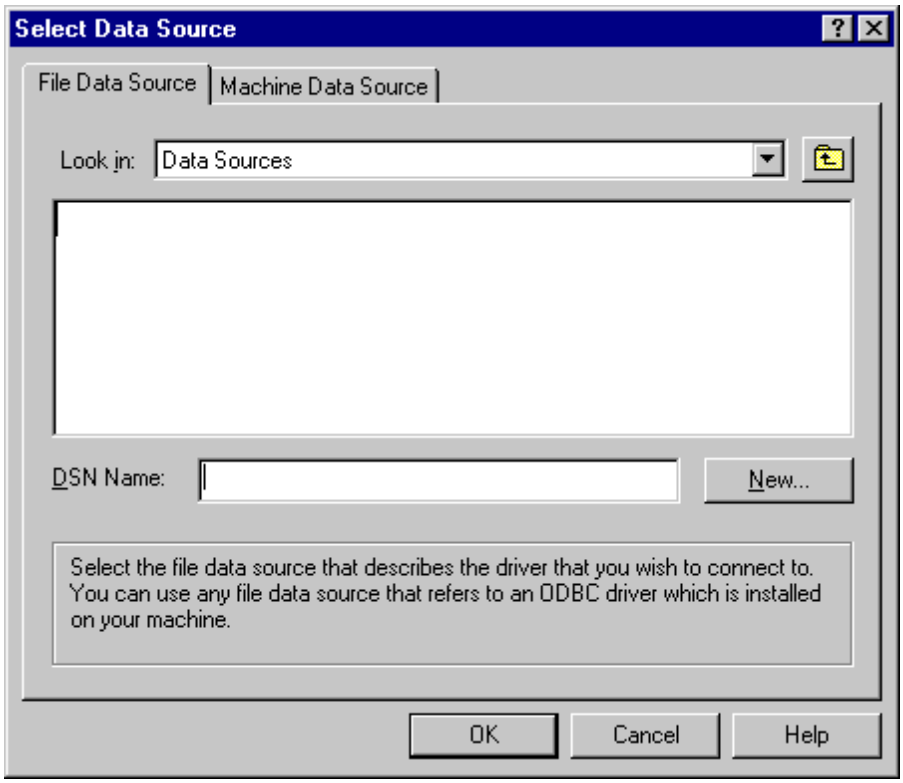
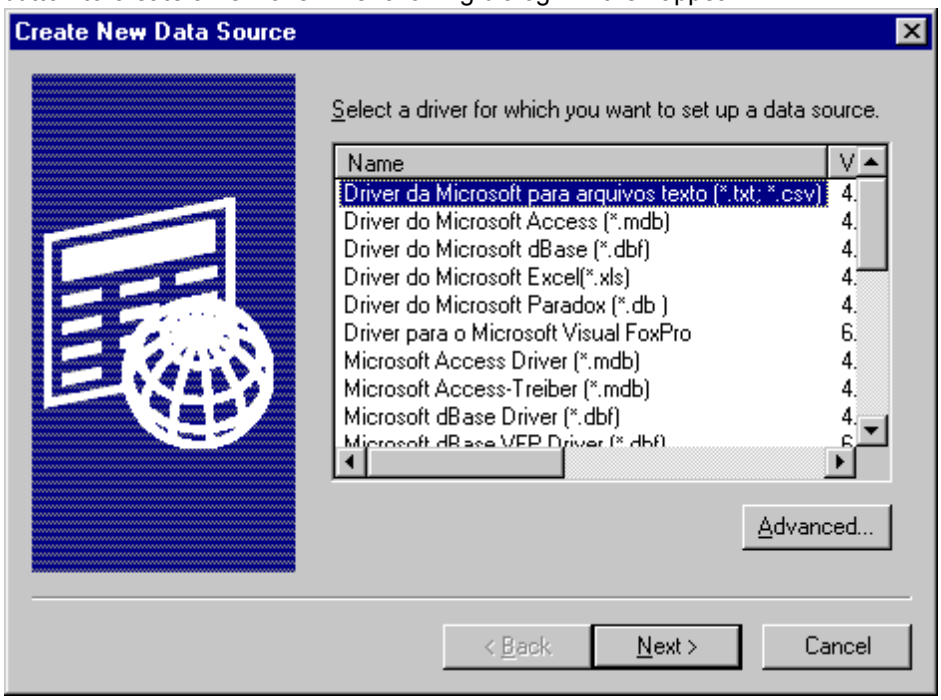

Select Data Source
File Data Source
Machine Data Source
Look in:
Data Sources
DSN Name:
New...
Select the file data source that describes the driver that you wish to connect to. You can use any file data source that refers to an ODBC driver which is installed on your machine.
OK
Cancel
Help

In this dialog, select from a list of data sources. Since none are available, click on the [New] button to create a new one. The following dialog will then appear.


Create New Data Source
Select a driver for which you want to set up a data source.
Name
Driver da Microsoft para arquivos texto (*.txt; *.csv)
Driver do Microsoft Access (*.mdb)
Driver do Microsoft dBase (*.dbf)
Driver do Microsoft Excel(*.xls)
Driver do Microsoft Paradox (*.db)
Driver para o Microsoft Visual FoxPro
Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)
Microsoft Access-Treiber (*.mdb)
Microsoft dBase Driver (*.dbf)
Advanced...
< Back
Next >
Cancel

Select the ODBC driver format. In this example, select Microsoft Excel Driver, as shown below:

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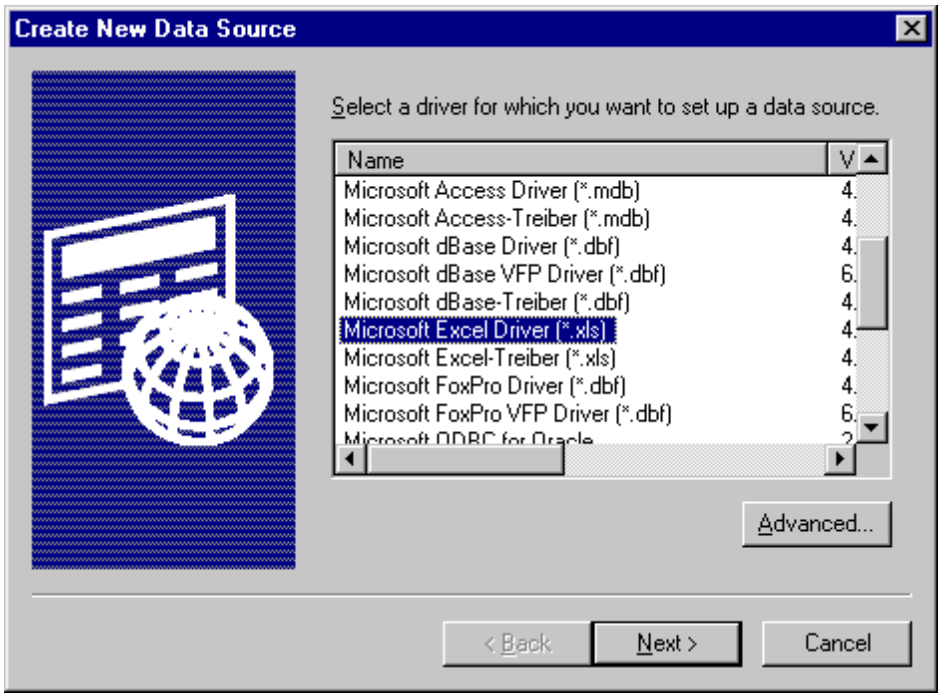
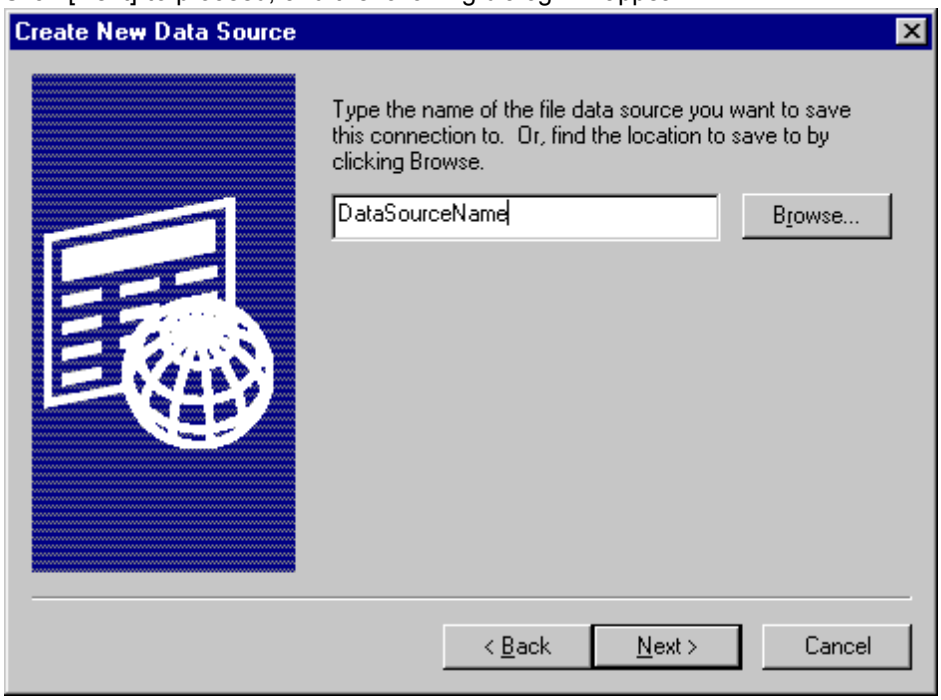


Click [Next] to proceed, and the following dialog will appear.


Create New Data Source
Type the name of the file data source you want to save this connection to. Or, find the location to save to by clicking Browse.
DataSourceName
Browse...
< Back
Next >
Cancel

In this dialog, enter a name for the new Data Source in the Name field.
Click [Next] to proceed.

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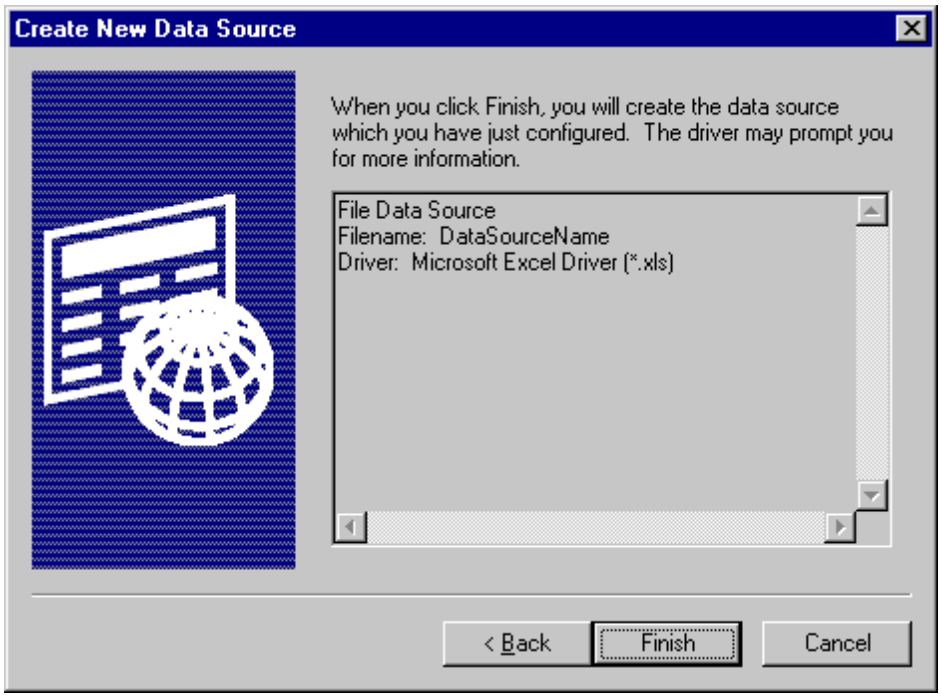
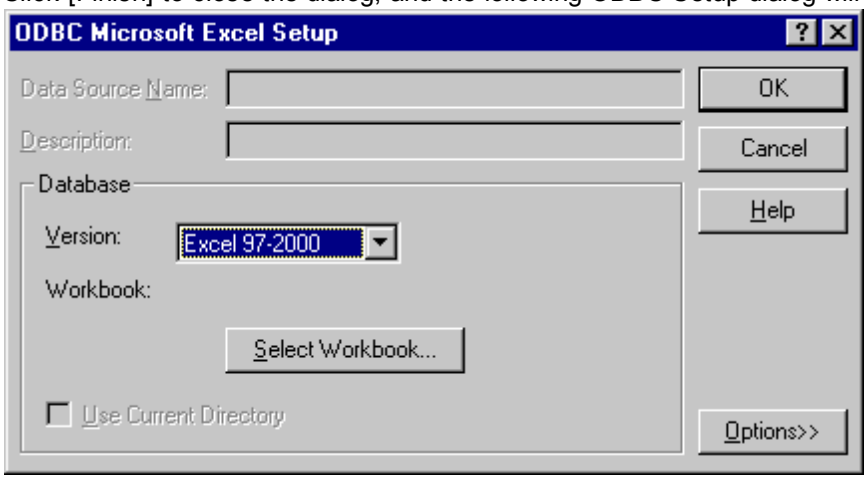

Create New Data Source
When you click Finish, you will create the data source which you have just configured. The driver may prompt you for more information.
File Data Source
Filename: DataSourceName
Driver: Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls)
< Back
Finish
Cancel

This dialog displays a summary of the data source information.
Click [Finish] to close the dialog, and the following ODBC Setup dialog will appear.



In this dialog, select the Excel version from the combo box.
Press the [Select Workbook] button, and the following dialog will appear:

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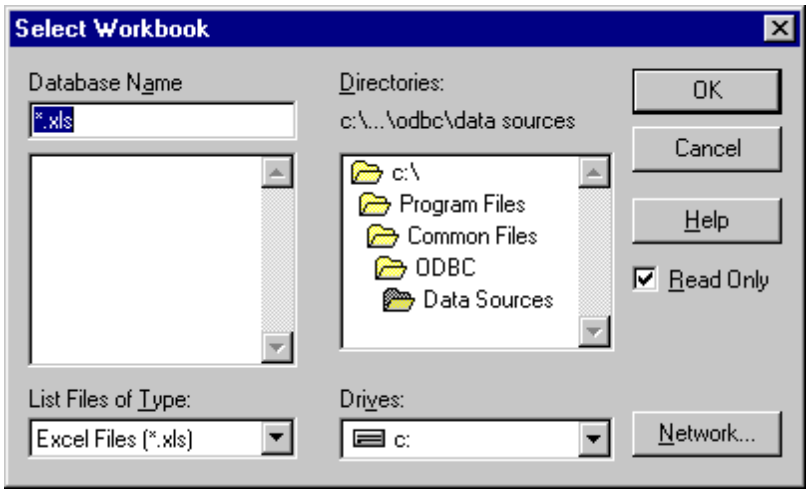
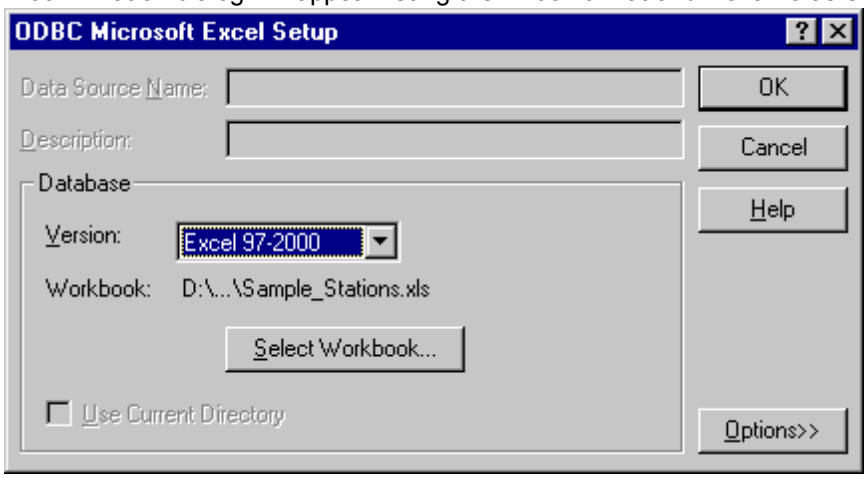


From this dialog, browse to the drive and directory that contains the source file.
Click [OK] to select this file.
A confirmation dialog will appear listing the Excel format and filename as shown below.



Click [OK] to proceed.

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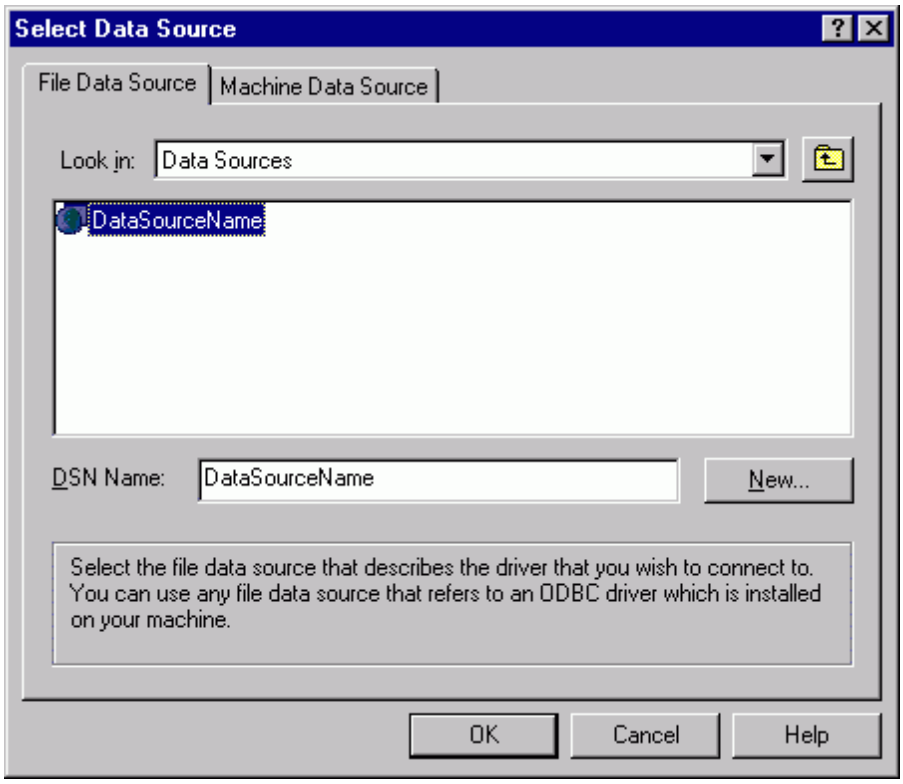
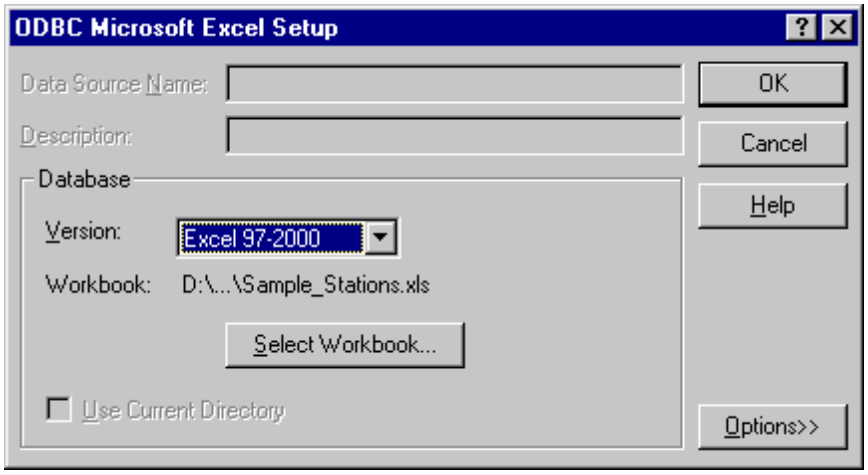

Select Data Source
File Data Source
Machine Data Source
Look in:
Data Sources
DataSourceName
DSN Name:
DataSourceName
New...
Select the file data source that describes the driver that you wish to connect to. You can use any file data source that refers to an ODBC driver which is installed on your machine.
OK
Cancel
Help

Select the DataSourceName that was created.
Click [OK] to proceed.



Click [OK] again to proceed.
The main Data Link Properties dialog will appear once more. The connection string to the data source will now appear in the connection string field, as shown below.

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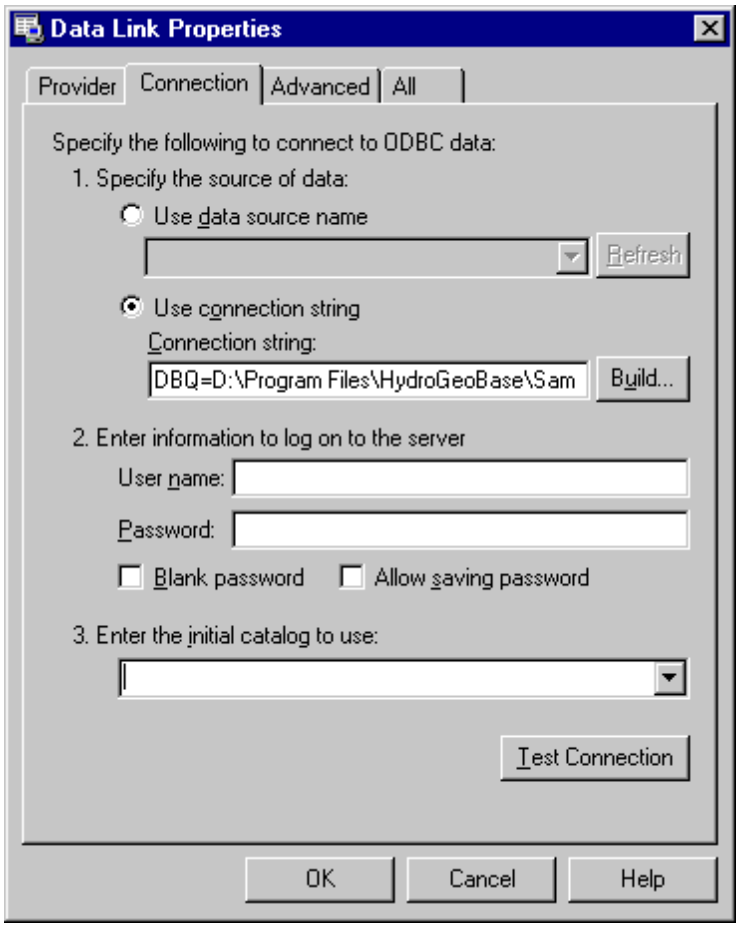

Next, you must select the "initial catalog to use", from the bottom of the Connection tab, as shown in the figure below.

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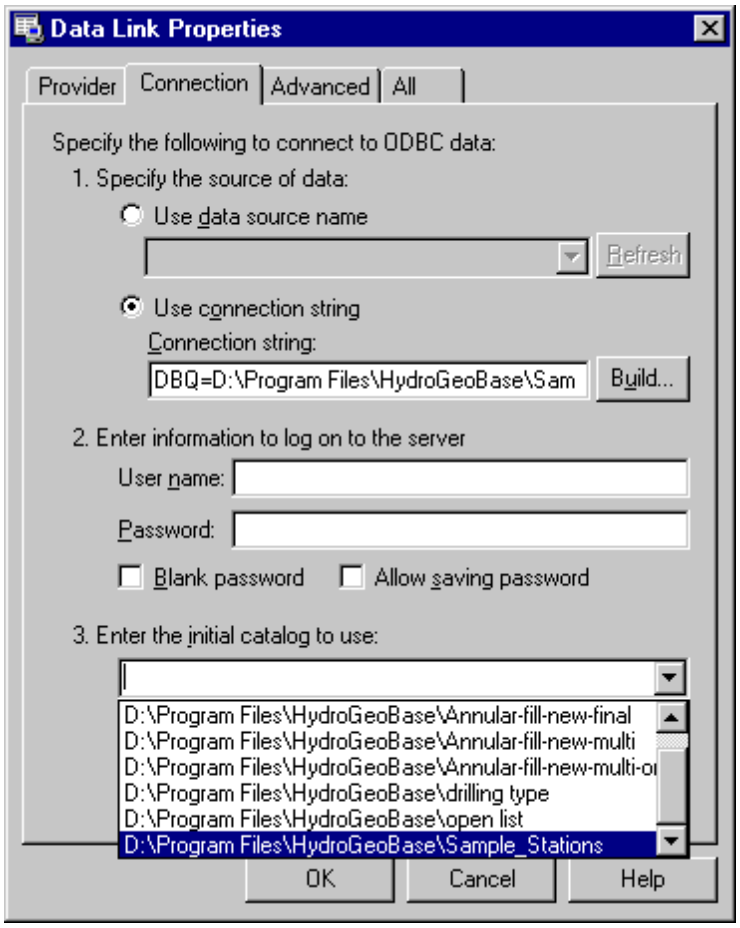

Select the Excel file once more.
Click [OK] to complete the procedure.
The file will then be loaded into the appropriate module in Hydro GeoAnalyst.

15.3 Appendix C: Advanced Interpolation Settings

The Inverse Distance Squared method is a very fast and efficient, weighted average interpolation method. The weighting factor applied to the data depends on the distance of the point from the grid cell, and is inversely proportional to the distance squared. Consequently, the greater the distance the data point is from the grid node, the smaller the influence it has on the calculated value.

The Inverse Distance Squared method for interpolation may generate patterns similar to a "bull's-eye" surrounding points of observations. Selecting a larger number of nearest neighboring data points may smooth this effect, but if the bull's eye pattern is undesirable, then other methods of interpolation, like Natural Neighbor and Kriging, are recommended.

The Interpolator Options for the Inverse Distance Squared method is described below.
Start X Minimum X co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
End X Maximum X co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
X_Nodes Number of grid nodes in the X-direction.
Start Y Minimum Y co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
End Y Maximum Y co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
Y-Nodes Number of grid nodes in the Y-direction.

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Use Log Interpolation Flag to interpolate the log values of the data. This setting is useful for where some measured values are many orders of magnitude higher than the majority of the other values. In such cases, the large values dominate the interpolation process and details in the low concentration zones are removed. If this setting is selected, the log of each data value is taken prior to performing interpolation. By interpolating the log of the data set, small values are given more weight than otherwise.
Restrict Min Value Flag to restrict the minimum value of the interpolated data.
Restrict Max Value Flag to restrict the maximum value of the interpolation data.
Value Min Minimum value of the interpolated data. Any interpolated data less than Value Min will be assigned a value of Value Min.
Value Max Maximum value of the interpolated data. Any interpolated data greater than Value Max will be assigned a value of Value Max.
Real Min Real minimum value of interpolated data.
Real Max Real maximum value of interpolated data.
Num_Neighbors Number of nearest data points to use when calculating interpolated value for each grid node.
Z_Only Allows the user to select between outputting the original X and Y values, plus the interpolated value (x,y,f(x,y)), or the interpolated value only (f(x,y)). Note: This has no effect on the actual contour output, and can be ignored.

15.3.2 Natural Neighbor

The Natural Neighbor method (Watson, 1994) is based on the Thiessen polygon method used for interpolating rainfall data. The grid node for interpolation is considered a new point, or target, for the existing data set. With the addition of this point, the Thiessen polygons based on the existing points are modified to include the new point. The polygons reduce in area to include the new points, and the area that is taken out from the existing polygons is called the "borrowed area". The interpolation algorithm calculates the interpolated value as the weighted average of the neighboring observations where the weights are proportional to the borrowed areas. The Natural Neighbor method is valid only with the convex hull of the Thiessen polygon formed by the data points, and values outside the hull extrapolation should be used with caution.

The Natural Neighbor interpolation scheme may be visualized as a taut rubber sheet stretched to satisfy all the data points. The interpolated value at any location is a linear combination of all Natural Neighbors of that location, and the resulting surface is continuous with a slope that is also continuous. Combining the gradients or slopes with the linear interpolation provides results that are more smooth, and may anticipate the peaks and valleys between data. Singularities and other undesirable effects may be lessened by incorporating the gradient factor.

The gradient influence on the results can be manipulated by two tautness parameters that the user can enter. These parameters allow the interpolated surface to vary from purely linear interpolation to one which is well rounded and has the gradient factor. In all cases the slope discontinuities are removed and the resulting surface has slope continuity everywhere.

The advanced settings parameters for the Natural Neighbor method are described below:
Start X: Minimum X co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
End X: Maximum X co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
X_Nodes: Number of grid nodes in the X-direction.
Start Y: Minimum Y co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
End Y: Maximum Y co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
Y-Nodes: Number of grid nodes in the Y-direction.

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Use Log Interpolation: Flag to interpolate the log values of the data. This setting is useful for where some measured values are many orders of magnitude higher than the majority of the other values. In such cases, the large values dominate the interpolation process and details in the low concentration zones are removed. If this setting is selected, the log of each data value is taken prior to performing interpolation. By interpolating the log of the data set, small values are given more weight than otherwise.
Restrict Min Value: Flag to restrict the minimum value of the interpolated data.
Restrict Max Value: Flag to restrict the maximum value of the interpolation data.
Value Min: Minimum value of the interpolated data. Any interpolated data less than Value Min will be assigned a value of Value Min.
Value Max: Maximum value of the interpolated data. Any interpolated data greater than Value Max will be assigned a value of Value Max.
Real Min: Real minimum value of interpolated data.
Real Max: Real maximum value of interpolated data.
Mag_X: X co-ordinate magnification factor
Mag_Y: Y co-ordinate magnification factor
Mag_Z: Z co-ordinate magnification factor
No_Value: Value assigned to nodes located outside the convex hull of the data points (where interpolation is not performed)
Allow_Extrapolation: Is a flag to use extrapolation for nodes outside the convex hull of the polygon formed by the data points. In this case linear regression is used to fit a plane through the data set and calculate the interpolated value. This should be used with caution since extrapolation is less reliable than interpolation.
Sdip: Calculate the aspect and slope at each grid node. This can be used to augment the elevation information. The aspect is measured in degrees or radians clockwise from north, and the slope is measured positively below the horizontal plane in degrees or radians.
Tautness_1: Controls the influence of the gradient on the results and may be used to smooth the interpolated surface.
Tautness_2: Controls the influence of the gradient on the results and may be used to smooth the interpolated surface.
Use_Gradient: Blends the gradient calculation and the linear interpolation calculation to produce a smoother surface.

15.3.3 Kriging

Kriging is a geostatistical method that produces visually appealing maps from irregularly spaced data. Anisotropy and underlying trends suggested in raw data can be incorporated in an efficient manner through Kriging. The program used, called kt3d, is available in the public domain from the Geostatistical Software Library (GSLIB), distributed by Stanford University, and is well-documented by Deustch and Journel (1998). The program kt3d from GSLIB performs simple Kriging, ordinary Kriging, or Kriging with a polynomial trend, and uses the standard parameter file used by GSLIB. If the semi-variogram components have already been modeled by the user, they can be incorporated into the program by choosing the appropriate set of parameters in the parameter file. The semi-variograms available include Spherical, Exponential, Gaussian, Power, and the Hole effect models. If the variogram information is not available, the default linear variogram with no nugget effect should be used. This option is a special case of the Power model with the exponent equal to 1.
The Interpolator Options window for the Kriging method is shown in the following figure, while each of the settings parameters is described below

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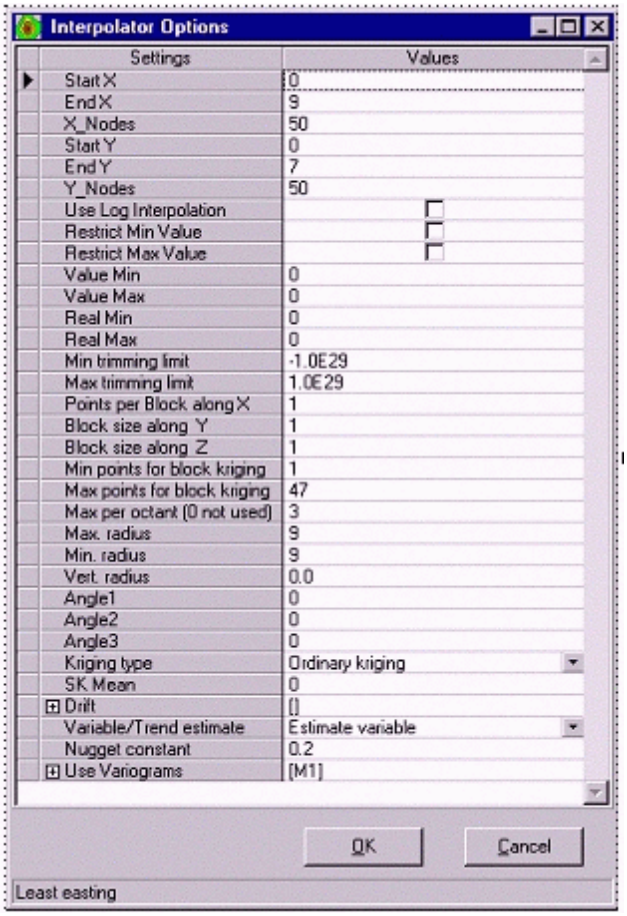

Start X Minimum X co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
End X Maximum X co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
X_Nodes Number of grid nodes in the X-direction.
Start Y Minimum Y co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
End Y Maximum Y co-ordinate for the interpolation grid.
Y-Nodes Number of grid nodes in the Y-direction.
Use Log Interpolation Flag to interpolate the log values of the data. This setting is useful for where some measured values are many orders of magnitude higher than the majority of the other values. In such cases, the large values dominate the interpolation process and details in the low concentration zones are removed. If this setting is selected, the log of each data value is taken prior to performing interpolation. By interpolating the log of the data set, small values are given more weight than otherwise.
Restrict Min. Value Flag to restrict the minimum value of the interpolated data.
Restrict Max. Value Flag to restrict the maximum value of the interpolation data.
Value Min. Minimum value of the interpolated data. Any interpolated data less than Value Min. will be assigned a value of Value Min.
Value Max. Maximum value of the interpolated data. Any interpolated data greater than Value Max. will be assigned a value of Value Max.
Real Min. Real minimum value of interpolated data.
Real Max. Real maximum value of interpolated data.
Min. Trimming Limit Minimum bound for the interpolated data if the Restrict Min. Value option is not selected by the user.
Max. Trimming Limit Maximum bound for the interpolated data if the Restrict Max. Value

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option is not selected by the user.

The Points per block along X, Points per block along Y, and Points per block along Z values allow the user to choose Block Kriging used for interpolation, as compared to Point Kriging. Block Kriging is based on the premise that since Kriging is a linear algorithm, direct estimation of the block average is possible for user-defined blocks. The default values for these parameters are 1, and in this case the default method is Point Kriging. If Block Kriging is being used, the user needs to enter the Min. points for block Kriging and Max. points for block Kriging.

The Octant Search option is an exhaustive search option available to make sure that data are taken on all sides of the point being estimated, and is especially recommended for 3D data. If the user specifies Max. points per octant to be greater than 0, an Octant Search is employed to find the neighborhood of points for interpolation.

The Max. radius and Min. radius defines the search distances, in user specified units, in the maximum horizontal direction and the minimum horizontal direction for determining the neighborhood of points for interpolation. For isotropic data, the two radii are the same. Enter the Vertical Radius value if 3D Kriging is to be performed. If the total number of points in the data is large (>200), computation time for Kriging may be reduced by specifying a smaller radius for the search.

The Angle1, Angle2, and Angle3 parameters define the search ellipsoid for situations in which anisotropy is present in the data.

The Kriging type options are:
- Stationary simple Kriging with SK mean
- Ordinary Kriging
- Nonstationary simple Kriging with means from an external file
- Kriging with external drift

The following guidelines are recommended for selecting the type of Kriging.

Choose Stationary simple Kriging with SK mean, if the mean value is known and is constant throughout the area.

Select Ordinary Kriging if the mean is not constant everywhere, and needs to be recalculated dependent on the location of the neighborhood.

Choose Nonstationary simple Kriging with means from an external file if the mean is not constant and has to be read from an external file.

Select Kriging with an external drift when only the trend component needs to be estimated, and not the residual component, where the variable is assumed to be the sum of the trend and the residual component. This option is also referred to as Universal Kriging.

For most situations, Ordinary Kriging is recommended and is the default option.

The SK Mean defines the global mean of the data if Stationary simple Kriging is performed.

The Drift term defines the drift components if Kriging with external drift is performed. Nine drift components are possible:
- X = linear drift in x

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- Y = linear drift in y
- Z = linear drift in z
- Xq = quadratic drift in x
- Yq = quadratic drift in y
- Zq = quadratic drift in z
- XY = cross quadratic drift in xy
- XZ = cross quadratic drift in xz
- YZ = cross quadratic drift in yz

The Variable/Trend Estimate allows the user to choose between estimating the variable or the trend. The default is Estimate variable.

The Nugget constant quantifies the sampling and assaying errors in the data. In a Variogram plot the nugget constant is the y-intercept value.

The Use variograms option allows the user to select the type of variogram to be used. The Variogram models available include:
- Spherical
- Exponential
- Gaussian
- Power
- Hole Effect

If the variogram information is not available, the default linear variogram with no nugget effect should be used. This option is a special case of the Power model with the exponent equal to 1.

15.4 Appendix D: Map Manager: ISO Codes

None
1250: ANSI Central Europe, Latin 2
1251: ANSI Cyrillic, Slavic
1252: ANSI Latin 1
1253: ANSI Greek
1254: ANSI Latin 5, Turkish
1255: ANSI Hebrew
1256: ANSI Arabic
1257: ANSI Baltic Rim
1258: ANSI Vietnamese
437: OEM US, Latin
708: OEM Arabic, ASMO 708
720: OEM Arabic, Transparent ASMO
737: OEM Greek, formerly 437 G
775: OEM Baltic
850: OEM Western Europe, Latin 1
852: OEM Central Europe, Latin 2
855: OEM Russian, IBM; Cyrillic
857: OEM Turkish, IBM
860: OEM Portuguese, MS-DOS
861: OEM Icelandic, MS-DOS
862: OEM Hebrew
863: OEM Canadian Frech, MS-DOS

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864: OEM Arabic
865: OEM Nordic, MS-DOS
866: OEM Russian, MS-DOS; Cyrillic II
869: OEM Greek 2, IBM Modern Greek
8859-1: ISO Latin 1; West European-Danish, Dutch, English, Faeroes, Finnish, French, German, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish
8859-2: ISO Latin 2; East European-Albanian, Czech, English, German, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovene
8859-3: ISO Latin 3; Southeastern European-Afrikaans, Catalan, Dutch, English, Esperanto, German, Italian, Maltese, Spanish, Turkish
8859-4: ISO Latin 4; North European
8859-5: ISO English & Cyrillic-Based; Bulgarian, Byelorussian, English, Macedonian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian
8859-6: ISO Arabic
8859-7: ISO English & Greek
8859-8: ISO Hebrew
8859-9: ISO Latin 5; Western European & Turkish
8859-13: ISO Latin 6; Lativan and Lithuanian
ANSI: Uses the system code page
OEM: Uses the OEM equivalent of the system code page
ISO: Uses the ISO equivalent of the system code page
BIG5: Uses the ANSI 950 code page, also known as Big5; Chinese Taiwan, HongKong SAR, PRC
SJIS: Uses the ANSI 932 code page, also known as Shift-JIS; Japanese
EUC: Uses the EUC(ISO) equivalent of the system code page

15.5 Appendix E: Online GIS Data Resources

U.S Bureau of the Census
http://www.esri.com/data/download/census2000_tigerline/
Data: Census 2000 TIGER/Line Data
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: United States, Puerto Rico, U.S Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, The Commonweath of Northern Mariana Islands, and the Midway Islands
Datum: NAD 83
Layer: Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Lakes, Legal boundaries, Census Statistical Boundaries etc.

NASA
ftp://e0srp01u.ecs.nasa.gov/srtm/
Data: Shuffle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)
Format: Raster (SRTM)
Geographic Coverage: Global, SRTM1 (30m) for USA, SRTM3 (90m) World
Datum: WGS84/NAVD88
Layer: DEM

Natural Resources Canada
http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/download/
Data: CGDI Warehouse
Format: Vector and Raster
Geographic Coverage: Canada
Datum: Various

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Layer: Landsat, RADARSAT, Canada Atlas, Canadian Geographic Information Systems (Land Use), National Scale Frameworks, Census Data; Ontario Land use Cover, Canadian Conversation Areas Database, State of Canada's Ecosystem.

CGIAR Consortium for Spatial Information (CGIAR-CSI)
http://srtm.csi.cgiar.org/
Data: Shuttle radar Topography Mission (SRTM)
Format: Geotiff or Arcinfo
Geographic Coverage: Global (90M)
Datum: WGS84/EGM96
Layer: DEM

Global Land Cover Facility
http://glcfapp.umiacs.umd.edu:8080/esdi/index.jsp
Data: Land Sat. TM Images
Format: GeoTiff
Geographic Coverage: Global, Up to 30m
Datum: WGS84
Layer: Landover Images

Land Information Ontario
http://lioapp.lrc.gov.on.ca/lids/welcome.asp
Data: NRVIS Data
Format: Coverage
Geographic Coverage: Ontario, Canada
Datum: NAD83 CNT
Layer: Airport, Annotation, Building, To Scale, Building As Symbol, Concession, Contour, Crown Game Preserve; Drainage Line; Drainage Point; MNR District; MNR Region; Municipal Park, National Wildlife Area; OBM DTM; Park Zone Reg; Pit or Quarry; Provincial Park Zone Regulated; Railway Segment; Spot Height; Tank; Tower; Transport Line; Transport Point; Utility Line, Utility Site; Water Edge; Water Structure; Waterboy Segment; Wooded Area.

GeoCommunity
http://data.geocomm.com/catalog/
Data: GIS Data Depot
Format: e00 format (coverage)
Geographic Coverage: Each Country; USA, each State and County.
Layer: DEM, NWI, DLG, LU/LC, and TIGER are available for free.

United States Geological Survey
http://seamless.usgs.gov/
Data: GIS Data Warehouse
Format:
Geographic Coverage: World, each country; USA, any scale and seamless:
Datum: NAD83
Layer: US National Elevation Dataset (up to 10 M), National Land Cover Dataset, High Resolution Orthoimagery, Layer extent, Transportation, Boundaries, Hydrography.

Florida Department of Environment Protection
ftp://ftp.dep.state.fl.us/pub/gis/data
Data: GIS Data
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: Florida

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Datum: FDEP custom Albers projection in the HPGN datum
Layer: Environmental Data, Basemap Data

Global Forest Watch Canada Warehouse
http://www.globalforestwatch.ca/datawarehouse/datawarehouse.htm
Data: GIS
Format: Shapefile, GRID, XLS
Geographic Coverage: Canada
Datum: North American Datum of 1927
Layer: Forest related data; basemap data

GeoPlan Center, University of Florida
http://www.fgdl.org/
Data: Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL)
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: Floridawide and County
Datum: FDEP custom Albers projection in the HPGN datum
Layer: Various

St. Johns River Water Management District
http://sjr.state.fl.us/programs/data.html
Data: GIS data
Format: Shapefile and Raster
Geographic Coverage: St. Johns River Water Management District, Florida
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Basemap, Natural Resources and Images

United States Geological Survey and USA Environmental Protection Agency
http://nhd.usgs.gov/index.html
Data: National Hydrography Dataset
Format: Geodatabase
Geographic Coverage: USA
Layer: Surface water features such as lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, springs and wells

United States Environmental Protection Agency
http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/watershed/landcover/lulcmap.html
Data: Land Cover Digital Data
Format: Coverage
Geographic Coverage: USA Statewide
Layer: Satellite, Land Cover

National Atlas (USA)
http://www.atlas.usgs.gove/atlasftp.html
Data: National Atlas Map (Warehouse)
Format: Shapefile, Geotiff, DBF
Geographic Coverage: USA
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Agriculture, Biology, Boundaries, Climate, Environment, Geology; History, Map Reference, People, Transportation, Water.

United States Department of Agriculture
http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/
Data: Natural Resources Data (Warehouse)

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Format: Shapefile and Raster
Geographic Coverage: USA
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Orthoimagery, Soils, Common Land Units, Cultural and Demographics, Governmental Units and Place names, Elevation, Hydrography, Cadastral, Transportation (Roads), Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) Scanned USGS quads, Land Cover/Vegetation/Plants, Watershed boundaries (10-12 digit hydrologic units), Wetlands and Floodplain Easements, Climate - Precipitation and Temperature, Flood hazards, USDA Office Information Profile (OIP), Applied Conservation Practices, Water Control Infrastructure/National Inventory of Dams.

Grand River Conservation Authority
http://www.grandriver.ca/index/document.cfm?Sec=63&Sub1=16&sub2=0
Data: GRCA data
Format: Shapefile and Raster
Geographic Coverage: Grand River Watershed
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Airphoto, Topographic and Thematic Data

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, BC
http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/geoData.htm
Data: Geology, Geochemistry
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: British Columbia
Datum: NAD83 and either BC Albers or Geographic (Decimal Degrees)
Layer: Geology, Geochemistry

Canadian Council on Geomatics
http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/index.html
Data: Geobase
Format: Shapefile and raster
Geographic Coverage: Canada
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Administrative Boundaries, DEM, Geodetic Network, Landsat, National Road Network

Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, BC
http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/gis/arcftp.html
Data: Warehouse
Format: Coverage, Raster
Geographic Coverage: British Columbia
Layer: Administrative Boundaries, Hydrology, Forest and more.

Alberta Geological Survey
http://www.ags.gov.ab.ca/mapserver/map236/download/download_gis.htm
Data: Geology, Geochemistry
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: Alberta
Datum: Geographic, NAD83
Layer: Geology

Alberta Community Development
http://www.cd.gov.ab.ca/preserving/parks/lrm/index.asp
Data: Parks and Protected Areas
Format: Shapefile

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Geographic Coverage: Alberta
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Parks and Protected Areas

Department of Provincial Treasury
http://www.gov.pe.ca/gis/index.php3?number=77868
Data: Warehouses
Format: Shapefile and MIF (Mapinfo)
Geographic Coverage: Price Edward Island
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Administrative Boundaries, Road, Forest, Hydrology

Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia
http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/DOWNLOAD/UTMNAD83.htm
Data: Natural Resources Data
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: Nova Scotia
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Natural Resources

New York State GIS Clearinghouse
http://www.nysgis.state.ny.us/
Data: New York State GIS
Format: Shapefile and Raster
Geographic Coverage: New York State
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Provinces and territories, census divisions, economic regions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, census consolidated subdivisions, census subdivisions.

Ontario Geological Survey
http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/ogs/draftbedrock_e.asp
Data: Digital version of the Paleozoic bedrock of Southern Ontario compilation map
Format: Geodatabase
Geographic Coverage: Ontario
Layer: Geology

Statistics Canada
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/geo/index.cfm
Data: Road Network file; Boundary files for provinces and territories, census divisions, economic regions, census metropolitan areas and census.
Format: Shapefile
Geographic Coverage: Canada
Datum: NAD83
Layer: Road and Administrative Boundary

15.6 Appendix F: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)

Schlumberger Water Services maintains an online FAQ at the following internet address:
http://www.swstechnology.com/support_software_faqs.php
Please consult the FAQ website and the Help / User manual as your first resource. If you cannot find the answer, please contact our technical support and they will be happy to assist you. You may contact SWS at:

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Schlumberger Water Services
72 Victoria Street South - Suite 202
Kitchener, Ontario,
CANADA, N2G 4Y9
Phone: +1 (519) 342-1142
Fax: +1 (519) 885-5262
E-mail: sws-support@slb.com

Web: www.swstechnology.com

15.7 Appendix G: Configuring Geotransformation Settings

Introduction

A Geotransformation is a mathematical operation that takes the coordinates of a point in one geographic coordinate system and returns the same point in coordinates of another geographic coordinate system.

Hydro GeoAnalyst supports one stage horizontal geotransformations between different geographic coordinate systems. This is required for the following two reasons:

Hydro GeoAnalyst stores all spatial data, i.e., station x-y coordinates, in the GCS WGS 1984 projection system (lat and long coordinates). When data is imported, Hydro GeoAnalyst converts the spatial data into GCS WGS 1984 coordinates. Likewise, when data is displayed in HGA, it converts the data from GCS WGS 1984 to the original projection system defined in the project settings. In order for HGA to store and display your data correctly, an appropriate geotransformation has to be defined.

In some cases, it may not be possible to obtain certain geographic data in a coordinate system that is consistent with the rest of your project data. In this case, a geotransformation can be applied to express the data according to your project's coordinate system.

Note: Currently, Hydro GeoAnalyst does not support vertical (elevation) datum shifting. Please ensure that your elevation data is consistent before importing into HGA.

Geotransformations can potentially occur in Hydro GeoAnalyst in any of the following scenarios:

- When station data is displayed in the main Hydro GeoAnalyst window
- When data is imported into Hydro GeoAnalyst
- When data is displayed in Map Manager
- When data is imported in Map Manager
- When a projection system is defined in the new project wizard

As such, you may be prompted to specify geotransformation settings in any of the aforementioned scenarios. Configuring a geotransformation is very simple and is described in the following section.

Configuring Geotransformations

When Hydro GeoAnalyst detects that a geotransformation is required, it will check the internal geotransformation settings to determine if the geotransformation has already been defined. If not, it will prompt you with the following dialog:

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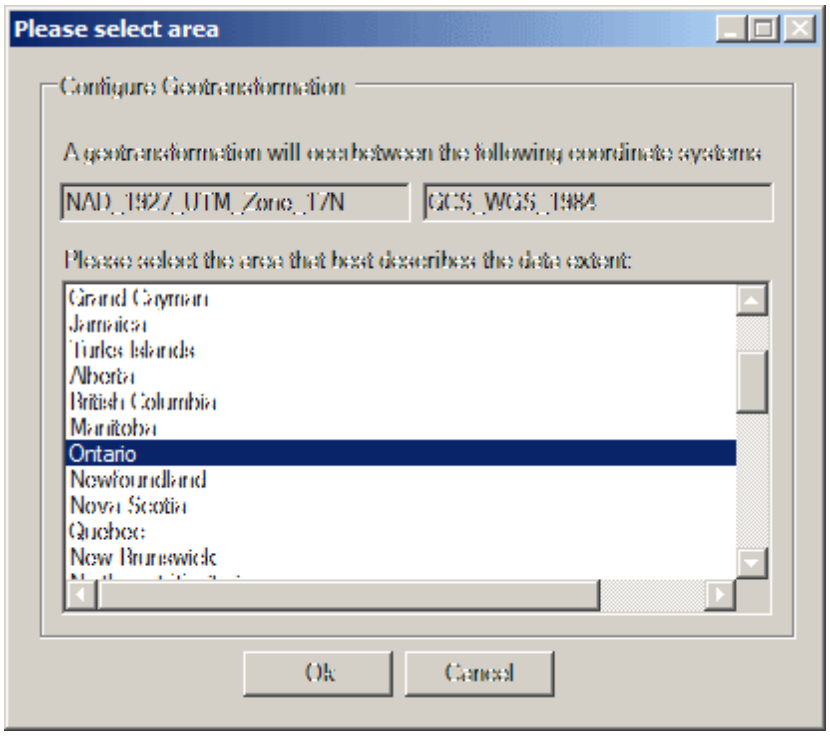
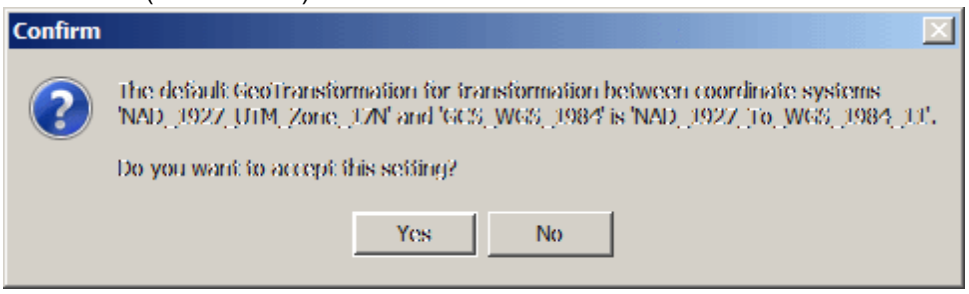


From the Please Select Area dialog, choose the geographic area which best describes the data extent.
Click [Ok] to save the settings. In subsequent scenarios when this geotransformation is required, Hydro GeoAnalyst will automatically perform the geotransformation on-the-fly. In other words, geotransformations only need to be specified once for the Hydro GeoAnalyst project.
In some cases, such as importing data into HGA or loading a shapefile in Map Manager, if the geotranformation has already been defined, you may be prompted to confirm the default geotranformation (shown below).


Confirm
The default GeoTransformation for transformation between coordinate systems 'NAD_1927_UTM_Zone_17N' and 'GCS_WGS_1984' is 'NAD_1927_To_WGS_1984_1'.
Do you want to accept this setting?
Yes
No

When presented with this dialog, select [Yes] to accept the default geotranformation. Otherwise, select [No] to return to the Please Select Area dialog (shown at top of page) to select a new geographic area.

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